

宏观第一次作业 冯瑞熙 2022201815

1.

$$(1) 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 = 1450 \$$$

$$(2) 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 = 1850 \$$$

(3) 以2016年为基期, 则2016名义GDP =

$$2016 \text{ 实际GDP} = 1450 \$$$

$$2017 \text{ 实际GDP} = 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 450 \times 0.5 = 1525 \$$$

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

$$(4) 2017 \text{ 实际GDP} = 2017 \text{ 名义GDP} = 1850 \$$$

$$2016 \text{ 实际GDP} = 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 500 \times 1 = 1800 \$$$

$$\frac{1850 - 1800}{1850} \times 100\% \approx 2.7\%$$

(5) 由以上结果, 对.

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

$$2017: \frac{1850}{1525} \times 100\% \approx 121.3\%$$

2.

$$(1) 4800 - (800 + 300) = 4300 \text{ 亿美元}$$

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

$$(3) 960 + 30 = 990 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(4) \text{DPI} = \text{NDP} - T = 4300 - 990 = 3310 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(5) S = \text{DPI} - C = 3310 - 3000 = 310 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$3. (1) S = \text{DPI} - C = 4100 - 3000 = 1100 \text{ 亿元}$$

$$(2) I = S + (T - G) + (M - X + Kr) = 1100 + (-200) + 100 = 1000 \text{ 亿元}$$

$$(3) G = \text{GDP} - C - I - (X - M) = 5000 - 3000 - 1000 - (-100) = 1100 \text{ 亿元}$$

$$4. (1) \text{NI} = \text{红利} + \text{公司利润} + \text{个人租金收入} + \text{雇员报酬} + \text{非公司企业主收入} + \text{企业支付利息} + \text{政府转移支付} = 100 + 250 + 140 + 500 + 200 + 25 + 50 = 1265 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(2) \text{NDP} = \text{NI} + \text{间接税} = 1265 + 15 = 1280 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(3) \text{GDP} = \text{NDP} + \text{折旧} = 1280 + 20 = 1300 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(4) \text{PI} = \text{NI} - 250 - 10 = 1005 \text{ 亿美元}$$

附加练习

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

$$(2) \frac{1.34}{1.426 + 0.709} \times 100\% \approx 66.7\%$$

$$(3) \frac{0.086}{1.426} \times 100\% \approx 6.0\%$$

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

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

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

$$(2) 2001: 120$$

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

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

$$(3) 2001 \text{ 平减} = 100\%$$

$$2002 \text{ 平减} = \frac{168}{140} \times 100\% = 120\%$$

$$2003 \text{ 平减} = \frac{200}{170} \times 100\% \approx 117.6\%$$

$$2001 \text{ 通胀率} = \frac{100-100}{100} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

$$2002 \text{ 通胀率} = \frac{120-100}{100} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

$$2003 \text{ 通胀率} = \frac{117.6-120}{120} \times 100\% \approx -2\%$$

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

$$2002 \text{ CPI} = \frac{12 \times 2 + 6 \times 1}{10 \times 2 + 5 \times 1} \times 100 = 120$$

$$2003 \text{ CPI} = \frac{10 \times 2 + 8 \times 1}{10 \times 2 + 5 \times 1} \times 100 = 112$$

CPI 包含了国外生产的商品. 而通胀率只包含国内

$$3. (1) 2010 \text{ CPI} = 100$$

$$2011 \text{ CPI} = \frac{5 \times 50 + 20 \times 150 + 80 \times 3}{4 \times 50 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100 = 147.9$$

$$2012 \text{ CPI} = \frac{6 \times 50 + 20 \times 300 + 80 \times 2}{4 \times 50 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100 = 273.7$$

$$(2) 2010 \text{ 年通胀率} = 0\%$$

$$2011 \text{ 年通胀率} = \frac{147.9-100}{100} \times 100\% = 47.9\%$$

$$2012 \text{ 年通胀率} = \frac{273.7-100}{100} \times 100\% = 173.7\%$$

(3) 衣服

$$(4) 2010 = 100$$

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

$$2012 = \frac{5 \times 6 + 20 \times 300 + 80 \times 2 + 10000}{4 \times 50 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100 = 697.5$$