

ChatGPT 可信嗎？

學術文獻的查證與引用

臺灣大學圖書館 學科服務組 陳芷洛

2024.03.21

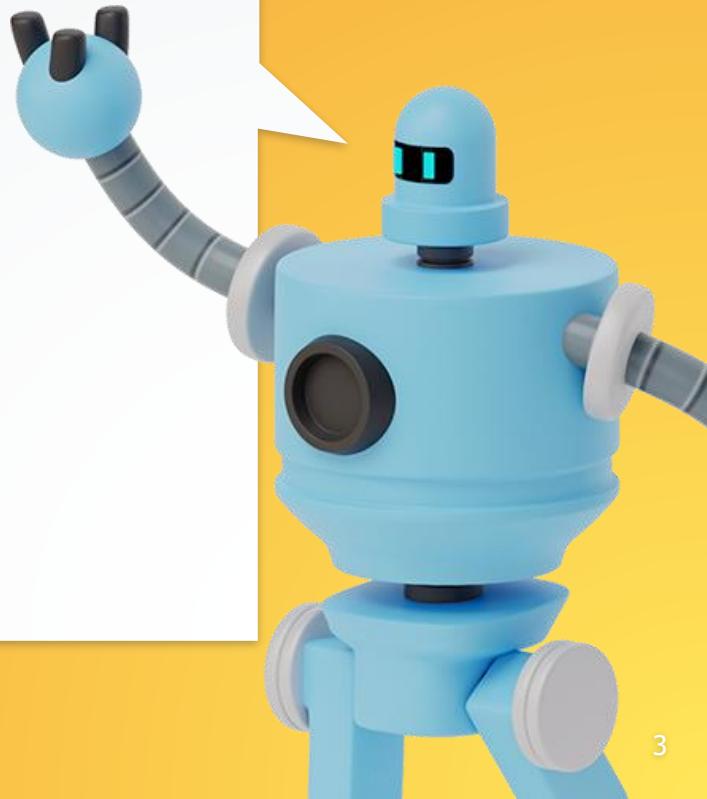
課程簡介

- 生成式AI工具ChatGPT可以協助蒐集資料，應用於課堂報告及學術論文，但是ChatGPT提供的參考文獻暗藏玄機。本課程將透過實例解說如何**辨識書目真偽、查證文獻**，進而**正確引用與標示資料來源**。

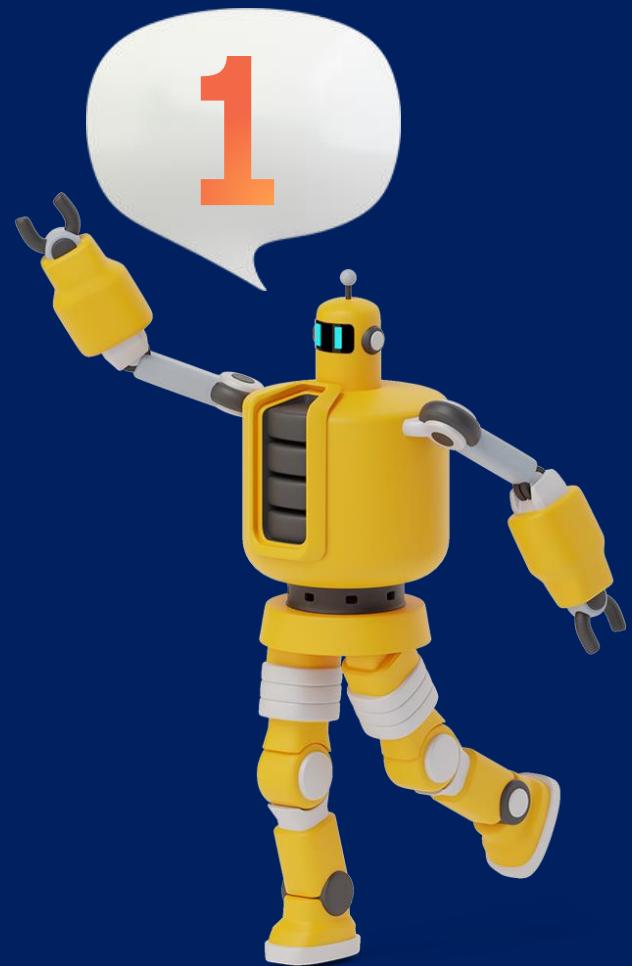


由於生成式AI技術發展快速，本簡報的圖文內容與案例，可能會因科技日新月異而出現不適用的情況，請特別留意。

1. 認識 ChatGPT
2. 實際案例分享
3. 查證方法與管道
4. 如何引用
5. 學術倫理與著作權
6. 寫作小幫手
7. 結語



認識 ChatGPT



何謂生成式AI？

- 生成式人工智慧 (Generative AI) 是一項快速發展的新興技術，藉由提供大量數據給機器學習模型，從中提取高層次的抽象特徵，並根據特徵生成如文案、圖片、音訊等作品。

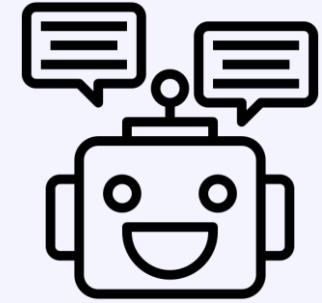
參考資料：臺灣師範大學 https://ctld.ntnu.edu.tw/generative_ai

什麼是 ChatGPT ？

- **G**enerative **P**re-Trained **T**ransformer
生成式預訓練轉換器
- 一款聊天機器人，它會生成類似人類會寫出來的文字。
- 由OpenAI公司開發的大型語言模型，利用深度學習
(deep learning) 技術，根據從網路上獲取的大量文本
樣本進行訓練。



ChatGPT 特點



- 文字接龍
- 一本正經地胡說八道
- 沒有推理、求解，也非即時網路搜尋
- 生成的結果有一定的隨機性
- 無法有證據地偵測
- 對2021年後的世界和事件了解有限 (付費版的資料時間有更新)

資料來源：臺大電機系李宏毅教授、資管系孔令傑教授、資工系陳縕儂教授

Open AI 官網：<https://help.openai.com/en/articles/6783457-what-is-chatgpt>

臺大針對生成式 AI 工具之教學因應措施



臺大針對生成式 AI 工具之教學因應措施

生成式人工智慧（Generative AI，簡稱生成式 AI）是透過機器學習方式創造出一個全新生成的成品，相關的 AI 輔助與人機協作是未來發展不可阻擋之趨勢，臺大採取正面看待與善加利用的態度，鼓勵教師可以將生成式 AI 工具（例如：ChatGPT）視為精進教學的契機，因應新工具發展適時調整課堂，設計出更能反映課程獨特性、且更符合課程目標之教學內容及學習評量；而學生也應該瞭解 AI 工具之使用限制，學習如何利用這些工具輔助未來的學習。

教師和學生可以從教學和學習兩個面向，對此類工具有進一步瞭解。以下以 ChatGPT 而言，說明本校對生成式 AI 工具之教學因應措施。

<https://www.dlc.ntu.edu.tw/ai-tools/>

臺師大 – 生成式AI之學習應用及參考指引



近來，生成式人工智慧（Generative AI，以下簡稱AI）應用快速發展，引起大眾關注。越來越多人工智慧工具，如文字類型的ChatGPT、圖像類型的Midjourney、DALL·E 2等已滲入生活許多面向。AI改變了未來的職業定義，同時為高等教育帶來全新的挑戰；帶來便利性，同時產生諸多待討論的新議題。因此，本指引將隨著科技持續進步，繼續更新，協助本校師生及行政人員於教學、學習與工作上，以謹慎負責的態度善用AI。

https://ctld.ntnu.edu.tw/generative_ai

教師因應生成式AI的教學指引

1 明確的課綱指引

- 1.學術誠信是學習評量的基礎，所有作業、考試必須遵守學校規範。
- 2.學生在使用任何生成式AI工具前，必須先取得教師的同意，否則有違反學術倫理的疑慮。



2 說明學習目標與作業要求

- 1.建議教師直接說明學生可以用哪些學習輔助工具，以及可用／不可用的理由。
- 2.理解作業的目的是為了幫助學生達成學習目標，所以應妥適地設計作業及學習活動。
- 3.強調學生本人才是作業的作者，需對內容負一切責任。



3 設計融入生成式AI的學習活動

- 1.引導學生學會以專業術語問問題、追問、對話。
- 2.請學生比較生成式AI與傳統搜尋工具所查找資料結果有何不同。
- 3.針對特定主題，請學生分析、批判AI生成的內容之優劣對錯。
- 4.請學生先寫完作業，將內容放入生成式AI工具修改，並進行比對。
- 5.請學生寫完程式後，放入生成式AI工具除錯。



教育部
臺灣學術倫理教育資源中心

4 設計多元的評量活動

- 1.改變作業的設計，讓學生樂意做作業，不想或不能作弊。例如：
 - (1) 設計學生感興趣的問題。
 - (2) 讓學生瞭解作業是為了幫助他們達成學習目標。
 - (3) 鼓勵學生提早開始做作業，或許可和教師、助教、同學討論。
- 2.設計不需應用AI協作的作業，例如：
 - (1) 讓學生以非文字的形式表現所學知識，例如繪圖、製作投影片、同儕討論、口語錄音等。
 - (2) 請學生使用生成式AI無法取得的資源，如授權資源或資料庫等。
 - (3) 隨時整合該領域中尚未被討論的最新資訊或問題。
 - (4) 請學生瞭解生成式AI作為學習工具的幫助及限制，並試著引導學生學會批判生成式AI所產出的內容，以提升其專業知能與高層次的思維能力。



實際案例分享





GPT-3.5

GPT-4

2023/11/6 發布 GPT-4 Turbo
模型資料庫的內容更新至2023年4月
([遠見報導](#))

ChatGPT

本課程簡報使用 **ChatGPT-3.5**
於2023年3月~2024年2月擷取實例畫面

提出概念

用于复古风格的街机游戏

制定内容策略

用于推送本地免费周末活动的新闻通讯

帮我学习

用于大学入学考试的词汇

Tell me a fun fact

about the Roman Empire

發送訊息



實際案例分享

>>查找學術資料





chat.openai.com/ch

心跳健康報告

如果想探討心跳對健康的影響，我可以參考哪些中文的期刊雜誌文章？

【2023年3月首次測試】

回答有模有樣的書目，
這些期刊文章真的存在嗎？



以下是一些探討心跳對健康影響的中文期刊雜誌文章，供您參考：

1. 梁鳳珍、洪媛媛、林英輝。心率偏低是否影響身心健康？。華人心臟雜誌，2017，29(3)：221-228。
2. 郭卉芬、王永年。不同運動方式對心跳的影響及其健康效益。中國科技資訊，2018，23(17)：18-19。
3. 黃玉鈴、賴榮興、陳怡青。綠茶對運動後心跳的影響及其健康效益。中華民國運動醫學學會雜誌，2019，13(2)：57-63。
4. 郭卉芬、王永年。心率變異性對健康的影響及其應用。健康科學學報，2017，12(3)：217-223。

臺大圖書館：館藏目錄 (SLIM)



期刊名稱

- 華人心臟雜誌 0筆
- 中國科技資訊 0筆
- 中華民國運動醫學學會雜誌 0筆
- 健康科學學報 0筆

國家圖書館：期刊文獻資訊網

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Library of Taiwan Periodical Literature Information Network. At the top left is the library's logo and name in Chinese and English. To the right is the URL: <https://tpl.ncl.edu.tw/NclService/>. Below the URL is a navigation bar with six items: '查詢資訊' (Query Information), '期刊授權' (Journal Authorization), '出版機構' (Publishing Institutions), '公佈欄' (Announcement Board), '常見問題' (Frequently Asked Questions), and '軟體工具下載' (Software Tools Download). Below the navigation bar are four search filters: '臺灣期刊論文索引系統' (Taiwan Journal Paper Index System) with a checked radio button, '中華民國出版期刊指南系統' (Chinese Publishing Journal Guide System), '近代(1853-1979年)港澳華文期刊索引' (Modern (1853-1979) Hong Kong and Macau Chinese Periodical Index), and '漢學中心典藏大陸期刊論文索引' (Hanxue Center Collection of Mainland Periodical Papers Index). Below these filters is a search interface with a large input field, a dropdown menu set to '刊名' (Title), and a search button labeled '送出查詢' (Submit Query). There are also buttons for 'AND' and '所有欄位' (All Fields), and a '+' and '-' button for adding or removing search terms.



期刊名稱

- 華人心臟雜誌 0筆
- 中國科技資訊 0筆
- 中華民國運動醫學學會雜誌 0筆
- 健康科學學報 0筆

華藝線上圖書館



文章篇名

- 心率偏低是否影響身心健康 0筆
- 不同運動方式對心跳的影響及其健康效益 0筆
- 綠茶對運動後心跳的影響 0筆
- 心率變異性對健康的影響及其效益 0筆

華藝線上圖書館：進階查詢

The screenshot shows the airiti Library website's search interface. At the top, there is a logo for 'airiti Library' with a blue stylized 'i'. Below the logo is a search bar containing placeholder text '輸入文字、檢索符號、ISSN、DOI'. To the right of the search bar is a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there are three buttons: '進階查詢' (Advanced Search) which is highlighted with a red box, '查詢歷史' (Search History), and an information icon ('i'). The background of the interface features a blurred image of an open book.

進階查詢

所有欄位

AND

所有欄位

+ 加一行 - 刪一行

查詢

改用關鍵字搜尋

- (心跳 OR 心率) AND 運動
- (心跳 OR 心率) AND 綠茶
- 心率 AND 變異

華藝線上圖書館 收錄的文章

等速肌肉耐力運動後之心臟血管反應

劉作仁(Tcho-Jen Liu)；周正亮(Chen-Liang Chou)；邱正民(Chen-Ming Chiu)；徐道昌(Tao-Chang Hsu)

中華民國復健醫學會雜誌 22卷1期 (1994/06), 25-31

心臟血管；等速運動；耐力運動；cardiovascular；isokinetic exercise；endurance exercise

飲用綠茶對人體心率變異與腦波的影響

董志明(Chih-Ming Dong)；廖瑛護(Ying-Hu Liao)；鄭仔婷(Yu-Ting Zheng)；羅翊文(Yi-Wun Luo)；黃戊田(Wu-Tein Huang)；

休閒保健期刊 16期 (2016/12), 122-140

綠茶；血壓心跳；心率變異；腦波；Green Tea；Blood Pressure；Heart Rate；Heart Rate Variability；Brain Wave

心率變異度的發展與臨床應用

王顯智；黃美雲

中華體育季刊；21卷3期 (2007 / 09 / 01), P1 - 9



ChatGPT 瞎掰的文章

1. 梁鳳珍、洪媛媛、林英輝。心率偏低是否影響身心健康？。華人心臟雜誌，2017，29(3)：221-228。
2. 郭卉芬、王永年。不同運動方式對心跳的影響及其健康效益。中國科技資訊，2018，23(17)：18-19。
3. 黃玉鈴、賴榮興、陳怡青。綠茶對運動後心跳的影響及其健康效益。中華民國運動醫學學會雜誌，2019，13(2)：57-63。
4. 郭卉芬、王永年。心率變異性對健康的影響及其應用。健康科學學報，2017，12(3)：217-223。

【2023年10月】
再問一次相同的問題
ChatGPT有進步...



如果想探討心跳對健康的影響，我可以參考哪些中文的期刊雜誌文章？請用繁體中文回答



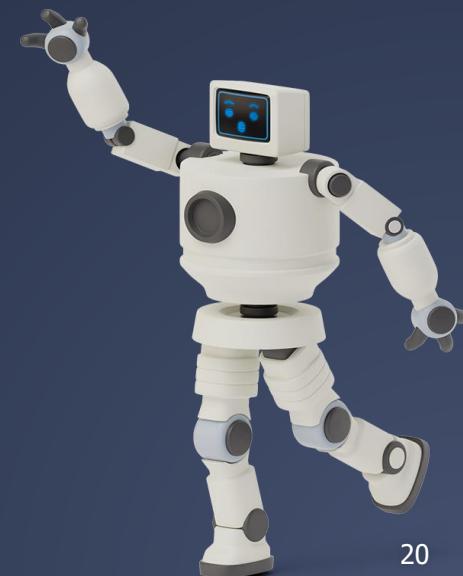
如果想探讨心跳对健康的影响，您可以参考以下中文期刊和数据库，以找到相关的研究文章：

1. **中国知网 (CNKI)**：中国知网是一个包括众多中文期刊和学术文章的数据库，您可以在该平台上搜索与心跳和健康相关的文章。
2. 维普期刊数据库：维普是中国重要的学术期刊数据库之一，包含了大量关于医学和健康的研究文章。
3. 万方数据：万方数据库也是一个包含了丰富医学领域文献的资源，您可以使用关键词搜索心跳和健康相关的文章。
4. 中华医学杂志：这是中国一流的医学期刊之一，经常刊登有关心脏健康和心脏疾病的研究。
5. 中国心血管病杂志：这是一个专门关注心血管健康和疾病的期刊，您可以在这里找到心跳与心血管健康相关的文章。

请记住，搜索时要使用适当的关键词，例如 "心跳"、"心率"、"心脏健康"、"心血管健康" 等，以提高您找到相关文章的机会。此外，还可以在学术搜索引擎如谷歌学术中输入相关关键词，查找中文研究文章。

中國知網

中華醫學雜誌



臺大圖書館 > 資料庫

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Taiwan University Library. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for '研究資源' (Research Resources), '參考諮詢' (Reference Consulting), '服務項目' (Service Items), '關於本館' (About the Library), and '常用服務' (Common Services). Below the navigation bar is a search bar with the placeholder text '請輸入資料庫名稱' (Please enter database name) and a blue button labeled '查詢' (Search). A large blue arrow points upwards from the '查詢' button towards a callout box.

中國期刊全文數據庫

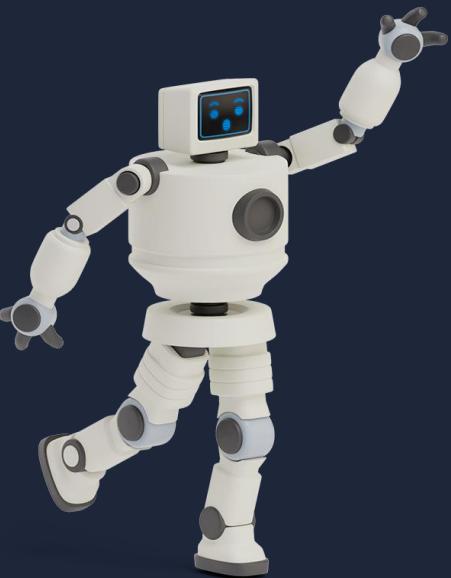
[2001?]-

CNKI系列數據庫；中國知識資源總庫。CNKI系列數據庫收錄1994迄今8200餘種中國大陸地區各領域期刊文獻。

線上可獲得 >

CNKI中國期刊全文數據庫

The screenshot shows the homepage of the CNKI Chinese Journal Full-text Database. At the top, there is a blue header bar with the CNKI logo and the text '中国知识基础设施工程'. Below the header, there are two main navigation buttons: '文献检索' (Document Search) and '期刊导航' (Journal Navigation). The '期刊导航' button is highlighted with a red rectangle. The page title is '中国期刊全文数据' and the sub-page title is '中華醫學雜志'. On the left side, there is a sidebar with several navigation links: '專輯導航', '網絡首發期刊導航', '數據庫刊源導航', '刊期導航', '發行系統導航', '期刊榮譽榜導航', and '世紀期刊導航'. In the center, there is a search bar with the text '中華醫學雜志' and a '搜索' (Search) button. Above the search bar is a '首字母導航' section with letters A through Z. Below the search bar, there are options for '图形方式' (Graphic Mode), '列表方式' (List Mode), '詳細方式' (Detailed Mode), and '默認排序' (Default Sort). It also shows '共 2 條記錄, 1 頁' (2 records, 1 page) and navigation buttons for '首頁' (Home), '上頁' (Previous), '下頁' (Next), and '末頁' (Last). Below the search bar, there are two thumbnail images of journal covers: '中華醫學雜志(英文版)' and '中華醫學雜志'. To the right, there is a large green checkmark icon with the word 'FACT' in green capital letters.



英文期刊書目的正確度如何？

A smartphone screen showing a search result from a database. The title is "心跳影響健康的期刊文章". The result is from a green icon source and lists three studies:

- "Resting heart rate and the risk of cardiovascular disease, total cancer, and all-cause mortality - a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of prospective studies" (期刊名稱: Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018年)
- "Impact of resting heart rate on mortality, disability and cognitive decline in older adults - results from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing" (期刊名稱: Age and Ageing, 2019年)
- "Resting heart rate and risk of type 2 diabetes - a systematic review and meta-analysis" (期刊名稱: Diabetic Medicine, 2016年)



FACT

查證結果屬實



部分資訊錯誤

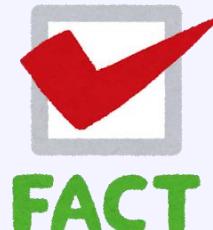


部分資訊錯誤

ChatGPT回答的第一篇文章確實存在

- 《Nutrition Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases》期刊真的有發表 “Resting heart rate and the risk of cardiovascular disease, total cancer, and all-cause mortality – A systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of prospective studies”

– <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0939475317300856>





ChatGPT

1. "Resting heart rate and the risk of cardiovascular disease, total cancer, and all-cause mortality - a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of prospective studies" (期刊名稱:
Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases, 2018年)

Scopus

Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases • 開放取用 • 卷 27, 期 6, 頁 504 - 517

June 2017

Resting heart rate and the risk of cardiovascular disease, total cancer, and all-cause mortality – A systematic review and dose–response meta-analysis of prospective studies

Aune D.^{a, b, c}✉ ; Sen A.^a; Ó'Hartagh B.^{d, e}; Janszky I.^a;
Romundstad P.R.^a; Tonstad S.^f; Vatten L.J.^a

PubMed

Review > Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis [2017] Jun;27(6):504-517.
doi: 10.1016/j.numecd.2017.04.004. Epub 2017 Apr 21.

Resting heart rate and the risk of cardiovascular disease, total cancer, and all-cause mortality – A systematic review and dose–response meta-analysis of prospective studies

D Aune¹, A Sen², B Ó'Hartagh³, I Janszky², P R Romundstad², S Tonstad⁴, L J Vatten²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28552551 DOI: 10.1016/j.numecd.2017.04.004

期刊官網



Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases
Volume 27, Issue 6 June 2017 Pages 504-517



Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

Resting heart rate and the risk of cardiovascular disease, total cancer, and all-cause mortality – A systematic review and dose–response meta-analysis of prospective studies

D. Aune^{a b c}✉, A. Sen^a, B. Ó'Hartagh^{d e}, I. Janszky^a, P.R. Romundstad^a, S. Tonstad^f, L.J. Vatten^a

ChatGPT 回答的第2篇文章錯誤

2. "Impact of resting heart rate on mortality, disability and cognitive decline **in older adults - results from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing"** (期刊名稱: **Age and Ageing**, 2019年)

- 雖然《Age and Aging》期刊未收錄此文章
- 但是《European Heart Journal》期刊有篇類似的文章 “ Impact of resting heart rate on mortality, disability and cognitive decline in patients after ischaemic stroke”





ChatGPT

2. "Impact of resting heart rate on mortality, disability and cognitive decline in older adults - results from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing" (期刊名稱: Age and Ageing, 2019年)

期刊官網

European Heart Journal

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Volume 33, Issue 22
November 2012

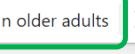
JOURNAL ARTICLE FAST TRACK

Impact of resting heart rate on mortality, disability and cognitive decline in patients after ischaemic stroke

Michael Böhm , Daniel Cotton, Lydia Foster, Florian Custodis, Ulrich Laufs, Ralph Sacco, Philip M. W. Bath, Salim Yusuf, Hans-Christoph Diener

European Heart Journal, Volume 33, Issue 22, November 2012, Pages 2804–2812,
<https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehs250>

PubMed®

resting heart rate on mortality, disability and cognitive decline in older adults  Search

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Randomized Controlled Trial > Eur Heart J. 2012 Nov;33(22):2804-12.
doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehs250. Epub 2012 Aug 26.

Impact of resting heart rate on mortality, disability and cognitive decline in patients after ischaemic stroke

Michael Böhm ¹, Daniel Cotton, Lydia Foster, Florian Custodis, Ulrich Laufs, Ralph Sacco, Philip M W Bath, Salim Yusuf, Hans-Christoph Diener

FULL TEXT LINKS
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ACTIONS

“ Cite

_collections

ChatGPT 回答的第3篇文章錯誤

3. "Resting heart rate and risk of type 2 diabetes - a systematic review and meta-analysis" (期刊
名稱: Diabetic Medicine, 2016年)

- 將篇名分成兩段，先搜尋前半段
 - Resting heart rate and risk of type 2 diabetes
 - a systematic review and meta-analysis
- (系統性回顧與統合分析)





Resting heart rate and risk of type 2 diabetes



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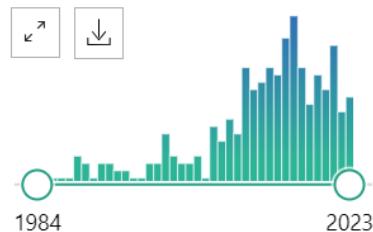
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Page of 23

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE



10 articles found by citation matching

Resting heart rate and risk of type 2 diabetes in women.

Zhang X, et al. Int J Epidemiol. 2010. PMID: 20448009 [Free PMC article](#).

Resting heart rate and risk of type 2 diabetes: A prospective cohort study and meta-analysis.

Lee DH, et al. Diabetes Metab Res Rev. 2019. PMID: 30378246 [Free PMC article](#).

Resting heart rate and blood pressure, independent of each other, proportionally raise the risk for type-2 diabetes mellitus.

Nagaya T, et al. Int J Epidemiol. 2010. PMID: 19564246

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ChatGPT

3. "Resting heart rate and risk of type 2 diabetes - a systematic review and meta-analysis" (期刊
名稱: Diabetic Medicine, 2016年)

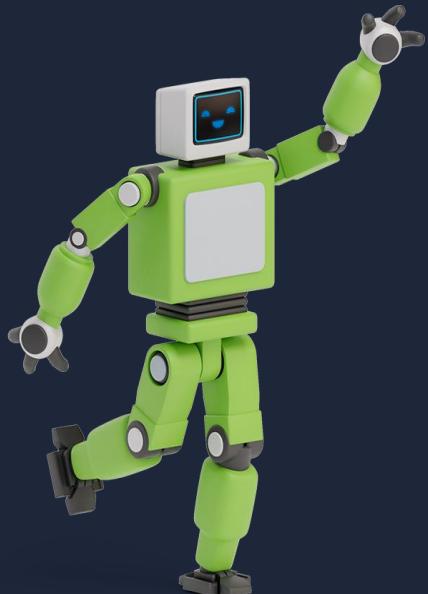
PubMed

- Resting heart rate and the risk of type 2 diabetes: A systematic review and dose--response meta-analysis of cohort studies.**
Aune D, Ó Hartaigh B, Vatten LJ.
Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis. 2015 Jun;25(6):526-34. doi: 10.1016/j.numecd.2015.02.008. Epub 2015 Feb 28.

- Resting heart rate and risk of type 2 diabetes: A prospective cohort study and meta-analysis.**
Lee DH, de Rezende LFM, Hu FB, Jeon JY, Giovannucci EL.
Diabetes Metab Res Rev. 2019 Feb;35(2):e3095. doi: 10.1002/dmrr.3095. Epub 2018 Nov 20.



2024年2月測試， 不再回應虛構的文章書目！



You

具體來說，有哪些文章呢？



ChatGPT

很抱歉，我無法提供特定的文章標題，因為我無法直接瀏覽特定期刊的內容，並且我的訓練資料截至2022年1月，無法提供最新的文章。建議你使用學術搜尋引擎，例如PubMed、CNKI、或其他大學圖書館提供的電子資料庫，並使用關鍵字組合進行搜尋。

以下是可能適用的搜尋關鍵字：

1. 心跳健康影響
2. 心率和健康
3. 心臟血管疾病和心跳
4. 心跳節律和生理影響
5. 心臟血管健康研究

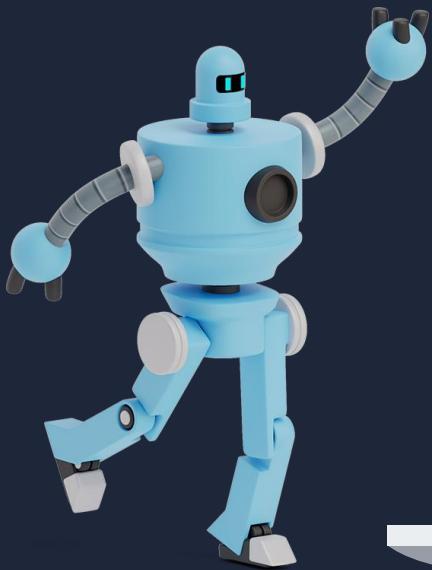


ChatGPT

若你希望查找英文文章，以下是一些可能的期刊和相關的關鍵字，你可以透過學術搜尋引擎（如PubMed、Google Scholar）或大學圖書館的電子資料庫進行搜尋：

1. Journal of the American College of Cardiology
 - Keywords: Heart rate, Health impact, Cardiovascular health
2. Circulation Research
 - Keywords: Heart rate variability, Physiological effects, Cardiovascular diseases
3. European Heart Journal
 - Keywords: Heart rate and health, Heart rate variability, Cardiac function
4. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology
 - Keywords: Heart rate regulation, Cardiovascular health, Autonomic nervous system
5. Heart Rhythm
 - Keywords: Heart rate control, Arrhythmias, Cardiac health
6. Frontiers in Physiology
 - Keywords: Heart rate modulation, Autonomic control, Cardiovascular outcomes

ChatGPT 提供你 收集資料的指引



☰ 心跳健康報告 +

 寫關於心跳與健康的報告，可以參考以下資料：

1. 心臟健康相關網站：例如美國心臟協會 (American Heart Association)、國家心臟、肺及血液學會 (National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute) 等等，這些網站提供許多有關心臟健康的資訊，包括心跳率、心臟疾病、心血管疾病、心臟保健等等。

2. 醫學期刊：可以查閱最新的醫學期刊，例如 The Lancet、New England Journal of Medicine 等等，這些期刊會有最新的研究報告和醫學發現，可以提供您更深入的資訊和探索。

✓

☰ 心跳健康報告 +

3. 健康報告和統計：例如世界衛生組織 (WHO)、國家健康統計中心等，這些機構提供了大量的健康報告和統計數據，例如心臟疾病的盛行率、死亡率、風險因素等等。

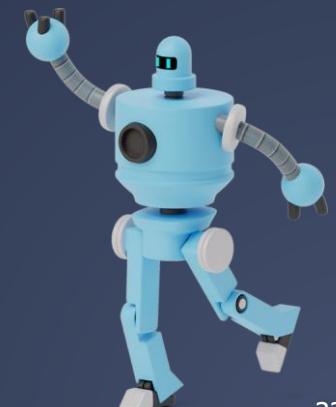
4. 專家訪談：您可以聯繫當地的心臟醫生、心理學家、運動教練等專業人士，請教他們關於心跳與健康的見解和建議。

5. 網路搜尋：在網路上搜尋相關的主題和關鍵詞，例如心跳、心臟健康、心臟疾病、運動等等，可以獲得許多資料和文章。

這些資料可以幫助您了解心跳與健康的關係，提供您撰寫報告的依據和參考。

13~14世紀威尼斯的利率、債券與商品的價格的資料怎麼找？

圖書館訂購的資料庫



I am currently working a research project that requires the interest rates and prices of bonds and goods in 13th and 14th century Venice. How do I find the resources?



Studying interest rates and prices of bonds and goods in 13th and 14th century Venice is a specific and historical research project. Here are some steps to help you find resources for your research:

- ★ 1. **University Libraries:** Start by visiting your university library. They may have access to specialized historical databases, books, and academic journals that cover this period. Librarians can also provide guidance on where to find relevant materials.
2. **Online Databases:** Access online databases and academic search engines. Some of these resources may require a subscription or access through your university, but they often provide access to historical documents and academic papers. Databases like **JSTOR**, **ProQuest** and Google Scholar are good places to begin.
3. **Historical Archives:** Contact historical archives and libraries in Venice or other relevant locations. Venice has a rich history, and archives like the Archivio di Stato di Venezia may have documents related to interest rates and prices from that era.
4. **Books and Monographs:** Look for books and monographs written by historians and scholars who have researched the economic history of Venice during the 13th and 14th centuries. Libraries and online bookstores are good sources for these.

5. **Academic Journals:** Search for articles in academic journals dedicated to economic history, medieval history, or Venice's history. You can use keywords like "Venetian economy," "13th century Venice," or "14th century Venice" to narrow your search.
6. **Primary Sources:** Seek out primary sources such as old financial records, diaries, or letters from that period. Universities or historical institutions with medieval history programs may have access to these materials.
7. **Consult with Experts:** Reach out to experts in economic history or medieval history. Professors, researchers, or historians specializing in this field may provide guidance and suggest specific resources.
8. **Interlibrary Loan Services:** If your university doesn't have certain materials, you can use interlibrary loan services to borrow books and documents from other libraries.
9. **Online Forums and Communities:** Join online forums and communities related to historical research. Researchers in these forums may share resources, advice, and insights.
10. **Citation Networks:** When you find relevant articles or books, explore their citations and references. This can lead you to more resources related to your research topic.

Remember to critically assess the reliability and credibility of your sources, especially when dealing with historical data. It's essential to cross-reference information and ensure it comes from reputable sources. Additionally, consider consulting with a historian or professor who specializes in medieval economic history to gain valuable insights and guidance for your research.

擴展關鍵詞

Venice (威尼斯)

Venetian

(威尼斯的、威尼斯人)

中世紀歷史

Medieval history

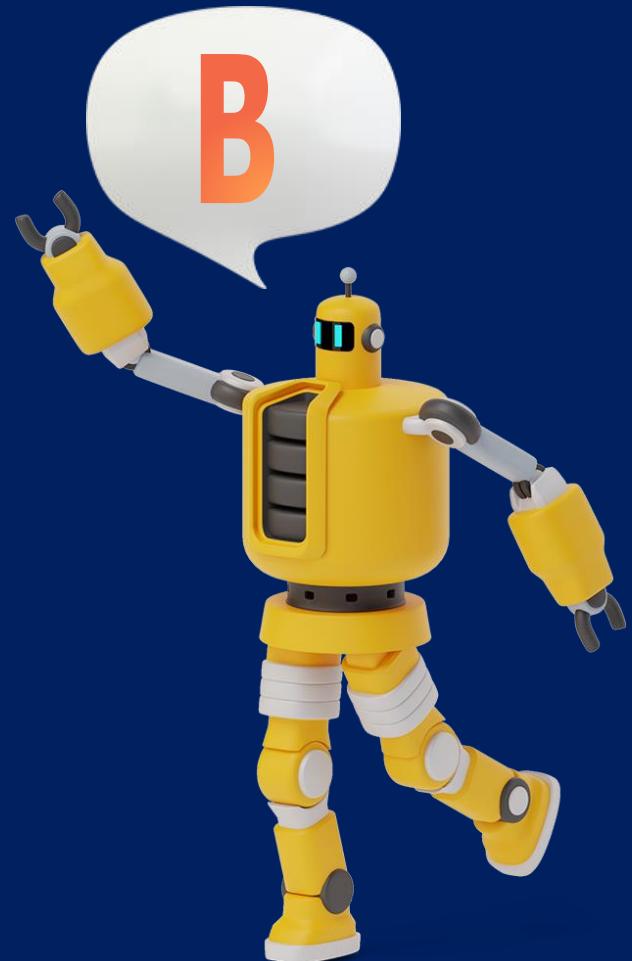
經濟史

Economic history

引用文獻滾雪球

實際案例分享

>> 學術寫作、發表、傳播





ChatGPT 說的文章不是我的文章

- 學生詢問 Rune Stensvold 教授2006年發表的文章，但是教授本人沒寫過這篇文章！

Rune Stensvold, a microbiologist at the State Serum Institute in Copenhagen, encountered the fake-references problem when a student asked him for a copy of a paper that Stensvold had apparently co-authored with one of his colleagues in 2006. The paper didn't exist. The student had asked an AI chatbot to suggest papers on *Blastocystis* – a genus of intestinal parasite – and the chatbot had cobbled together a reference with Stensvold's name on it. "It looked so real," he says. "It taught me that when I get papers to review, I should probably start by looking at the references section."

審稿可能要先從參考文獻開始看起...

Conroy, G. (2023, September 8). Scientific sleuths spot dishonest ChatGPT use in papers. *Nature*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-02477-w>

科學偵探 : Guillaume Cabanac 教授



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NEWS | 08 September 2023

Scientific sleuths spot dishonest ChatGPT use in papers

Manuscripts that don't disclose AI assistance are slipping past peer reviewers.

[Gemma Conroy](#)

The screenshot shows a news article from the journal 'nature'. The headline is 'Scientific sleuths spot dishonest ChatGPT use in papers'. Below the headline is a sub-headline: 'Manuscripts that don't disclose AI assistance are slipping past peer reviewers.' The author's name, 'Gemma Conroy', is listed at the bottom of the article summary. To the left of the main content, there is a cartoon illustration of a detective in a bowler hat and trench coat, holding a magnifying glass.

Conroy, G. (2023, September 8). Scientific sleuths spot dishonest ChatGPT use in papers. *Nature*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-02477-w>

用ChatGPT寫論文的痕跡



Home / Publications

Retracted: Exploring new optical solutions for nonlinear Hamiltonian amplitude equation via two integration schemes

Physica Scripta (2023) - 4 Comments

doi: 10.1088/1402-4896/aceb40 issn: 0031-8949 issn: 1402-4896

Sibel Tarla, Karmina K Ali, Abdullahi Yusuf

#1 Guillaume Cabanac commented August 2023

The phrase “**Regenerate Response**” is the label of a button in ChatGPT, an AI chatbot that generates text according to a user's question/prompt:

Regenerate response

This IOP article contains the unexpected phrase “**Regenerate Response**” on page 3:

Page 3 of 19

AUTHOR SUBMITTED MANUSCRIPT - PHYSSCR-123191.R1

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Step1 : The solution of the **nonlinear ordinary differential equation (NODE)**

$$\mathcal{U}(\chi) = g_0 + \sum_{i=1}^L \left(\frac{\mathcal{Z}(\chi)}{1 + \mathcal{Z}(\chi)^2} \right)^{i-1} \left(g_i \frac{\mathcal{Z}(\chi)}{1 + \mathcal{Z}(\chi)^2} + f_i \frac{1 - \mathcal{Z}(\chi)^2}{1 + \mathcal{Z}(\chi)^2} \right), \quad (5)$$

is taken. Here g_i , and f_i are constants ($g_L \neq 0$ or $f_L \neq 0$) to be found later. The following equation exists for the $\mathcal{Z}(\chi)$ function:

$$\mathcal{Z}'(\chi) = \sqrt{s + c\mathcal{Z}^2(\chi) + r\mathcal{Z}^4(\chi)}, \quad (6)$$

also, s , c and r constants are depend m.

Step2 : The value of L is found by the principle of balance.

Step3 : Substituting Eq. (5), with Eq. (6) into Eq. (4), we obtain a polynomial expression that depends on the Jacobi elliptic function $\mathcal{Z}(\chi)$. By equating the coefficients of $\mathcal{Z}^l(\chi)$, $\{l = 0 - 7\}$ equal to zero, we obtain a system of equations. We solve this system to find the unknown parameters. The solutions of Eq. (5) are represented in Table [1] based on the values of the parameters s , c and r :

Regenerate response

Table 1: Jacobi Elliptic Functions

| No. | s | c | r | $\mathcal{Z}(\chi)$ |
|-----|-----|------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | 1 | $-1 - m^2$ | m^2 | $sn(\chi)$ |

- Cabanac, Guillaume (2023, August). PUBPEER.
<https://pubpeer.com/publications/2BA0ED692A31818BE66AAB637BB3BE>
- Qbitai (2023年9月12日)。尷尬了！用ChatGPT寫論文忘了刪掉按鈕上的文字，還通過同儕審查。電腦王。https://www.techbang.com/posts/109527-writing-paper-chatgpt?fbclid=IwAR0nx9jsGiWJIR8hBARsYgTlew7WKL_4Kr9kdwjfFuQtFjSSENpnqEt--YY

後來被IOP出版社撤稿了

Physica Scripta

PAPER

Retracted: Exploring new optical solutions for nonlinear Hamiltonian amplitude equation via two integration schemes

Sibel Tarla¹  Karmina K Ali^{2,3}  and Abdullahi Yusuf^{6,4,5} 

Published 9 August 2023 • © 2023 IOP Publishing Ltd

[Physica Scripta, Volume 98, Number 9](#)

Citation Sibel Tarla et al 2023 *Phys. Scr.* **98** 095218

DOI 10.1088/1402-4896/aceb40

 Article PDF

This article is retracted by [2023 Phys. Scr. 98 109701](#)

Physica Scripta

RETRACTION • FREE ARTICLE

Retraction: Exploring new optical solutions for nonlinear Hamiltonian amplitude equation via two integration schemes
(2023 *Phys. Scr.* **98** 095218)

Published 14 September 2023 • © 2023 IOP Publishing Ltd

[Physica Scripta, Volume 98, Number 10](#)

Citation 2023 *Phys. Scr.* **98** 109701

DOI 10.1088/1402-4896/acf6b8

 Article PDF

This is a retraction for [2023 Phys. Scr. 98 095218](#)

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1402-4896/aceb40>

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1402-4896/acf6b8>

IOP出版社的撤稿說明

IOP Publishing

Phys. Scr. 98 (2023) 109701

<https://doi.org/10.1088/1402-4896/acf6b8>

Physica Scripta



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5 September 2023

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5 September 2023

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION
5 September 2023

PUBLISHED
14 September 2023

RETRACTION

Retraction: Exploring new optical solutions for nonlinear Hamiltonian amplitude equation via two integration schemes (2023 Phys. Scr. 98 095218)

This article has been retracted by IOP Publishing following the discovery that the Large Language Model (LLM) tool ChatGPT was used to write a portion of this paper without its use being declared by the authors.

The authors have now confirmed that ChatGPT was used in the drafting of this work but have stated that this did not impact the validity or authenticity of their findings.

As the use of an LLM in the drafting of this work was not declared by the authors upon submission, in violation of IOP Publishing's ethical policy which states that 'Authors using LLMs to assist in generating ideas and/or aiding drafting of the paper should declare this fact and provide full transparency of the LLM used (name, version, model, source) within the paper they are submitting', IOP Publishing has decided to retract this article following an investigation in line with COPE guidelines.

IOP Publishing wishes to credit PubPeer commenters [1] for bringing the issue to our attention.

The authors disagree with this retraction.

Reference

- [1] <https://pubpeer.com/publications/2BA0ED692A31818BE66AAB637BB3BE>

| No. | x | c | r | $Z(x)$ |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 1 | $-1 - m^2$ | m^2 | $m(x)$ |
| 2 | $\frac{m^2 - m^2 - 11m(x)}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{m^2 - m^2 - 11m(x)}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{m^2 - m^2 - 11m(x)}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{m^2 - m^2 - 11m(x)}{2 - 1} \operatorname{sn}(x, m)$ |
| 3 | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1} \operatorname{dn}(x, m)$ |
| 4 - 1 + m^2 2 - m^2 | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1} \operatorname{cn}(x, m)$ |
| 5 | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1}$ | $\frac{2}{2 - 1} \operatorname{zn}(x, m)$ |

Step2: The value of l is found by the principle of balance.

Step3: Substituting equation (5), with equation (6) into equation (4), we get the polynomial expression that depends on the Jacobi elliptic function $Z(x)$. By equating the coefficients of $Z(x)$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 7$) equal to zero we obtain a system of equations. We solve this system to find the unknown parameters. The solutions of equation (4) can be obtained from table 1 based on the values of the parameters m .

Step4: General response

Here form -1 it is $\operatorname{sn}(x, m) = \operatorname{tanh}(x, m)$, $\operatorname{cn}(x, m) = \operatorname{coth}(x, m)$, $\operatorname{dn}(x, m) = \operatorname{sech}(x, m)$, $\operatorname{zn}(x, m) = 0$, $\operatorname{m}(x, m) = \operatorname{sn}(x, m) \operatorname{cn}(x, m) \operatorname{dn}(x, m)$. There is dependence between the Jacobi elliptic functions. The inverse function of the $\operatorname{sn}(x, m)$ Jacobi elliptic function can be defined as the inverse elliptic integral as follows:

$$\operatorname{sn}^{-1}(x, m) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{dZ}{\sqrt{1 - Z^2(1 - m^2Z^2)}} \quad (7)$$

When consider the integral in equation (7), upon taking the integral for $m = 1$, it becomes evident that it is equivalent to the tanh function. Consequently the $\operatorname{sn}^{-1}(x, m)$ corresponds to the tanh function. Similar situations can be made for the $\operatorname{cn}(x, m)$ and $\operatorname{dn}(x, m)$ functions.

3. Description of the METHOD

The Sardar sub-equation method is a proper technique to obtain exact solutions of nonlinear PDEs [10–13]. A new modification of this method is proposed in this study, which involves using a new trial solution that includes an arbitrary function. Therefore, the main modification of the Sardar sub-equation method depends on the following function:

$$D(x) = \lambda_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i Q_i^2(x), \quad (8)$$

where $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ are coefficients and $Q_i^2(x)$ with $\lambda_0 = 0$ and the following equation exists for the $Q_i(x)$ function:

$$Q_i(x) = \gamma_1 Q_1^2(x) + \gamma_2 Q_2^2(x) + \gamma_3 \quad (9)$$

where γ_1, γ_2 and γ_3 are constants. The general solutions equation (7) with a constant are outlined as follow:

1. When $m = 0, \gamma_1 > 0, \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = 0$, then

$$Q_1(x) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}} \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{\gamma_1}(x + \rho)), \quad (10)$$

$$Q_2(x) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2}} \operatorname{csch}(\sqrt{\gamma_1}(x + \rho)). \quad (11)$$

2. When $\gamma_2 = 0, \gamma_1 > 0, \gamma_3 = \pm 4/\beta_0$, then

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1402-4896/acf6b8>

Retraction

ChatGPT 說 As an AI language model, I...

Modern trends for the application of biological control and modern technologies in agricultural projects

International Journal of Modern Agriculture and Environment (2023) - 1 Comment
doi: 10.21608/ijmae.2023.215953.1013 issn: 2974-4415

Amen Saeed Ben Youssef 

#1 Guillaume Cabanac commented August 2023

A reader suggested to use “As an AI language model, I” as a fingerprint to find machine-generated passages, possibly by ChatGPT:

Recent studies on modern trends in the application of biological control and modern technologies in agricultural projects

As an AI language model, I don't have direct access to current research articles or studies. However, I can provide you with an overview of some recent trends and advancements in the application of biological control and modern technologies in agricultural projects based on my knowledge up until September 2021. It's always a good idea to refer to scientific databases, research journals, and academic sources for the most up-to-date information. Here are a few general trends that have emerged:

Did the author copy-paste the output of ChatGPT and include this caveat of ChatGPT by mistake?

How come this meaningless wording survived proofreading by the editors, referees, copy editors, and typesetters?



PUBPEER
The online Journal club

ChatGPT 說 Certainly! Here is...

The three-dimensional porous mesh structure of Cu-based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose separator enhances the electrochemical performance of lithium metal anode batteries

Surfaces and Interfaces (2024) - 2 Comments
doi: 10.1016/j.surfin.2024.104081 issn: 2468-0230

Manshu Zhang, Liming Wu, Tao Yang, Bing Zhu, Yangai Liu

#1 Guillaume Cabanac commented March 2024



The phrase "Certainly! Here is..." is a typical prologue produced by the AI chatbot ChatGPT when generating text according to a user's question/prompt:

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic:Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1,2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause a short circuit, which can affect the safety and life of the battery [3-9]. Therefore, researchers are



林煜軒

3月15日下午12:55 ·

...

有兩篇學術論文用chatGPT協助撰寫，卻沒把GPT的提示語刪掉的國際期刊，今天在學術社群瘋傳。

一篇是在材料科學期刊Surfaces and Interfaces (IF= 6.2) 論文的開頭竟然寫道 "Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic:" (是的，以下這是可以作為你論文標題的背景介紹) 接著才開始正文要談的鋰電池。這篇論文是中國北京地質大學團隊的作品。

另一篇論文則發表在放射醫學期刊Radiology Case Reports在論文結論之前" In summary, the management of bilateral iatrogenic " (總結來說，在處理雙側醫源性的……) 之後突然不著邊際接著寫道 " I'm very sorry, but I don't have access to real-time information or patient-specific data, as I am an AI language model." (我很抱歉，因為我是人工智慧語言模型，所以我無法直接即時得到資訊或特定病人的資料) ，這項研究則是以色列以及哈佛醫學院的合作團隊。

在許多討論中，許多學術社群的學者都提到，這兩本期刊都是隸屬老牌出版社Elsevier，而不是台灣與某些學術界認為有學術聲譽疑慮的MDPI與Frontiers等期刊。

資料來源：<https://pubpeer.com/publications/CAABBF887348FB2D1C0329E0A27BE6>
<https://www.facebook.com/yuhsuan.lin.984/posts/10226491943829531>



Guillaume Cabanac <here and elsewhere> @gcabanac · 12 Mar

Promote

...

So #ChatGPT wrote the first sentence of this [@ElsevierConnect](#) article. Any other parts of the article too? How come none of the coauthors, Editor-in-Chief, reviewers, typesetters noticed? How can this happen with regular peer-review? [pubpeer.com/publications/C...](#)

The phrase "Certainly! Here is..." is a typical prologue produced by the AI chatbot ChatGPT when generating text according to a user's question/prompt:

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1,2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause a short circuit, which can affect the safety and life of the battery [3–9]. Therefore, researchers are indeed focusing on various aspects such as negative electrode structure [10], electrolyte additives [11,12], SEI film construction [13,14], and collector modification [15] to inhibit the formation of lithium dendrites. However, using a separator with high mechanical strength and chemical stability is another promising approach to prevent dendrites from infiltrating the cathode. By incorporating a separator with high mechanical strength, it can act as a physical barrier to impede the growth of dendrites. This barrier can withstand the mechanical stress exerted by the dendrites during battery operation, preventing them from reaching the cathode and causing short circuits or other safety issues. Moreover,

* Corresponding author.

This article does not acknowledge the use of ChatGPT. It does not contain any occurrence of 'ChatGPT' say in the method section or in the acknowledgments, as recommended in this *Nature* and in this *ACS Nano* editorial.

Did the authors copy-paste the output of ChatGPT and include this chatbot's prologue by mistake?

ALT: Come this meaningless wording survived proofreading by the coauthors, editors, referees, copy editors, and typesetters?

Retraction Watch and 6 others

122 1.4K 4.1K 1.1M ↗ ↑

Elsevier 回應： 正在調查中



Elsevier ✨
@ElsevierConnect

Our policies are clear that LLMs can be used in the drafting of papers as long as it is declared by the authors on submission.

We are investigating this paper and are in discussion with Editorial Team and the authors.

6:01 pm · 14 Mar 2024 · 2,283 Views

<https://twitter.com/gcabanac/status/1767574447337124290>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468023024002402>

真人喊冤~

Environmental Sensitivity of Teacher Education Students in the Earthquake Zone

Indonesian Journal of Social and Environmental Issues (IJSEI) (2023) - 4 Comments
doi: 10.47540/ijsei.v4i3.1200 issn: 2722-1369

Ömer Cem Karacaoğlu, Abdulkadir Özka

#1 Guillaume Cabanac commented January 2024

The phrase "Certainly! Here is..." is a typical prologue produced by the AI chatbot ChatGPT when generating text according to a user's question/prompt:

vary across different variables, representing a research problem of significant relevance. This research aims to assess the environmental sensitivities of students enrolled in Hatay Mustafa Kemal University's Faculty of Education, situated in an earthquake-prone region.

Certainly, here is a more concise and clear expression of the research objectives: (1) Assess the overall environmental sensitivity of teacher training students; (2) Evaluate the environmental sensitivity

#4 Ömer Cem Karacaoğlu commented January 2024

Author Response

I tried it after you shared this. When ChatGPT makes a verification statement, it says "Certainly! Here". In other words, he first writes "certain", then an exclamation mark (!), and then the word "Here", which starts with a capital letter. However, in our study, it was said that a subject can certainly be expressed neatly in the form of "certainly, here...".

How correct is it for you to accuse a study that has been prepared with a lot of work, data collected, analyzed, conclusions and discussions, in which only the word "certainly here" is mentioned?

Is it a scientific attitude to interpret all publications that contain "certainly here" by pasting the same statements under it?

Wouldn't it be more accurate to identify publications in which "certainly here" is used in conjunction with another confirmatory concept in the screening software you are using?

In this case, will authors not be able to use the expression "certainly here" in their academic studies?

Are the words "certainly here" alone a sufficient criterion for using AI in the preparation of a publication?

In this case, will authors not be able to use the expression "certainly here" in their academic studies?

"Certainly" is here I can write this clear conclusion: From now on I will not "certainly" use the word "certainly" in my articles to prove that I am a natural intelligence.



作者本人抗議：我以後寫作再也不用 **certainly** 這個字了！

真人被防剽竊軟體冤枉...



王宏恩 ✅

2023年11月8日 · 🌎

...

一位UC Davis政治系的學生在修憲法課整理個案報告時被偵測軟體 Turnitin說他用AI寫報告，因此被判違反學術規範。

該學生最後得收集證據，尤其是整理出全部google doc的修改紀錄，才最終證明是自己寫的，討回公道。

Turnitin的負責人指出該偵測軟體有98%的正確率，但是還是有2%可能是誤判，因此只是給老師參考。

現在反而發展到人們要主動證明自己不是機器人了...從學生到畫家都是

擷取自2023年11月8日Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/wearytolove/post/s/10168561073370694>

<https://www.rollingstone.com/culture/culture-features/student-accused-ai-cheating-turnitin-1234747351/?fbclid=IwAR2BK05IoUDwapVr7OppIGeT7k1l0tbqJfsMUQo1-3CLPMylg0FMm-82fc>



RollingStone



MUSIC POLITICS TV & MOVIES (SUB)CULTURE RS RECOMMENDED

FAIL TALE

She Was Falsey Accused of Cheating With AI – And She Won't Be the Last

UC Davis student Louise Stivers became the victim of her college's attempts to root out essays and exams completed by chat bots

BY MILES KLEE

JUNE 6, 2023

審稿者面臨的難題



王宏恩



10月26日下午2:37 ·

...

今年八月刊出的新文章，72位語言學頂尖期刊的編輯委員會成員(大多為語言學家)被邀請判斷八篇期刊文章摘要是真人寫的、還是ChatGPT讀完文章後自動生成的。結果這72位語言學家兼期刊編輯成功判斷AI生成文章的機率只有38.9%。

換言之，除非有那種把AI-generated的標籤也複製進來的狀況，一般狀況下一般人要用肉眼去判斷文章是否是AI生成的基本上是不太可能，也更別提把這判准加進期刊審查或平常改作業裡了。

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/...../S2772766123000289.....>



蔡依橙

10月26日下午2:57 ·

...

日後區分 AI 寫的或是人寫的，會越來越困難，也會逐漸變得沒有必要。

原創性跟洞見變得更為重要。自己要能有效表達、說明，並為自己的作品感到驕傲。

擷取自2023年10月26日Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/wearytolove/posts/10168513664820694>

<https://www.facebook.com/sillyduck.radiology/posts/7250194531657493>

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Can linguists distinguish between ChatGPT/AI and human writing?: A study of research ethics and academic publishing

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ABSTRACT

There has been considerable intrigue surrounding the use of Large Language Model powered AI chatbots such as ChatGPT in research, educational contexts, and beyond. However, most studies have explored such tools' general capabilities and applications for language teaching purposes. The current study advances this discussion to examine issues pertaining to human judgements, accuracy, and research ethics. Specifically, we investigate: 1) the extent to which linguists/reviewers from top journals can distinguish AI from human-generated writing, 2) what the basis of reviewers' decisions are, and 3) the extent to which editors of top Applied Linguistics journals believe AI tools are ethical for research purposes. In the study, reviewers ($N = 72$) completed a judgement task involving AI- and human-generated research abstracts, and several reviewers participated in follow-up interviews to explain their rationales. Similarly, editors ($N = 27$) completed a survey and interviews to discuss their beliefs. Findings suggest that despite employing multiple rationales to judge texts, reviewers were largely unsuccessful in identifying AI versus human writing, with an overall positive identification rate of only 38.9%. Additionally, many editors believed there are ethical uses of AI tools for facilitating research processes, yet some disagreed. Future research directions are discussed involving AI tools and academic publishing.

實際案例分享

>>職場工作



三星員工問ChatGPT敏感問題「害機密外洩」 公司急堵漏

記者 | 劉映茹

鏡新聞

<https://www.mnews.tw/story/20230402nm009>



人工智能是把鋒利的雙面刃，即使功能再強大，隱藏在背後的威脅也不容忽視，也因此許多企業都還在觀望是否該導入ChatGPT，而災情也在最近來敲門，三星電子首當其衝。綜合外媒報導，三星導入ChatGPT不到20天的時間，就傳出3起在ChatGPT誤用與濫用的案例。

這3起涉及ChatGPT的個案內容有2起與半導體設備有關，另1起與會議內容相關。在設計晶片設備的事件中，三星半導體事業暨裝置解決方案部門（Device Solutions；DS）1名員工在測試設備下載軟體的過程中，將出現問題的原始碼複製到ChatGPT，並向其請教解法，但這一操作反而讓三星設備測量相關的原始碼成為ChatGPT學習資料。

而另一起晶片案件同為DS部門，有員工為了解設備良率等相關資訊，將程式碼輸入ChatGPT，要求其優化代碼，而第三起則是使用ChatGPT記錄會議內容，即使並未涉及技術機密，但仍有會議內容外洩的風險。

由於三星員工在使用ChatGPT查詢問題並驗證答案時，不慎將這些資訊添加到ChatGPT的學習資料庫裡，日後若有其他使用者在ChatGPT上提出相關問題，可能導致三星企業機密外洩。據悉，起初三星全面禁止使用ChatGPT，自3月11日開始才部分開放給DS部門使用，卻沒想到在短短時間內就傳出機密外洩。



避免 ChatGPT 洩漏企業機密，Meta、LinkedIn 正在為員工打造「內部 AI 服務」

Dean ⌂ 2023-06-19

全球最大零售商沃爾瑪打造了「生成式 AI 遊樂園（Generative AI Playground）」，讓員工可以藉由這項服務，自由探索並了解 AI 新技術，並在同時確保公司以及內部數據的安全。

沃爾瑪的「生成式 AI 遊樂園」畫面上也顯示，員工將從犯錯中學到最好的東西，而這項工具將能讓員工「嘗試如何安全使用生成式 AI，並不導致數據外洩的風險」。

Meta 也打造了一個使用公司內部數據的 AI 聊天機器人「Metamate」，並讓員工能建立自己的「咒語（prompt）」與同事分享。不過目前僅開放內部小組進行測試，包括會議總結、編寫程式碼等不同的功能。

LinkedIn 的「生成式 AI 遊樂園（Generative AI Playground）」是一個內部開發者沙盒，讓內部工程師可以使用 OpenAI 和其他來源的進階生成式 AI 模型來探索 LinkedIn 數據。LinkedIn 還舉辦了有史以來規模最大的內部黑客馬拉松，參與的工程師共有上千人，希望鼓勵內部員工進行更深入的探索。

據外媒報導指出，三星電子預計在今年也將推出 AI 服務供內部使用。目前正在開發大型語言模型，以提供晶片業務部門員工進行資料搜尋和翻譯，並計劃在 12 月推出基本服務。這套人工智能的系統預計將能支援九個關鍵領域，包括產品採購、成本管理、晶片生產的資料搜尋、數據分析及其他行政工作，如內部會議記錄的翻譯和整理等。



<https://buzzorange.com/techorange/2023/06/19/tech-giant-test-internal-generative-ai-options-for-employees/>



自由時報

<https://news.ltn.com.tw> > news > world > breakingnews ::

美律師用ChatGPT寫訴狀被抓包引述判例「攏係假」 - 自由時報

2023/05/29 13:13



<https://news.ltn.com.tw/news/world/breakingnews/4316350>

〔即時新聞 / 綜合報導〕隨著人工智慧（AI）的快速發展，近來ChatGPT的強大功能帶來便利，也引起不少爭議。美國紐約律師史瓦茲（Steven A. Schwartz）日前提交訴訟文件，卻被法官發現，文件中所引用的6起判例竟「根本不存在」，他才承認是使用ChatGPT研究判例，且「沒有意識到內容可能是假的」，他與同事都被控違反律師倫理，面臨紀律處分。

綜合外媒報導，男子馬塔（Roberto Mata）2019年8月搭乘班機從薩爾瓦多飛往紐約時，膝蓋遭空服員的推車撞到而受傷，想控告哥倫比亞的國家航空公司（Avianca）涉嫌人身傷害罪；哥航主張訴訟時效已過，要求聯邦法官撤案。曼哈頓法院今年3月駁回本案後，史瓦茲立即針對這起訴訟提交一份10頁的摘要抗議。

報導指出，這份摘要引述多個判例，試圖證明此案應被法庭審理，然而航空公司的法律團隊4月下旬向法官質疑，他們根本找不到其中6起案例的裁決或訴訟紀錄。為此，法官卡斯提爾（Judge Castel）在一份命令中寫道，「在提交的案件中，至少6起似乎是虛假的法律判決，有著虛假的引述及虛假的內部引用」，更直言這是「前所未有的情況」，並要求原告法律團隊解釋。

經調查後發現，原告律師洛杜卡（Peter LoDuca）並未參與研究，而是交給從業逾30年的同事史瓦茲，史瓦茲25日承認使用了ChatGPT尋找類似案例，並對此感到「非常後悔」，但強調這是他第一次用ChatGPT準備開庭資料，並非故意要欺瞞法庭或被告航空公司，更不知道ChatGPT寫的內容可能是編出來的。

審判案件諮詢聊天機器人ChatGPT 哥倫比亞法官行為惹議

<https://www.cna.com.tw/news/ait/202302030296.aspx>

2023/2/3 20:52 (2/3 21:33 更新)

(中央社波哥大3日綜合外電報導) 哥倫比亞一名法官在審判一起孩童醫療權案件時，於準備判決期間使用了人工智慧 (AI) 聊天機器人ChatGPT，引發爭議。

法新社報導，法官巴迪亞 (Juan Manuel Padilla) 表示，他在處理一名自閉症孩童因為父母收入不豐，是否應該被免除預約看診、治療和交通費用的案件時，使用了這個可依提示字元生成文字的聊天機器人。

他於1月31日接受當地廣播電台Blu Radio訪問時說，ChatGPT和其他類似程式在「擬定審案文本草稿的時候」很有幫助，但「目標並不在於取代」法官。

巴迪亞最後判定孩童可免除相關費用，並在1月30日的判決書中表示，他向ChatGPT徵詢意見，但沒有說明他對這款聊天機器人的仰賴程度。

他同時堅稱，向應用程式詢問問題，並不會使人失去判斷力、思考力。

ChatGPT運用人工智慧和網路上的海量資料，來回答人類用戶對它提出的問題。

在這起案件中，巴迪亞說他詢問過ChatGPT，「未成年的自閉症患者是否應免除看診治療費用」等問題。

結果ChatGPT回答，「是的，這是正確的。根據哥倫比亞法規，被診斷患有自閉症的未成年人可免除看診治療費用」。

巴迪亞聲稱，ChatGPT提供了過往由秘書提供的服務，而且做法「有組織、簡單且有條理」，應能改善司法系統效率。

羅薩里奧大學 (Rosario University) 教授、人工智慧監管專家古提瑞茲 (Juan David Gutierrez) 則是對巴迪亞做法表示懷疑的人士之一。他宣稱自己也對ChatGPT提問相同問題，卻得到不同的答案。

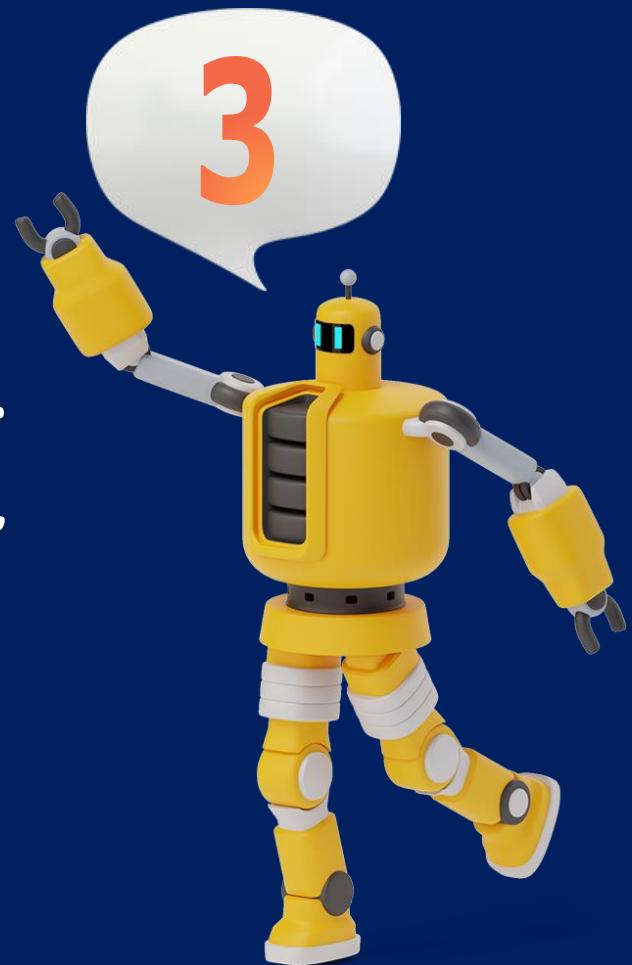
古提瑞茲在推特 (Twitter) 發文表示，「法官在判決時意圖使用ChatGPT，這當然是不負責任或不道德的」。他還呼籲應該立刻培養法官們的「數位素養」 (Digital Literacy) 。

美國加州開發公司OpenAI打造的熱門AI聊天機器人ChatGPT，可以寫出散文、文章、詩歌甚至電腦程式碼，去年11月下旬開放免費試用，隨後風靡全球。

批評人士擔心這款聊天機器人恐會成為學校和大學裡的作弊工具。OpenAI則是警告，ChatGPT有可能犯錯。

但巴迪亞說，「我猜有許多同事都會加入我的行列，在人工智慧的幫助下，以合乎道德的方式下達判決」。(譯者：戴雅真/核稿：陳彥鈞) 1120203

查證方法與管道



當心 Phantom Reference



<https://youtu.be/gjs6C7CbUY8?feature=shared>

查證書目的管道

- 各圖書館的館藏目錄
- 資料庫
 - 學科領域專門資料庫
 - 索引摘要 / 綜合領域資料庫
 - 期刊名錄
- 出版單位的官方網站
- 搜尋引擎
 - Google, Google Scholar...



學科領域專門資料庫

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Taiwan University Library's subject-specific database. At the top, there is a black header bar with the library's logo and a navigation menu in Chinese: 圖書館首頁, 重新查詢, 期刊檢索, 資料庫檢索, 以書目找全文, and 數位化館藏. Below the header is a red banner with a search input field labeled '資料庫檢索'. On the left, a sidebar titled '按主題/名稱/資料類型' contains links: '主題瀏覽' (highlighted with a purple border), '名稱瀏覽', '資料類型', and '試用資料庫'. The main content area includes sections for '相關連結' (with links to browse all databases, electronic database APP, off-campus connection instructions, how to find databases, and self-study resource guides) and '熱門資料庫' (listing Web of Science, Scopus, JSTOR, Academic Search Complete, Huaxi Online Library, and China Knowledge Resource Total库CNKI). At the bottom, there is a section titled '主題精選' (Selected Topics) listing categories like 生命科學與醫學 (Life Sciences and Medicine), 社會科學 (Social Sciences), and 科學與工程 (Science and Engineering), each with a list of sub-topics.

圖書館首頁 重新查詢 期刊檢索 資料庫檢索 以書目找全文 數位化館藏

資料庫檢索

按主題/名稱/資料類型

- > 主題瀏覽
- > 名稱瀏覽
- > 資料類型
- 試用資料庫

相關連結

- [瀏覽全部](#)
- [電子資料庫APP](#)
- [校外連線說明](#)
- [如何查找資料庫](#)
- [資料庫自學資源指引](#)

熱門資料庫

- [Web of Science](#)
- [Scopus](#)
- [JSTOR](#)
- [Academic Search Complete](#)
- [華藝線上圖書館](#)
- [中國知識資源總庫CNKI](#)

主題精選

生命科學與醫學
公共衛生；動物；生物；藥物/藥理；護理；農業；醫學

社會科學
商業管理；圖書資訊學；心理；政治；教育；法律；社會科學；經濟

科學與工程
化學；地球科學；地理；工程；數學；材料科學；物理；電機資訊

索引摘要 / 綜合領域資料庫

中文

- 國家圖書館：
期刊文獻資訊網
- 臺灣人文及社會科學引文
索引資料庫 (TCI-HSS)
- 華藝線上圖書館
- CNKI中國期刊全文數據庫

外文

- Scopus
- Web of Science /
Master Journal List /
Journal Citation Reports (JCR)
- ASC [EBSCOhost]

期刊名錄

- Ulrichsweb
 - 全球性期刊書目資料庫
- The Serials Directory [EBSCOhost]
 - 收錄大眾化出版品的書目資訊，包括期刊、報紙
- DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)
 - 提供高品質並具有同儕審閱的OA期刊目錄與索引

查證書目的管道

- 各圖書館的館藏目錄
- 資料庫
 - 學科領域專門資料庫
 - 索引摘要/綜合領域資料庫
 - 期刊名錄

- 出版單位的官方網站
- 搜尋引擎

– Google, Google Scholar...



官網也可能是假的...

被劫持期刊

- Hijacked journal：被劫持的期刊，意指期刊在未經許可下，劫刊者接管了合法刊物的標題、ISSN 和其他書目資訊
- 企圖混淆視聽，可能有多個複製分身期刊網站
- <http://tul.blog.ntu.edu.tw/archives/31726>



HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS

了解資料來源



CONSIDER THE SOURCE

Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.

查核作者



CHECK THE AUTHOR

Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?

檢查發布日期



CHECK THE DATE

Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.

請屏除偏見



CHECK YOUR BIASES

Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.



詳細閱讀內文

READ BEYOND

Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?



資料來源的可信度

SUPPORTING SOURCES?

Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.



這是開玩笑嗎?

IS IT A JOKE?

If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.



向專家請教

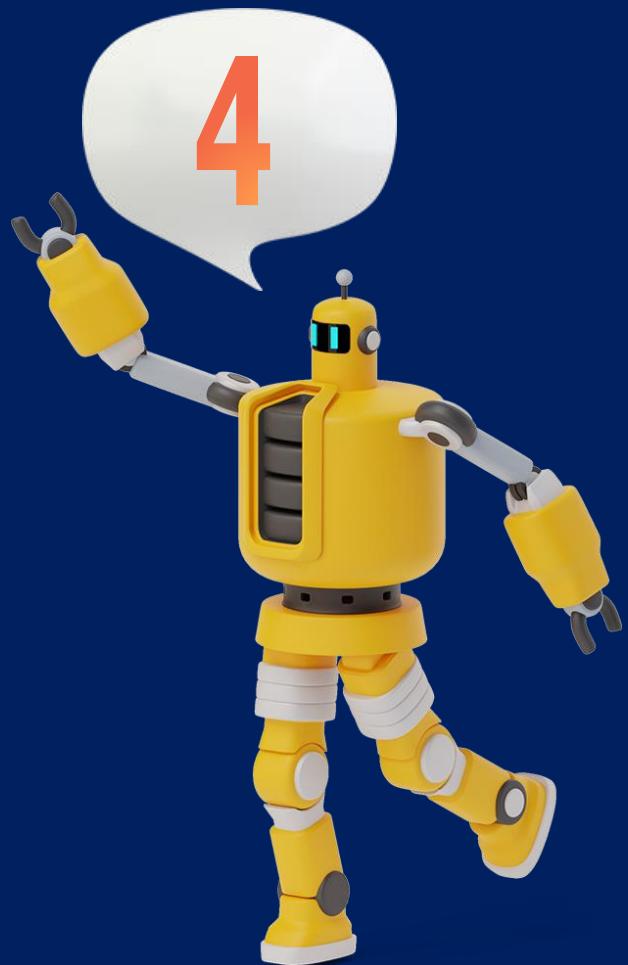
ASK THE EXPERTS

Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.

國際圖書館協會聯盟
提出如何分辨假新聞
的8個方法



如何引用



如何使用生成式AI工具提供的內容？

- The University of Queensland 的建議

- 誠實說明你如何運用此工具做發想或規劃，即使你的課程報告中沒有複製貼上來自AI工具的文字。
 - 標示使用日期

- 截圖備份

- 另存新檔

Acknowledge your use of ChatGPT or other generative AI

If you use ChatGPT or other generative AI to help you **generate ideas or plan your process**, you should still **acknowledge how you used the tool**, even if you don't include any AI generated content in the assignment.

Provide a description of the AI tool used, what you did and the date accessed.

Save a copy of the transcript of your questions and responses from the generative AI tool. You can:

- Take a screenshot
- Right click and select **Save as** to save the webpage file.

The University of Queensland Library (2023, August 23). Citing ChatGPT and other generative AI.
<https://guides.library.uq.edu.au/referencing/chatgpt-and-generative-ai-tools>

如何使用及引用 ChatGPT 生成內容？

- AI 生成內容的資料來源無法回溯、取得或提供直接連結
- 使用 ChatGPT 來撰寫課堂作業或報告，應明確標註使用 ChatGPT 產出的內容，讓讀者瞭解您使用哪些資源來支持自己的論點。
- 若發現內容來自他人的作品，建議根據課程或系所的引用格式要求，使用適當的引用格式（如APA、MLA等），進一步註明該內容的確切來源。
- 使用 AI 生成內容時一定要進行資訊查核，並確保遵守學術倫理及學術誠信的要求，不涉及抄襲或違反著作權。

Scribbr 網站的建議

- 不要引用 ChatGPT 作為事實資訊的來源，
如：名詞解釋、專業術語定義

Don't cite ChatGPT as a source of factual information (e.g., asking it to define a term and then quoting its definition in your paper). ChatGPT isn't always trustworthy and is not considered a credible source for use in academic writing.

ChatGPT Citations | Formats & Examples

Published on May 15, 2023 by Jack Caulfield. Revised on August 15, 2023.

ChatGPT, the popular AI language model, is quite new. Educational institutions and style guides are still working out their policies on when and how content from the tool can be used and cited in academic writing.

Table of contents

- How to cite ChatGPT in APA Style
- How to cite ChatGPT in MLA style
- How to cite ChatGPT in Chicago style
- Do I need to cite ChatGPT?
- Can ChatGPT cite sources?
- Other interesting articles
- Frequently asked questions

<https://www.scribbr.com/ai-tools/chatgpt-citations/>

引用格式：官網有提供範例

- **APA** (American Psychological Association)
 - How to Cite ChatGPT (2023年4月)
- **MLA** (Modern Language Association)
 - How do I cite generative AI in MLA style? (2023年3月)
- **Chicago Manual of Style**
 - How do you recommend citing content developed or generated by artificial intelligence, such as ChatGPT?

APA官網說明

McAdoo, T. (2023, April 7). How to cite ChatGPT. *APA Style Blog*.
<https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt>

If you've used ChatGPT or other AI tools in your research, describe how you used the tool in your Method section or in a comparable section of your paper. For literature reviews or other types of essays or response or reaction papers, you might describe how you used the tool in your introduction. In your text, provide the prompt you used and then any portion of the relevant text that was generated in response.

Unfortunately, the results of a ChatGPT "chat" are not retrievable by other readers, and although nonretrievable data or quotations in APA Style papers are usually cited as personal communications, with ChatGPT-generated text there is no person communicating. Quoting ChatGPT's text from a chat session is therefore more like sharing an algorithm's output; thus, credit the author of the algorithm with a reference list entry and the corresponding in-text citation.

- ChatGPT生成的文字不是 personal communication，比較類似跟讀者分享演算法輸出的結果，所以應該在參考書目標示此演算法工具的作者(製作公司)，並在文內引用。

APA格式

McAdoo, T. (2023, April 7). How to cite ChatGPT. *APA Style Blog*.
<https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt>

- Quoting or reproducing the text created by ChatGPT in your paper

When prompted with “Is the left brain right brain divide real or a metaphor?” the ChatGPT-generated text indicated that although the two brain hemispheres are somewhat specialized, “the notion that people can be characterized as ‘left-brained’ or ‘right-brained’ is considered to be an oversimplification and a popular myth” (OpenAI, 2023).

Reference

OpenAI. (2023). *ChatGPT* (Mar 14 version) [Large language model].

<https://chat.openai.com/chat>

APA格式

McAdoo, T. (2023, April 7). How to cite ChatGPT. *APA Style Blog*.
<https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt>

- 如果內容太長，可以放在附錄或補充資料

When given a follow-up prompt of “What is a more accurate representation?” the ChatGPT-generated text indicated that “different brain regions work together to support various cognitive processes” and “the functional specialization of different regions can change in response to experience and environmental factors” (OpenAI, 2023; see Appendix A for the full transcript).

Reference

OpenAI. (2023). *ChatGPT* (Mar 14 version) [Large language model].

<https://chat.openai.com/chat>

APA Citation Style: References

ChatGPT

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE



Author(s)



Date



Title



Model Descriptions

OpenAI. (2023). *ChatGPT* (Mar 24 version) [Large language model].

→ <https://chat.openai.com/chat>
0.5 in



URL

University of Waterloo Library (2023, June). ChatGPT and Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI): AI-generated content and citation.

https://subjectguides.uwaterloo.ca/chatgpt_generative_ai/aigeneratedcontentcitation

APA Citation Style: References

General Artificial Intelligence Programs and Chatbots

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE



Author(s)



Date



Title



Model Descriptions



URL

Writesonic. (2023). *Chatsonic* (AI chatbot) [GPT-4 powered]. <https://app.writesonic.com/>

APA出版社的聲明

 AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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APA Publishing Policies

APA publishes high-quality research that undergoes a rigorous and ethical peer review process. Journal policies for authors are provided for transparency and clarity, including ethical expectations, AI guidance, and reuse.

<https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/resources/publishing-policies>

- APA policy on the use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) in scholarly materials

For this policy, AI refers to generative LLM AI tools and does not include grammar-checking software, citation software, or plagiarism detectors.

- When a generative artificial intelligence (AI) model is used in the drafting of a manuscript for an APA publication, the use of AI *must* be disclosed in the methods section and cited.
- AI *cannot* be named as an author on an APA scholarly publication.
- When AI is cited in an APA scholarly publication, the author *must* employ the software citation template, which includes specifying in the methods section how, when, and to what extent AI was used. Authors in APA publications are required to upload the full output of the AI as supplemental material.

Additional reading material:

- APA Style Blog: [How to cite ChatGPT \(apa.org\)](#)
- COPE Position Statement: [Authorship and AI tools | COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics](#)
- US Copyright Office Guidance: [Federal Register :: Copyright Registration Guidance: Works Containing Material Generated by Artificial Intelligence](#)

MLA格式

MLA (2023, March 17). *How do I cite generative AI in MLA style?*
MLA Style Center. <https://style.mla.org/citing-generative-ai/>

Prompt

LK Describe the symbolism of the green light in the book *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

 In the novel *The Great Gatsby*, the green light represents various symbolic meanings, including:

1. Hope and Promise: The green light is first seen at the end of Daisy's dock across the water from Gatsby's mansion. For Gatsby, the green light symbolizes his hopes and dreams of being reunited with Daisy and winning her back.
2. Illusion and Deception: The green light also symbolizes the illusory nature of the American Dream and Gatsby's belief that he can attain it by acquiring wealth and social status. The green light represents the idea that achieving the Dream is like chasing a mirage or a ghost, something that always remains just out of reach.
3. Money and Materialism: The green light also represents the materialistic values of the wealthy characters in the novel. For example, the green light serves as a reminder of the wealth and privilege that Daisy and her social circle enjoy, and that Gatsby is striving to attain.

MLA格式

- **MLA** (2023, March 17). *How do I cite generative AI in MLA style?*
MLA Style Center. <https://style.mla.org/citing-generative-ai/>
- **The University of Queensland Library** (2023, Aug 23). ChatGPT and other generative AI tools. <https://guides.library.uq.edu.au/referencing/chatgpt-and-generative-ai-tools>

Paraphrased in Your Prose

While the green light in *The Great Gatsby* might be said to chiefly symbolize four main things: optimism, the unattainability of the American dream, greed, and covetousness (“Describe the symbolism”), arguably the most important—the one that ties all four themes together—is greed.

(Short form Title of source)

Works-Cited-List Entry

“Describe the symbolism of the green light in the book *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald” prompt. ChatGPT, 13 Feb. version, OpenAI, 8 Mar. 2023, chat.openai.com/chat.

“Title of source” prompt. Name of AI Tool, version, Company, Date content was generated, General web address of tool.

MLA格式：引用AI創作的圖像

Example 3: Citing Creative Visual Works

If you are incorporating an AI-generated image in your work, you will likely need to create a caption for it following the guidelines in [section 1.7](#) of the *MLA Handbook*. Use a description of the prompt, followed by the AI tool, version, and date created:



Fig. 1. “Pointillist painting of a sheep in a sunny field of blue flowers” prompt, *DALL-E*, version 2, OpenAI, 8 Mar. 2023, labs.openai.com/.

IEEE Author Center

Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Generated Text

The use of content generated by artificial intelligence (AI) in an article (including but not limited to text, figures, images, and code) shall be disclosed in the acknowledgments section of any article submitted to an IEEE publication. The AI system used shall be identified, and specific sections of the article that use AI-generated content shall be identified and accompanied by a brief explanation regarding the level at which the AI system was used to generate the content.

The use of AI systems for editing and grammar enhancement is common practice and, as such, is generally outside the intent of the above policy. In this case, disclosure as noted above is recommended.

- <https://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/become-an-ieee-journal-author/publishing-ethics/guidelines-and-policies/submission-and-peer-review-policies/#ai-generated-text>
- <https://conferences.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/author-ethics/guidelines-and-policies/submission-policies/>

IEEE引用格式：國外大學的建議-1

As of June 2023, IEEE does not cite AI generated text for publication and does not consider AI generated text a valid reference.

However, overall current advice is to treat AI generated text as a private communication or nonrecoverable material. Therefore, do not include a citation number, or include the reference in your reference list.

In-text Citation

或可視為私人通訊、無法回溯恢復的資料

IEEE uses the following in-text citation format for unpublished materials:

Author's name (Initials, Surname), private communication, Abbrev. Month, year.)

Example:

In an online chat,... (OpenAI's Chat GPT, private communication, June 2023)

Reference List

Do not include a reference list entry.



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

加拿大英屬哥倫比亞大學圖書館

The University of British Columbia (2023, September).
<https://guides.library.ubc.ca/GenAI/cite>

IEEE引用格式：國外大學的建議-2

IEEE

AI generated text must be disclosed in an acknowledgements section, and any text generated by AI must include a citation of the AI system. Follow the citation for **software**. 或可視為軟體

Format:

[#] *Title of Software*. (version or year), Publisher Name. Accessed: Date (when applicable). [Type of Medium]. Available: URL of software product.

Example:

[12] *ChatGPT*. (March 2023). OpenAI. Accessed: Mar. 29, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://chat.openai.com>

[13] *Microsoft Excel for Microsoft 365 MSO*. (Version 2208 Build 16.0.15601.20540). Microsoft.



澳洲 James Cook University Library (2023, April).

- <https://libanswers.jcu.edu.au/faq/273206>
- <https://libguides.jcu.edu.au/IEEE/software>

IEEE引用格式：國外大學的建議-3

IEEE格式是基於 Chicago Manual of Style 發展，若有未盡事宜，可以參考 Chicago Manual of Style。

IEEE has not published an official guideline on citing AI-generated content yet. The IEEE Author Center recommends consulting the Chicago Manual of Style for guidance for any usage not included in the [IEEE Editorial Style Manual](#). The Chicago Manual of Style has recommendations on how to cite AI-generated content.

Chicago

[Recommendations on how to cite AI-generated content](#)

Example:

Chicago style recommends citing ChatGPT in a Chicago footnote

1. Text generated by ChatGPT, March 31, 2023, OpenAI, <https://chat.openai.com>.



美國 Purdue University Library
<https://guides.lib.purdue.edu/c.php?g=1371380&p=10135074>



投稿前務必詳閱 出版單位對AI的政策

COPE 對人工智慧的聲明

The Committee on Publication Ethic 出版道德委員會

Authorship and AI tools

COPE position statement

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools such as ChatGPT or Large Language Models in research publications is expanding rapidly. COPE joins organisations, such as [WAME](#) and the [JAMA Network](#) among others, to state that [AI tools cannot be listed as an author of a paper](#).

AI tools cannot meet the requirements for [authorship](#) as they cannot take responsibility for the submitted work. As non-legal entities, they cannot assert the presence or absence of conflicts of interest nor manage copyright and license agreements.

Authors who use AI tools in the writing of a manuscript, production of images or graphical elements of the paper, or in the collection and analysis of data, [must be transparent in disclosing in the Materials and Methods \(or similar section\) of the paper how the AI tool was used and which tool was used](#).

Authors are fully responsible for the content of their manuscript, even those parts produced by an AI tool, and are thus liable for any breach of publication ethics.

<https://publicationethics.org/cope-position-statements/ai-author>

《Science》對人工智慧的聲明

- AI不得作為論文的作者或合著者。
- 在《Science》期刊發表的論文中，不得使用AI、機器學習或類似之演算法工具生成的文本，也不可引用來自AI的資料。
- 圖表、影像、繪圖不得來自AI工具，除非獲得期刊編輯許可。

Artificial intelligence (AI). AI-assisted technologies [such as large language models (LLMs), chatbots, and image creators] do not meet the *Science* journals' criteria for authorship and therefore may not be listed as authors or coauthors, nor may sources cited in *Science* journal content be authored or coauthored by AI tools. Authors who use AI-assisted technologies as components of their research study or as aids in the writing or presentation of the manuscript should note this in the cover letter and in the acknowledgments section of the manuscript. Detailed information should be provided in the methods section: The full prompt used in the production of the work, as well as the AI tool and its version, should be disclosed. Authors are accountable for the accuracy of the work and for ensuring that there is no plagiarism. They must also ensure that all sources are appropriately cited and should carefully review the work to guard against bias that may be introduced by AI. Editors may decline to move forward with manuscripts if AI is used inappropriately. Reviewers may not use AI technology in generating or writing their reviews because this could breach the confidentiality of the manuscript.

審稿者不能使用AI工具撰寫審稿意見

AI-generated images and other multimedia are not permitted in the *Science* journals without explicit permission from the editors. Exceptions may be granted in certain situations—e.g., for images and/or videos in manuscripts specifically about AI and/or machine learning. Such exceptions will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and should be disclosed at the time of submission. The *Science* journals recognize that this area is rapidly developing, and our position on AI-generated multimedia may change with the evolution of copyright law and industry standards on ethical use.

《Nature》對人工智慧的聲明

- 大型語言模型(LLM)不應被列入論文作者，因為AI無法為研究成果負責。
- 使用大型語言模型協助研究的研究人員，應在論文的研究方法(method) 或致謝(acknowledgements) 的段落標註。如果論文本身不含這類段落，也可以標註在引言(introduction)或其他地方。

• 陳亭瑋（2023年3月15日）。ChatGPT可以被列為論文作者嗎？學術期刊發布相關使用規則。
科學月刊，495。<https://www.scimonth.com.tw/archives/6341>

• Nature (2023, January 24). Tools such as ChatGPT threaten transparent science; here are our ground rules for their use. *Nature*, 613. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-00191-1>

《Nature》對人工智慧的聲明

AI use by peer reviewers

Peer reviewers play a vital role in scientific publishing. Their expert evaluations and recommendations guide editors in their decisions and ensure that published research is valid, rigorous, and credible. Editors select peer reviewers primarily because of their in-depth knowledge of the subject matter or methods of the work they are asked to evaluate. This expertise is invaluable and irreplaceable. Peer reviewers are accountable for the accuracy and views expressed in their reports, and the peer review process operates on a principle of mutual trust between authors, reviewers and editors. Despite rapid progress, generative AI tools have considerable limitations: they can lack up-to-date knowledge and may produce nonsensical, biased or false information. Manuscripts may also include sensitive or proprietary information that should not be shared outside the peer review process. For these reasons we ask that, while Springer Nature explores providing our peer reviewers with access to safe AI tools, peer reviewers do not upload manuscripts into generative AI tools.

If any part of the evaluation of the claims made in the manuscript was in any way supported by an AI tool, we ask peer reviewers to declare the use of such tools transparently in the peer review report.

審稿者不能使用
AI工具

外國出版社

| 出版社 | 網頁說明 |
|----------------------------|--|
| Cambridge University Press | <u>AI Contributions to Research Content</u> |
| SAGE | <u>ChatGPT and Generative AI</u> |
| Taylor & Francis | <u>Taylor & Francis Clarifies the Responsible use of AI Tools in Academic Content Creation</u> |
| Wiley | <u>Artificial Intelligence Generated Content</u> |

台灣內科醫學會

使用生成式 AI 產生之科學性著作（含論文）
倫理原則之共識條列如下：

- (1) 生成式 AI 可做為研究工具，協助書寫研究紀錄簿、整理並分析資料、將數據圖表化、整理參考文獻及其排序。
- (2) 科學性著作（含論文）研究的過程中如有使用生成式 AI，應記載於 Methodology，如由生成式 AI 產生之數據表格及圖表也應註明於 Results。

- (3) 研究者應自行書寫科學性著作（含論文）之 Discussion 及 Results，不可透過生成式 AI 產出。
- (4) 產出科學性著作（含論文）如有生成式 AI 幫助，可於 Methodology 中敘述或是放入 Acknowledgement（作者申明），但不應列名作者 (First author/co-authors)。
- (5) 使用生成式 AI 幫助產出科學性著作（含論文）而未申明使用生成式 AI 應視為抄襲，作者捏造任何（不實）數據或資訊交由生成式 AI 處理也視為偽造。

台灣護理學會《護理雜誌》

- 人工智能書寫工具 (AI writing tool)、語言模型及類似的輔助書寫軟體等 (例如ChatGPT) **不能被列為作者**之一。若文稿有使用任何人工智能或類似技術來輔助，作者應於論文**致謝欄**、**研究方法**或其他合適的部分，主動披露軟體名稱及使用方式，以維護學術誠信及公開透明。

<https://www.twna.org.tw/WebPad/WebPad.aspx?1x8jyHnXeNRh79y6BEi3Cg%3D%3D>

中華民國體育學會

首頁 / 期刊簡介與宗旨 / 中華體育季刊、體育學報對人工智慧（AI）之聲明

近來人工智慧（AI）及AI輔助技術在科學研究中的使用已日益受到關注，特別是生成式AI，如*ChatGPT*之出現，使得許多知識領域所提供之訊息或文字，已逐漸無法區分由AI或是人類所撰述。

為因應科學研究相關者越來越頻繁使用生成式AI或採用AI輔助工具之趨勢，中華民國體育學會所屬之官方期刊：中華體育季刊、體育學報，在參閱Elsevier之建議下，於體育運動領域首度提出期刊使用AI的政策，其主要目的在提供作者、評審、編輯，甚至是讀者等使用AI之原則，以確保學術研究的完整性、透明度。

在使用AI及AI輔助技術進行寫作過程時，科學研究者應：

- 僅用於提升文稿的可讀性和語言，不可用於解釋數據或得出科學結論等主要研究任務。
- 因AI可能生成具威權性但帶有不正確、不完整或偏見之內容，使用者需確保內容受人工監督和控制，並審慎審查和編輯內容。
- 不可將AI及AI輔助技術列為作者或合著者，亦不可引用AI為作者。
- 若有使用AI及AI輔助技術，需遵循上述之原則，並需披露於稿件聲明書中。此外，作者需對內容負有最終責任和監督。

我們將密切關注該領域的發展，適時調整政策，如對政策有任何疑問，也請不吝請聯繫。

中華體育季刊 主編 張育愷

體育學報 主編 陳忠慶

<https://www.ipress.tw/J0137?pWebID=1660&mSeq=0>

國家教育研究院《編譯論叢》

- 來稿如使用生成式人工智慧技術（如ChatGPT），作者應在其稿件中披露生成式人工智慧技術的使用，並依照APA格式引用。

<https://ctr.naer.edu.tw/call4paper.php>

學術倫理 與著作權



學術倫理

- 直接使用AI生成的成果，是將非自己完成的成果，當作是自己完成的，屬於**造假**的違反學術倫理行為。
- 論文轉貼 ChatGPT 的內容，不是抄襲，而是**造假**，以AI編造的內容，假裝自己有寫。
 - 「抄襲」是抄別人的文章，但ChatGPT 不是「人」
- 將AI完成的成果當作是腦力激盪的提示，透過自己的思考、判斷、調整，完成自己的創作，才是符合學術倫理的創作。

資料來源：東吳大學法學院 章忠信教授；賴文智律師

智慧財產權疑義

- ChatGPT 自行演算之成果，沒有「人」的智慧投入，不得享有智慧財產權。
- 自然人利用 ChatGPT 完成創作發明，有「人」的智慧投入，得由利用 ChatGPT 完成創作發明之自然人享有智慧財產權。
- 依現行的法律制度架構，「人」才能作為各種責任的主體。所以，人類不能把責任推給人工智慧，最後責任還是要由人類（使用者）來承擔。

資料來源：賴文智律師；東吳大學法學院 章忠信教授



著作權筆記網站 / 章忠信教授

著作權筆記

• 首頁 • 訂閱電子報 • 作者介紹

著作權觀念漫談 站內

單元選單： 著作權觀念漫談

著作權觀念漫談

ChatGPT的智慧財產權Q&A

作者：章忠信

112.05.31.完成 最後更新日期113.01.29

有著作權 侵害必究
ch7943wa@ms12.hinet.net

ChatGPT很紅，大家都很關切，也很時髦。不過，ChatGPT有很多智慧財產權議題，必須被注意到。以下提供幾個簡明的Q&A，讓大家能夠快速了解。要特別說明，法律議題，「認事用法」很重要，是最基本的要素，事實必須先弄清楚，才有辦法正確地適用法律。技術是多變的，如果事實沒有經過證明確定，依據不清楚或已經改變的事實去適用法律，就是危險而不精確的。以下的Q&A，會根據各方反應及技術演進，進行滾動增修。

<http://www.copyrightnote.org/ArticleContent.aspx?ID=9&aid=3141>

Podcast 節目：研究者的聊天室

第2集：著作權與生成式 AI

發布日期：2023/10/23

製作者：教育部臺灣學術倫理教育資源中心

與談人：章忠信 助理教授 / 東吳大學法學院暨法律學系



EP2 | 著作權與生成式 AI feat. 章忠信助理教授

【本集重點】

1. 用 AI 寫出來的論文有沒有著作權的問題？
2. 若人類使用 AI 輔助的生成結果有侵害著作權，誰該負責？
3. 使用 AI 工具所產生的內容或想法，是否需要揭露（註記）？若需要，應如何揭露（註記）比較恰當？
4. 將自己寫的中文論文，用生成式 AI 翻譯成外文並投稿，會不會侵害著作權？
5. 將自己或他人所寫的一段論文，利用生成式 AI 改寫，有沒有涉及著作權議題？
6. 未來舉證責任的規定是否會改變？
7. 如何適當運用 AI？教授在指導學術寫作時可以注意什麼呢？

寫作小幫手



台大外文系退休教授
周樹華老師

英語學習樹屋

*English
Tree house*

<https://www.facebook.com/englishtreehouse/posts/358048986897642>



實用指令

Rewrite in idiomatic English

Rewrite in formal English

Correct grammar errors

Explain the revisions

Explain the corrections

Webex 線上演講

撰寫英文學術論文 的秘訣與利器

主講 | 周樹華 教授

英文學術論文壓的您喘不過氣來嗎？

身為研究生的您，
在學術海洋裏是優游自在，
還是載浮載沈？

邀請您參加社科圖的「研究生專題」系列演講，
讓您從此之後在浩瀚的學海裏笑傲自得！

報名網址 —— <https://0rz.tw/loVo2>

活動洽詢 —— (02)3366-8300 轉 55615，ntukoolib@ntu.edu.tw

主辦單位 —— 臺大社科院辜振甫先生紀念圖書館

協辦單位 —— 臺大雙語教育中心



5.15 ⏵ 12:30-14:00

撰寫英文學術論文：
善用ChatGPT提升論文品質

5.22 ⏵ 12:30-14:00

撰寫英文學術論文：
摘要及文獻回顧



國立臺灣大學社會科學院
辜振甫先生紀念圖書館



NTU CBE
臺大雙語中心
NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY



實用指令

Can you check the spelling and grammar in the following text?

Please correct my grammar and spelling mistakes in the text above: ...

Make it more concise (簡短一點)

好的指令 四要素





撰寫一篇文章題目為：「XXXXX」的草稿，結構需要完整。

草稿中要包含 3 個可以在內文中進一步闡述的要點。

你是OOOO專家，請總結以下內容，並針對提出未來能進一步研究的方向。

校閱以下英文文章，並用表格的方式呈現，要有三個欄位，分別是原文、修正後的版本，以及用中文詳解為什麼要這樣修改：

ChatGPT 指令大全

本站提供數百個精煉過的指令語句 (提示詞)，讓你充分發揮 ChatGPT 的強大功能

[了解如何使用](#)[ChatGPT 線上課](#)

<https://www.explainthis.io/zh-hant/chatgpt>



準備面試

彙整面試題目

你現在是 **公司** 的 **職位** 面試官，請分享在 **職位** 面試時最常會問的 **數字** 個問題。

👉 你現在是 Google 的產品經理面試官，請分享在 Google 產品經理面試時最常會問的 5 個問題。

複製

給予回饋

我針對 **問題** 的回答，有哪些可以改進的地方？**附上回答**

👉 我針對「你會如何排定不同產品功能優先順序？」的回答，有哪些可以改進的地方？[附上回答]

複製

提供追問的問題

針對 **問題** 這個面試問題，請提供一些常見的追問面試題。

👉 針對「你會如何排定不同產品功能優先順序？」這個面試問題，請提供一些常見的追問面試題。

複製

跟ChatGPT提問的小技巧

- 別怕問得不好，別擔心問得太複雜，追問修正即可
- 真的不會問問題時，就讓 AI 來問你問題
 -請用問我問題的方式，引導我.....
- 追問兩次，進行確認，讓答案有更多細節
 - 請你再確認有沒有遺漏？
 - 請你再確認是否符合事實？
 - 請你再確認還有沒有要補充的？

結語



留意生成式人工智慧AI 用於學術與研究活動時的6個關鍵！

1.秉持開放與包容的精神



- 學習如何正確使用科技，以提升研究效率。
- 瞭解生成式AI的優點與缺點，避免過度仰賴科技。

2.具備資訊驗證能力



- 生成式AI的資料來源為既有網路資料，真偽與品質參差不齊。
- 研究者需具備對生成式AI產出之內容具有批判的能力。

3.堅持學術研究的創新性



- 生成式AI僅能彙整現有資料、編輯文字與修改影像，對知識創新與科學發展有其侷限。
- 研究者將知識內化並從中產生創新見解與發現，才是創造知識新價值的重要關鍵。

4.秉持學術研究的課責性



- 研究者應對自己的研究行為與產出負全部責任。
- 若直接使用、發表生成式AI產出之文稿，可能產生學術倫理的相關疑慮。

5.維護學術研究的透明性



- 學術研究要求揭露所有研究過程、步驟、資料來源、協力單位等。
- 運用生成式AI於研究工作時，須注意學研機構、期刊與研討會對技術揭露的規範。

6.留意可能衍生的法律問題



- 生成式AI的內容是由網路資料產生，該原始資料的著作人可能主張智慧財產權。
- 使用任何科技輔助軟體，都應留意相關的資訊安全及隱私問題。

參考文獻及 補充資料





臺灣學術倫理教育資源中心

- 議題教材包：生成式AI應用於教學與研究（2023年12月28日）。
<https://ethics.moe.edu.tw/packagepost/detail/5/>
- 生成式AI對研究與學術倫理的影響線上講座紀實（2023年5月）。
教育部學術倫理電子報，12。
<https://ethics.moe.edu.tw/resource/epaper/html/19/>
- 楊舒凱（2023年3月17日）。運用ChatGPT撰寫作業的風險。
https://ethics.moe.edu.tw/files/resource/knowledge/knowledge_06.pdf



臺灣學術倫理教育資源中心



學術倫理影片： 那些生成式 AI 紿你的未來

日期：2023/12/20

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YC85ocuLLe8>



臺大電機系李宏毅教授YouTube頻道

【生成式AI】ChatGPT 原理剖析



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yiY4nPOzJEg>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ah7Qsri_c8

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UsaZhQ9bY2k>



國立陽明交通大學



大一新生看過來，
讓我們聊聊生成式AI！

日期：2023/10/19

<https://youtu.be/XyELdHnjXh8?feature=shared>



公視P#新聞實驗室



ChatGPT為何聽得懂人話？生成式AI是什麼酷東西？它是怎麼訓練的？

受訪者：
臺大資工系陳縕儂教授

日期：2023/3/15

<https://youtu.be/WsGBzhxNr38?feature=shared>

Podcast 節目：科科出來講

第66集：你的貼心小秘書已上線！ChatGPT學壞了怎麼辦？

發布日期：2023/4/10

製作者：國立臺灣科學教育館

與談人：陳縕儂 副教授

/臺灣大學資訊工程學系

Apple Podcast 預覽



34 分鐘 播放 ▶

[科科出來講]ep.66 你的貼心小秘書已上線！ChatGPT學壞了怎麼辦？ ft. 國立臺灣大學資訊工程學系 陳縕儂 教授
科科出來講
科學
在此聆聽: Apple Podcasts ↗

科技來自於人性，也是來自「屬性」！
但是依賴科技真的讓人可以放鬆更爽嗎？
還是需要花更多的心力來守護我們的人性？

00:00:46 ChatGPT其實是接龍大師
00:02:46 為了成為你的秘書，它寒窗苦讀8年資料
00:04:50 工人智慧來除錯
00:07:31 讓ChatGPT寫故事
00:09:35 你的智慧不是你的智慧？智慧財產權/著作權是誰的
00:10:16 別怪騙子多，要怪你太容易受騙！
00:12:35 它本性是善良的，是被主人玩壞
00:17:17 不藏私！教授都用ChatGPT做什麼？
00:18:18 畫家、詞曲創作者……它還能當廚師？
00:22:11 人因「想法」而偉大
00:24:40 ChatGPT最會哪國語言
00:26:14 機器人的腦在這裡
00:27:42 科技好進步，老師學生要更進步！
00:31:24 儒人神器？你反而要更勤勞

演講資料

| 講者 | 講題 | 日期 | 主辦單位 | 資料 |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 蔡依橙 醫師 新思惟國際創辦人 | ChatGPT與OA的時代衝擊、價值思考與個人應對 | 2023/4/26 | 國家實驗研究院 科技政策研究與資訊中心 | link |
| 孔令傑 教授 臺灣大學資管系 | 探索多維度，教學新饗宴—善用 chatGPT 的教與學 | 2023/6/20 | 臺大教學發展中心、數位學習中心 | link |
| 賴文智 律師 益思科技法律事務所 | 圖書館導入AI服務之法律議題 | 2023/10/20 | 臺大圖書館 (內部教育訓練) | 無 |

演講資料

| 講者 | 講題 | 日期 | 主辦單位 | 資料 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 陳育群 醫師 陽明交大家庭醫學科/ 台北榮總大數據中心 | ChatGPT 醫學研究 | 2023/3/16 | 台北榮民總醫院 | link |
| 孫以瀚 所長 國家衛生研究院 分子與基因醫學所 | 生成式AI與學術研究 | 2023/3/30 | 教育部 臺灣學術倫理教 育資源中心 | link |
| 劉繼仁 教授 成功大學外文系 | 學術英文寫作 & 生成式AI的影響 | 2023/3/30 | 教育部 臺灣學術倫理教 育資源中心 | link |
| 章忠信 教授 東吳大學法學院 | 學術倫理與Chat GPT的交會 | 2023/9/7 | 教育部 臺灣學術倫理教 育資源中心 | link |
| 柯皓仁 教授 臺灣師範大學圖資所 | 綜觀AI科技對學術研究與誠信的影響 | 2023/10/18 | 臺師大、臺灣學術電子 書暨資料庫聯盟 | link |

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- Virtuoso 維圖歐索 (2023)。都問AI吧! ChatGPT上手的第一本書。商周。
- 王鵬傑、李俊廷、林品均 (2023)。ChatGPT指令大全與創新應用。博碩。
- 洪錦魁 (2023)。ChatGPT領軍 DALL-E 2 + Midjourney + D-ID + Synthesia：邁向AI文字、圖像、影片之路。深智數位。
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- 陳亭瑋 (2023年3月15日)。ChatGPT可以被列為論文作者嗎？學術期刊發布相關使用規則。科學月刊, 495。<https://www.scimonth.com.tw/archives/6341>
- 詹絜瑞 (2023)。ChatGPT的5種限制：別過度依賴生成結果，人還是要做最後把關。經理人月刊, 223, 頁64-65。
- 賴文智 (2023)。是人類還是AI？生成式AI對創作保護法制的衝擊。會計研究月刊, 449, 頁90-95。

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- Dean（2023年6月19日）。避免 ChatGPT 漏漏企業機密，Meta、LinkedIn 正在為員工打造「內部 AI 服務」。科技報橘。<https://buzzorange.com/techorange/2023/06/19/tech-giant-test-internal-generative-ai-options-for-employees/>
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- Qbitai（2023年9月12日）。尷尬了！用ChatGPT寫論文忘了刪掉按鈕上的文字，還通過同儕審查。**電腦王**。https://www.techbang.com/posts/109527-writing-paper-chatgpt?fbclid=IwAR0nx9jsGiWJIR8hBARSYgTIew7WKL_4Kr9kdwjfFuQtFjSSENpnqEt--YY
- Wordvice（2023年7月7日）。如何引用ChatGPT產出的內容：APA、MLA、芝加哥、溫哥華格式。<https://blog.wordvice.com.tw/how-to-cite-chatgpt-sources-apa-mla-chicago-vancouver/>
- 天下編輯部（2023年4月17日）。ChatGPT怎麼玩？ChatGPT應用全攻略。**天下雜誌**。<https://www.cw.com.tw/article/5124860>

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