

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

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

$$(3) 2016 \text{年}: 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 = 1450 (\text{美元})$$

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

$$\text{变化}: \frac{1525 - 1450}{1450} \times 100\% \approx 5.17\%$$

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

$$2017 \text{年}: 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 = 1850 (\text{美元})$$

$$\text{变化}: \frac{1850 - 1800}{1850} \times 100\% \approx 2.70\%$$

(5) 这句话不对, 因为 GDP 的变动不仅与价格有关, 还与所生产的物品和劳务的数量有关。

$$2. (1) \cancel{300 + 3000 + 960 = 4260 (\text{亿美元})} \quad 4800 - (800 - 300) = 3800 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(2) \text{净出口}: 4800 - 3000 - 800 - 960 = 40 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(3) 30 + 960 = 990 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(4) 3000 + 800 = 3800 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(5) 800 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$3. (1) \because I = S \quad \therefore \text{私人储蓄}: 4100 - 3000 = 1100 (\text{亿元})$$

$$(2) I = S = 1100 (\text{亿元})$$

$$(3) G = 5000 - 4100 + 100 = 1000 (\text{亿元})$$



$$4. (1) NI = 500 + 25 + 250 + 140 + 200 + 100$$

$$4. (1) NI = \text{公司利润} + \text{个人租金收入} + \text{雇员报酬} + \text{非公司企业主收入} + \text{企业支付的利息} = 250 + 140 + 500 + 200 + 25 = 1115 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(2) NDP = \text{国民收入} + \text{间接税} = 1115 + 15 = 1130 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(3) GDP = \text{国内生产净值} + \text{折旧} = 1130 + 20 = 1150 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(4) \text{个人收入 } PI = \text{国民收入} + \text{红利} - (\text{公司利润} + \text{社会保险金}) + \text{政府转移支付} \\ = 1115 + 100 - 250 - 10 = 955 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$134000000 + 8600000 = 142600000 (\text{人}) = 1.42 (\text{亿人})$$

$$5. (1) \cancel{134000000} - \cancel{70900000} = \cancel{63100000} = \cancel{6310 \text{万}}$$

$$(2) (134000000 + 8600000) \div (70900000 + 134000000 + 8600000) \\ = 142600000 \div 213500000 \approx 66.8\%$$

$$(3) 8600000 \div 142600000 \times 100\% \approx 6.03\%$$

$$6. (1) 2001 \text{年}: 10 \times 9 + 5 \times 6 = 120$$

$$2002 \text{年}: 12 \times 10 + 6 \times 8 = 168$$

$$2003 \text{年}: 10 \times 12 + 8 \times 10 = 200$$

$$(2) 2001 \text{年}: 10 \times 9 + 5 \times 6 = 120$$

$$2002 \text{年}: \cancel{10 \times 9} + 10 \times 10 + 8 \times 5 = 140$$

$$2003 \text{年}: 12 \times 10 + 10 \times 5 = 170$$

$$(3) 2001 \text{年}: \frac{120}{120} \times 100 = 100 (\text{平减指数}), \text{通货膨胀率为 } 0$$

$$2002 \text{年}: \frac{168}{140} \times 100 = 120 (\text{平减...}), \text{通胀率}: \frac{120 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

$$2003 \text{年}: \frac{200}{170} \times 100 = 117 (\text{平减...}), \text{通胀率}: \frac{117 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 17\%$$



$$4) 2001 \text{年: } \text{CPI} = \frac{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5}{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2002 \text{年: } \text{CPI} = \frac{2 \times 12 + 1 \times 6}{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5} \times 100\% = 120\%, \text{通胀率: } \frac{(120 - 100)}{100} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

$$2003 \text{年: } \text{CPI} = \frac{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 8}{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5} \times 100\% = 112\%, \text{通胀率: } \frac{112 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 12\%$$

$$\frac{112 - 120}{112} \times 100\% = -7.1\%$$

差别: 用CPI计算通胀率更大。

原因: CPI没有考虑因商品和服务价格所引起的替代效应、商品与服务质量的提升以及技术的进步, 导致高估了通胀率。

$$7. (1) 2010 \text{年: } \frac{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100\% = \frac{2360}{2360} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2011 \text{年: } \frac{5 \times 50 + 150 \times 20 + 3 \times 80}{2360} \times 100\% = \frac{3490}{2360} \times 100\% = 147.9\%$$

$$2012 \text{年: } \frac{6 \times 50 + 300 \times 20 + 2 \times 80}{2360} \times 100\% = \frac{6460}{2360} \times 100\% = 273.7\%$$

(2) 2010年: 0

$$2011 \text{年: } \frac{147.9 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 47.9\%$$

$$2012 \text{年: } \frac{273.7 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 173.7\%$$

$$\frac{273.7 - 147.9}{147.9} \times 100\% = 85.1\%$$





(3) 衣服及价格的变化对消费者的影响最大, 因为衣服价格较高, 上涨幅度较大, 对 CPI 的影响最大.

$$(4) 2010年: \frac{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2011年: \frac{5 \times 50 + 150 \times 20 + 3 \times 80 + 0.5 \times 5000}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100\% = 253.8\%$$

$$2012年: \frac{6 \times 50 + 300 \times 20 + 2 \times 80 + 10000}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100\% = 697.5\%$$

