

$$1. (1) 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 = 1450 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$(2) 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 = 1850 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$(3) 2016 \text{年}: 1450$$

$$2017 \text{年}: 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 450 \times 0.5 = 1525 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$\frac{1525 - 1450}{1450} \times 100\% \approx 5\%$$

$$(4) 2016 \text{年}: 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 500 \times 1 = 1800 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$2017 \text{年}: 1850$$

$$\frac{1850 - 1800}{1800} \times 100\% \approx 0.03 = 3\%$$

(5) 不对, 仍取决于当年实际生产量, 基期的选择仅是影响因素之一。

$$(6) 2016: \frac{1450}{1450} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2017: \frac{1850}{1525} \times 100\% \approx 121\%$$

$$2. (1) \text{资本折旧}: 800 - 300 = 500$$

$$NDP = 4800 - 500 = 4300$$

$$(2) 4800 - 800 - 3000 - 960 = 40$$

$$(3) 960 + 30 = 990$$

$$(4) \because I + G = S + T$$

$$3000 + 960 = S + 990$$

$$\therefore S = 2970$$

$$\therefore NDPI = I + S = 3000 + 2970 = 5970$$

$$(5) 2970$$

$$3. (1) 4100 - 3000 = 1100$$

$$(2) \because GDP = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

$$(3) 5000 = 3000 + I + G + (-100) \quad ①$$

$$I + G + (X - M) = S + T$$

$$I + G - 100 = 1100 + G - 200 \quad ②$$

联立①②, 得

$$\begin{cases} I + G = 2100 \\ I = 1000 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I = 1000 \quad G = 1100$$



$$4. GDP: 20 + 15 + 100 + 250 + 140 + 10 + 500 + 200 + 50 + 25 = 1310$$

$$NDP: 1310 - 20 = 1290$$

$$NI: 1290 - 15 = 1275$$

$$PI: 1275 - 250 - 10 = 1015$$

$$1. (1) 1.34 + 0.086 = 1.426 \text{ (亿元)}$$

$$(2) \frac{1.34}{1.426} \times 100\% \approx 94\%$$

$$(3) \frac{0.086}{1.426} \times 100\% \approx 6\%$$

$$2. (1) 2001: 10 \times 9 + 5 \times 6 = 120$$

$$2002: 12 \times 10 + 6 \times 8 = 168$$

$$2003: 10 \times 12 + 8 \times 10 = 200$$

$$(2) 2001: 10 \times 9 + 5 \times 6 = 120$$

$$2002: 10 \times 10 + 5 \times 8 = 140$$

$$2003: 10 \times 12 + 5 \times 10 = 170$$

$$(3) 2001: 100\%$$

$$2002: \frac{168}{140} \times 100\% = 120\% \quad \frac{120\% - 100\%}{100\%} = 20\%$$

$$2003: \frac{200}{170} \times 100\% \approx 118\% \quad \frac{118\% - 120\%}{120\%} \approx -1.7\% \quad ? \text{ 是哪一年的}$$

$$(4) 2001: 2 \times 10 + 5 = 25 \quad CPI: 100\% \quad \approx -2\%$$

$$2002: 2 \times 12 + 6 = 30 \quad CPI: \frac{30}{25} \times 100\% = 120\% \quad \frac{120\% - 100\%}{100\%} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

$$2003: 2 \times 10 + 8 = 28 \quad CPI: \frac{28}{25} \times 100\% = 112\% \quad \frac{112\% - 120\%}{120\%} \times 100\% \approx -6\%$$

因为CPI只计算了消费品价格水平，而CPI只计算消费品价格水平。

$$3. (1) 2010: 4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80 = 2360$$

$$2011: 5 \times 50 + 150 \times 20 + 3 \times 80 = 3490$$

$$2012: 6 \times 50 + 300 \times 20 + 2 \times 80 = 6460$$

$$CPI: 100\%$$

$$CPI: \frac{3490}{2360} \times 100\% \approx 148\%$$

$$CPI: \frac{6460}{2360} \times 100\% = 274\%$$

$$(2) 2010: 100\%$$

$$2011: \frac{148\% - 100\%}{100\%} \times 100\% = 48\%$$

$$2012: \frac{274\% - 100\%}{100\%} \times 100\% = 174\%$$

(3) 衣服

$$(4) 2010: 2360$$

$$5990$$

$$CPI: 100\%$$

$$2011: 3490 + 25000 = 84990$$

$$CPI: \frac{5990}{2360} \times 100\% \approx 254\%$$

$$2012: 6460 + 10000 = 16460$$

$$CPI: \frac{16460}{2360} \times 100\% \approx 697\%$$

