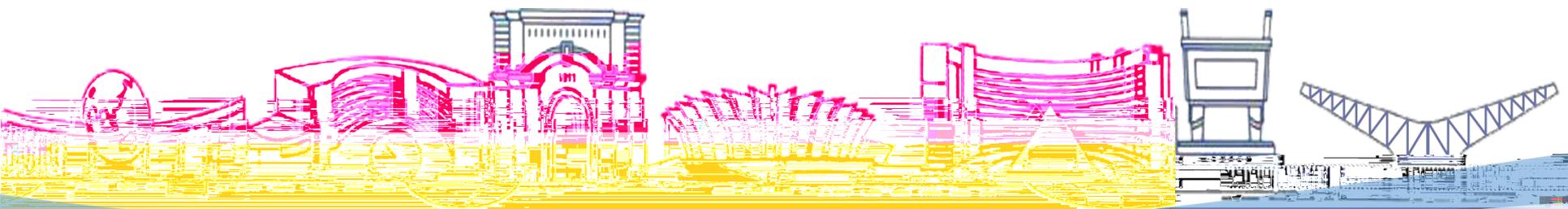




浙江工商大学

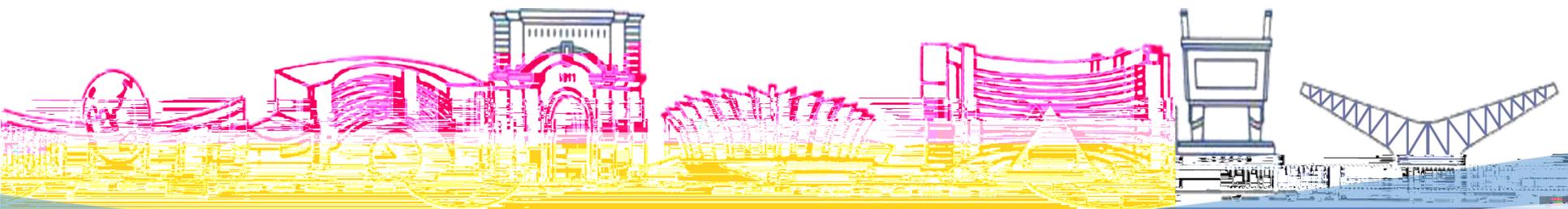
# P2P

浙江工商大学与万业以世世代代地为杭州



CON ENE

- 0 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_





P2P网络借贷

高违约风险

数据预处理

最大

信息系数(MIC) 复杂网络模型

影响因素

LightGBM

P2P借

借贷违约预测模型

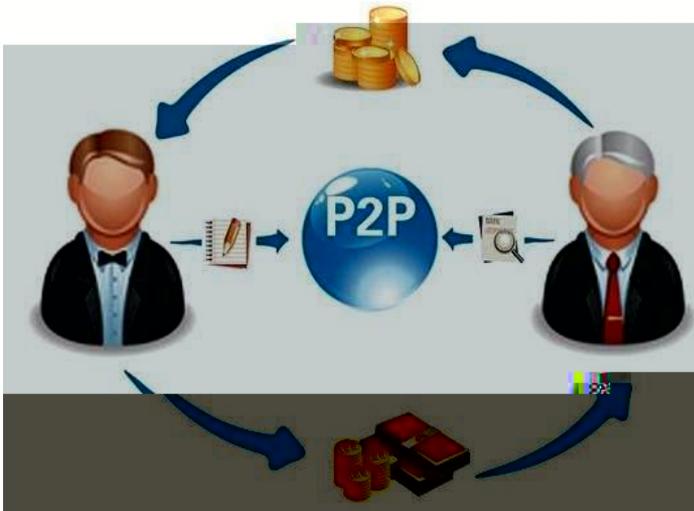
最大信息系数

基于复杂网络模型和最大信息系数

MIC

P2P平台识别借贷违约风险提供有价值的参考。

# 1.



如何构建一个“**违约风险分析模型**”，以有效开展P2P网络借贷的违约风险评估呢？

# 2.



## 2.1



数量多、交易规模大

覆盖面广、申请



高达109亿美元

上涨35%



公开透明      质量

# 2.

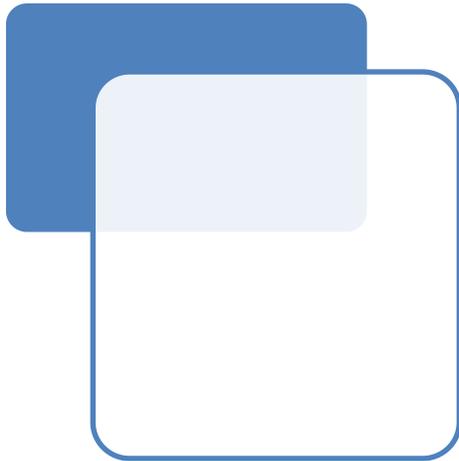


## 2.2


# 3.



## 3.1





# 3.1

## 3.1.1

### (1) 一致性检查



### (2) 冗余变量处理



# 3.1



## 3.1.1

### (3) 缺失值处理

- 
- 
- 

### (4) 异常值处理

- 
- 
-

# 3.1



## 3.1.2

### (1) 维度归约



### (2) 数量归约



# 3.1



## 3.1.3

1

**One-Hot Encoding(独热编码):**

- 
- 
- 

**Label Encoding(标签编码):**

- 
- 

2

➤ **Label Encoding**

# 3.



## 3.2

## MIC



( IC)

普适性:

等价性:





## 3.2

## MIC



### 3.2.1

1



不同形式



— · — · — · — · —  
无向网络

2

IC

minepy



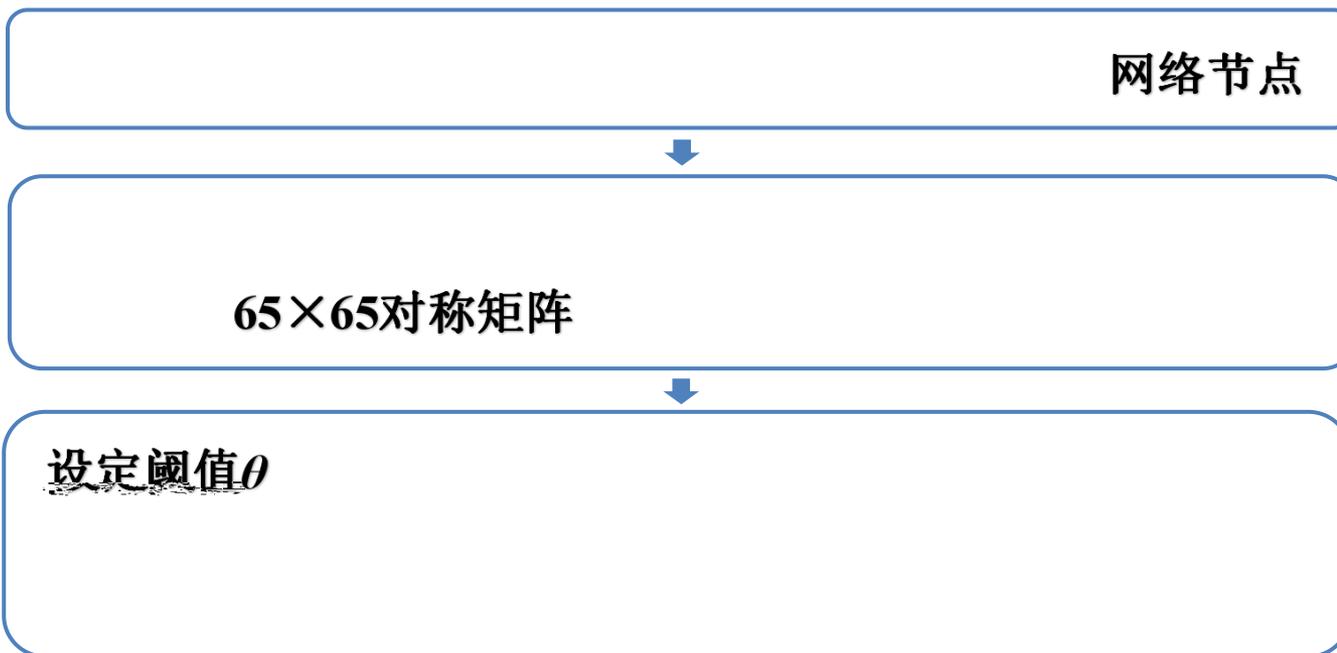
## 3.2

## MIC



### 3.2.1

3

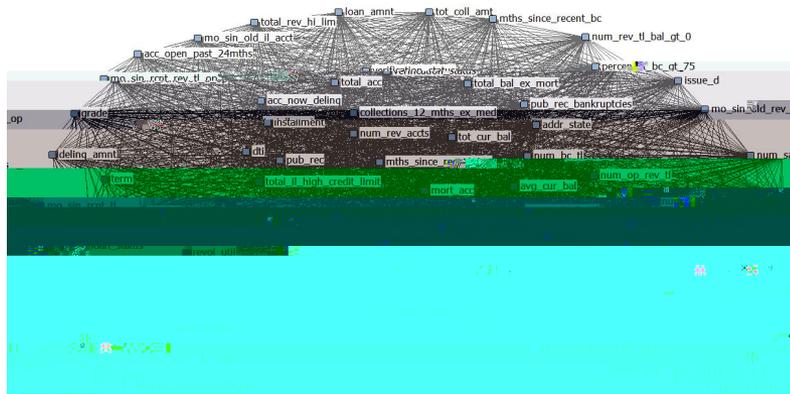


# 3.2

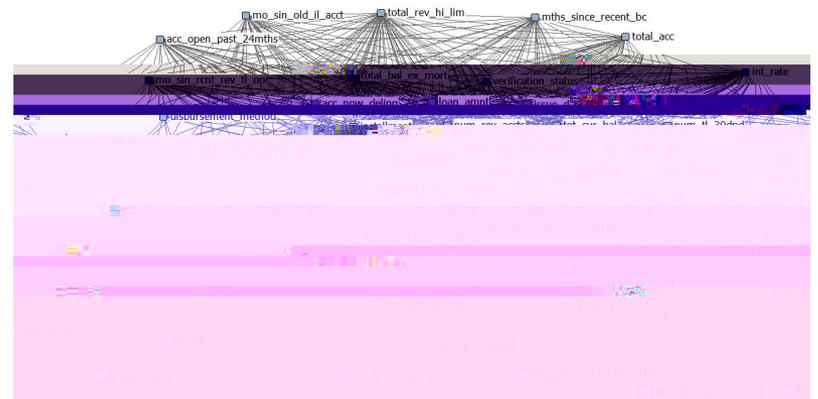
# MIC



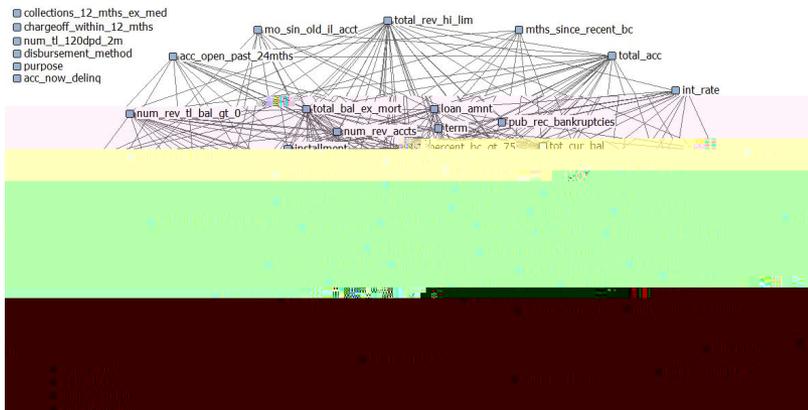
## 3.2.1



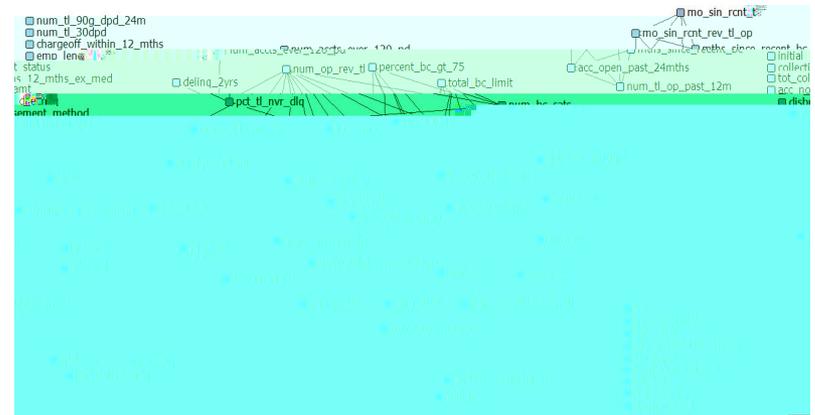
( ) = 0



( ) = 0.013



( ) = 0.05



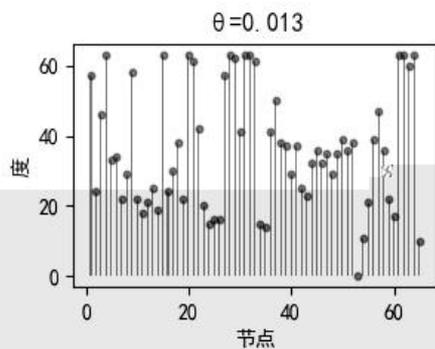
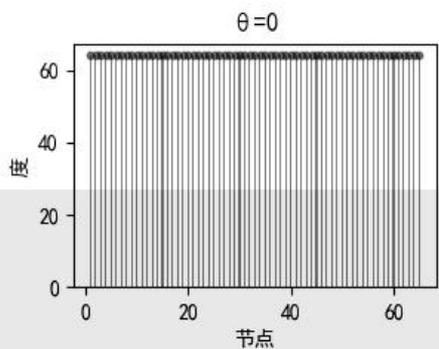
( ) = 0.17

# 3.2 MIC



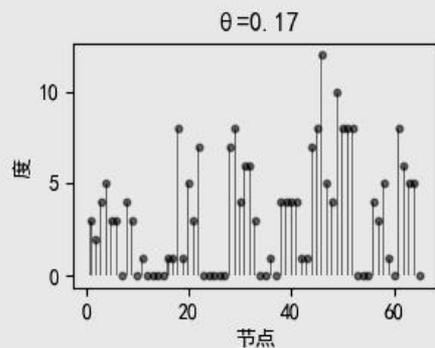
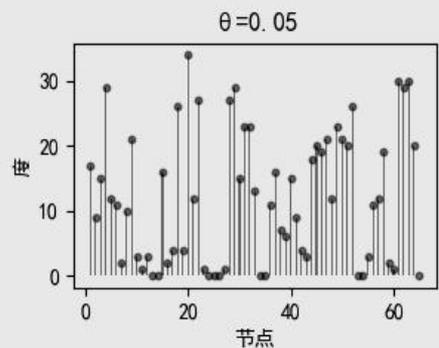
## 3.2.2

1



➤ =0

➤ =0.013



➤ =0.05

➤ =0.17

2

# 3.2 MIC

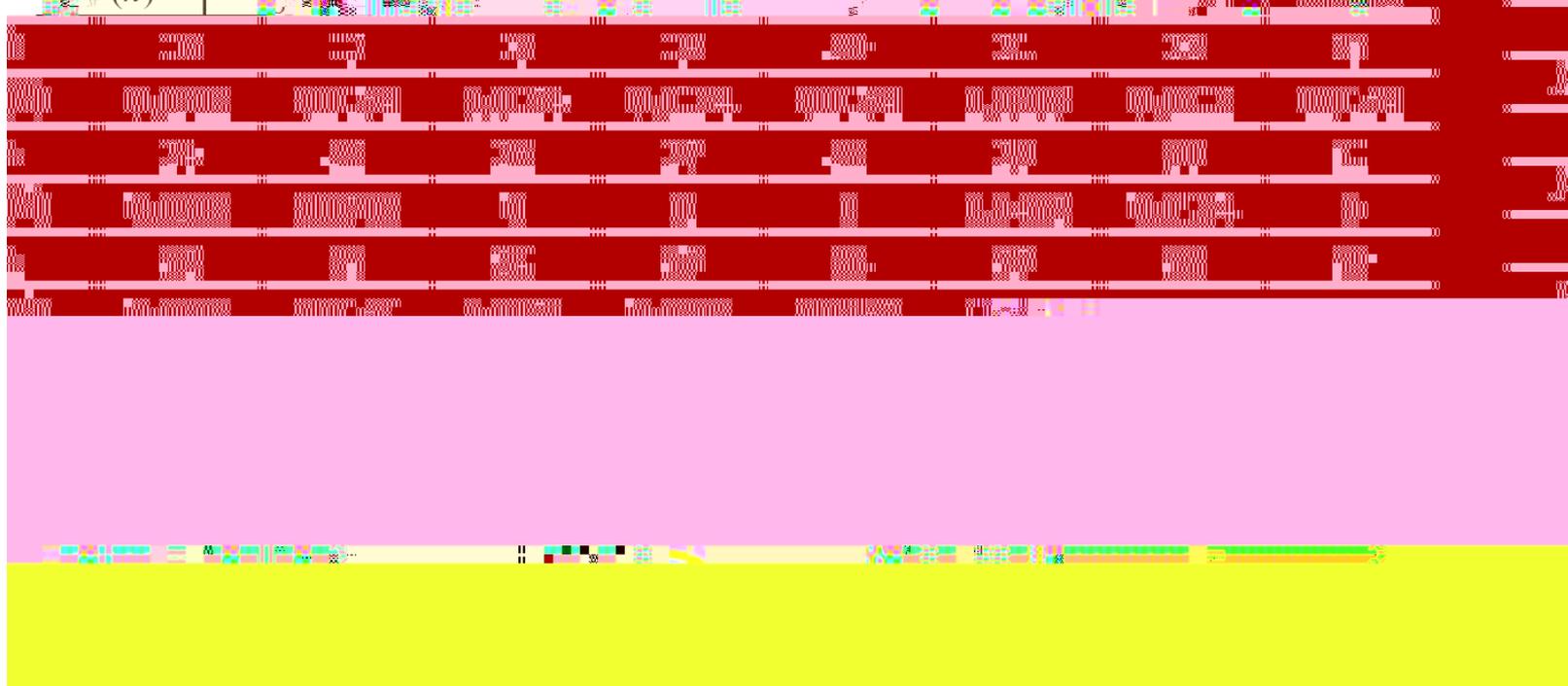


## 3.2.2

2

$$2 = 0.013$$

$k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$P(k)$	0.0154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$k$	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$P(k)$	0	0	0.0154	0.0154	0	0	0.0154	0.0308



# 3.2 MIC

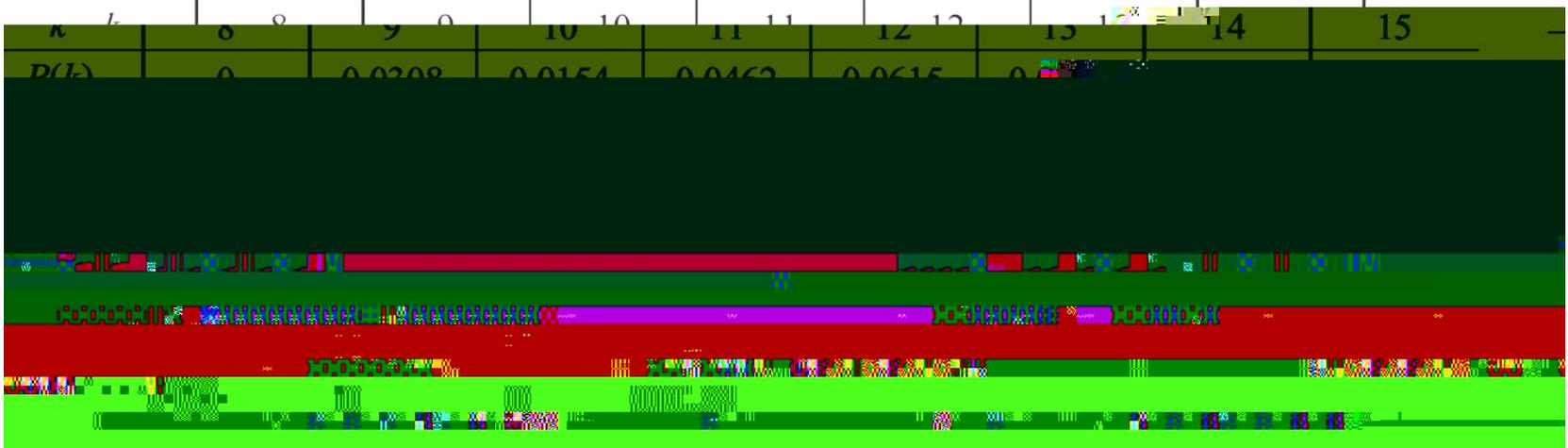


## 3.2.2

2

3 = 0.05

$k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$P(k)$	0.1538	0.0615	0.0462	0.0615	0.0462	0	0.0154	0.0154



## 3.2 MIC



### 3.2.2

2

$\theta = 0.17$

$k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$P(k)$	0.2923	0.1231	0.0154	0.1077	0.1385	0.0923	0.0462	0.0462
$k$	8	9	10	11	12			
$P(k)$	0.1077	0	0.0154	0	0.0154			

**结论：**随着阈值 $\theta$ 的增加，网络结构不断发生变化，网络中度较高的节点数量减少，度较低的节点数量增加。

# 3.2 MIC

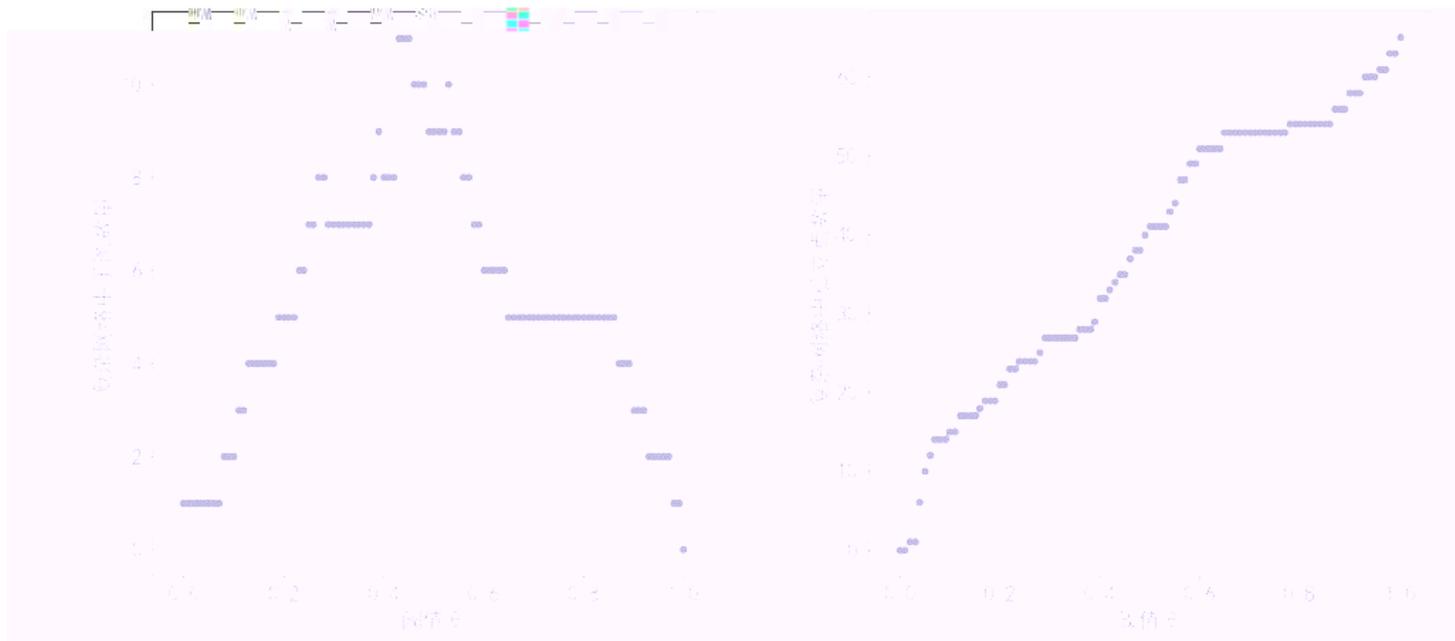


## 3.2.2

3

孤立点:

子图:



3



# 3.2 MIC



## 3.2.2

4

借款者

信息

借款信息

借款者年收入(annual\_inc)

借款者年收入是借款者信息相关因素和借

款信息相关因素的桥梁

不同收入水平的借款者自身情况

存在一定的差异

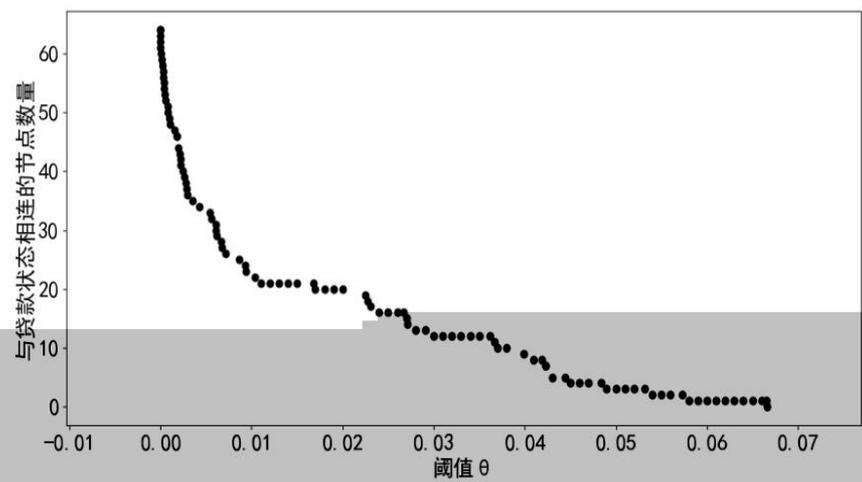
不同收入水平的借款者的借款需求也有所不同

# 3.2 MIC



## 3.2.2

5

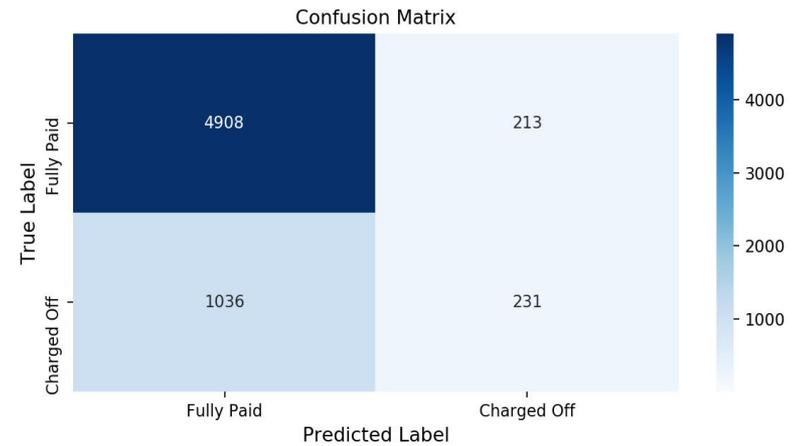


4



## 3.3.1

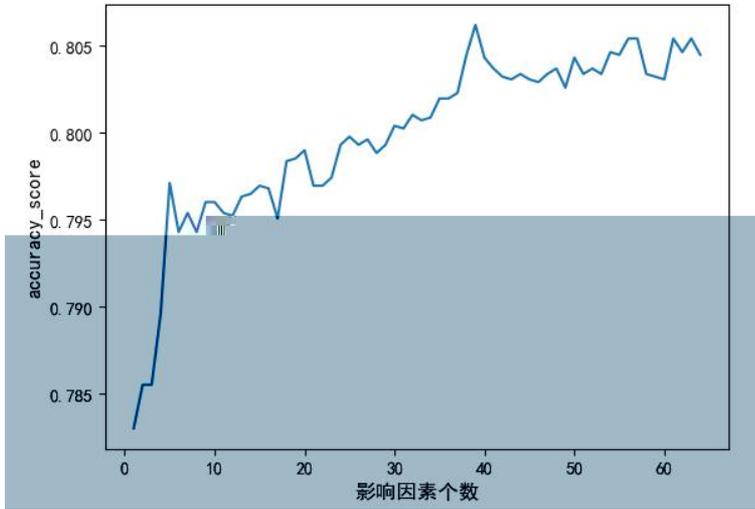
- 准确率
- 精确率
  
- 召回率
  
- **F1-score**
- 
- 



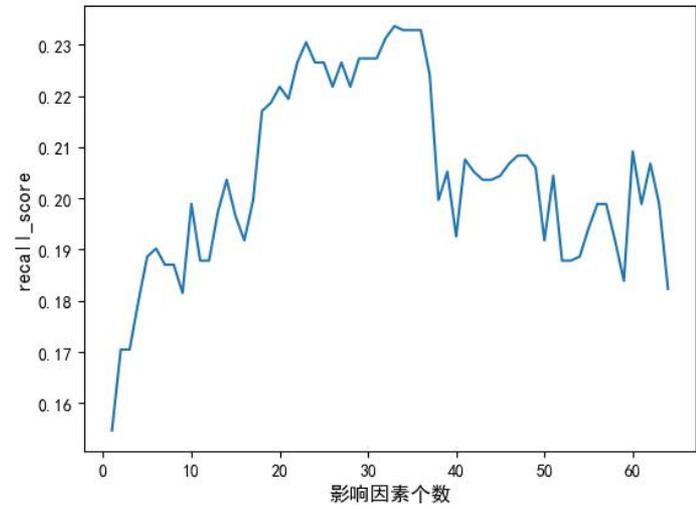
5      64



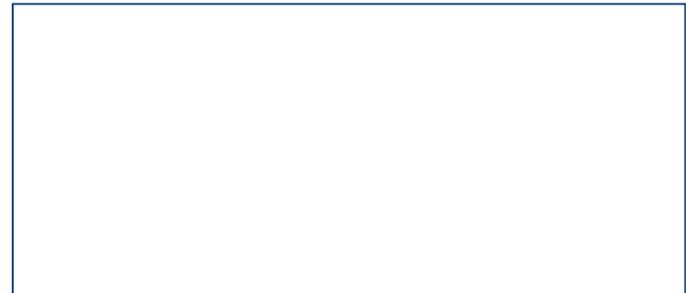
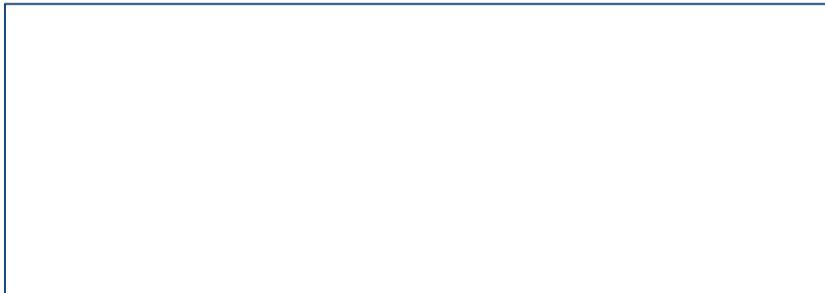
## 3.3.1



6

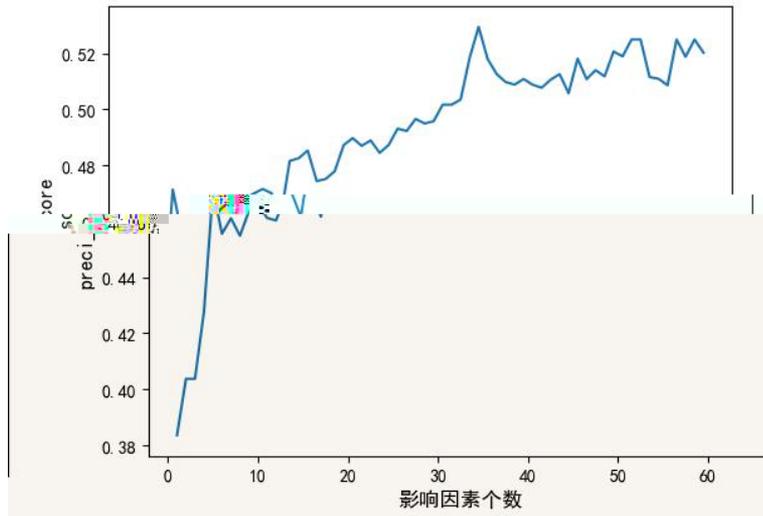


7

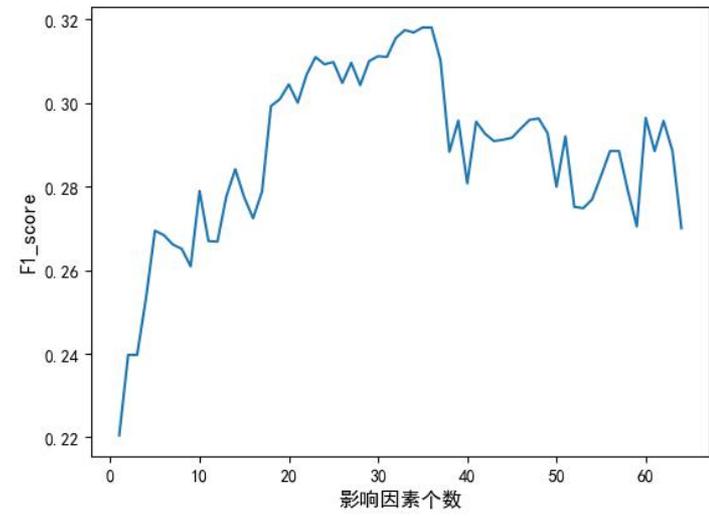




## 3.3.1

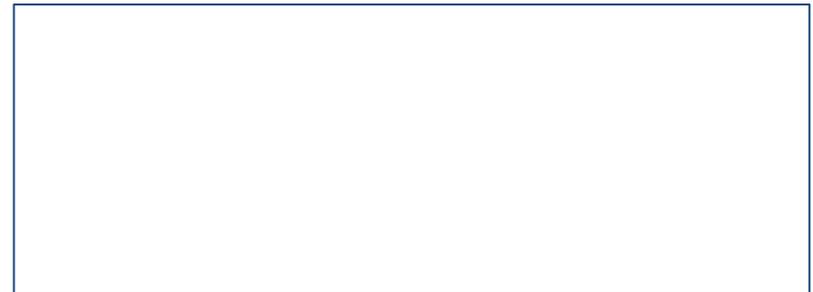
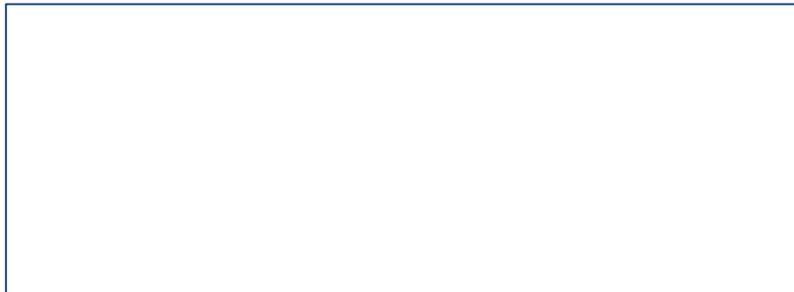


8



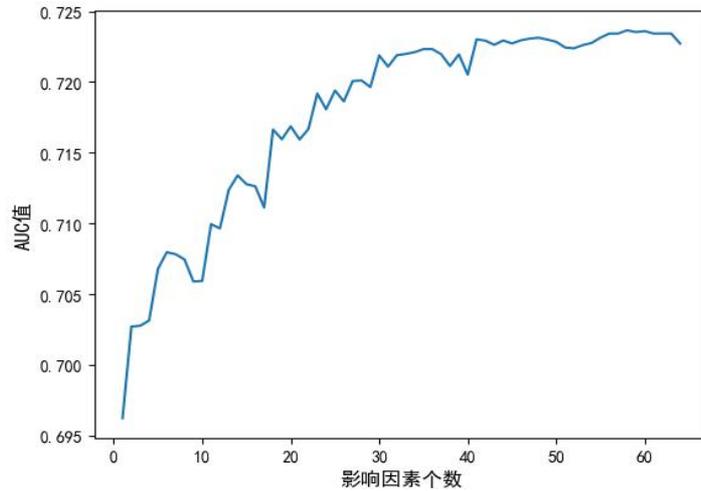
9

F1-





## 3.3.2



10

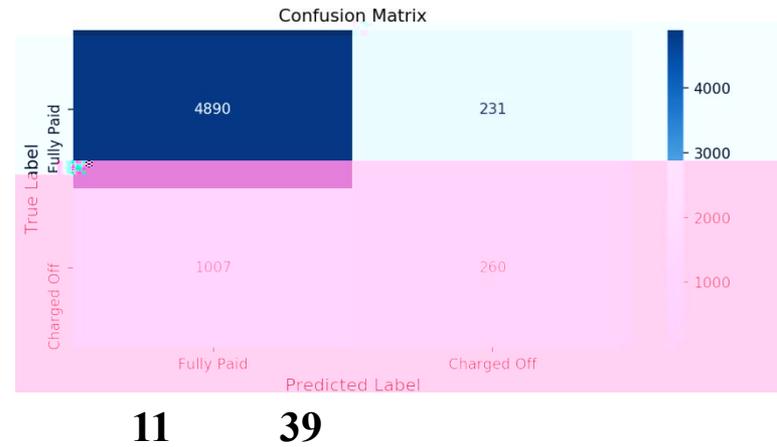
A C

研究目的:

选择影响因素数量为39的模型作为最终预测模型。



## 3.3.2



4.



可利用最大信息系数(MIC)来识别

解释变量的重要影响因素

# 4.



- ▶
- ▶



2

- ▶
- ▶



- ▶
- ▶



浙江工商大学

谢谢观看！

