1. (1) $Y_1 = 100\times10 + 200\times1 + 500\times0.5 = 1450$ (美元)

(2) $Y_2 = 110\times10 + 200\times1.5 + 450\times1 = 1850$ (美元)

(3) $y_1 = Y_1 = 1450$ (美元)

$y_2 = 110\times10 + 200\times1 + 450\times0.5 = 1525$ (美元)

变化: $\frac{1525-1450}{1450}\times100\% \approx 5.2\%$

(4) $y_3 = 100\times10 + 200\times1.5 + 500\times1 = 1800$ (美元)

$y_4 = Y_2 = 1850$ (美元)

变化: $\frac{1850-1800}{1800}\times100\% \approx 2.8\%$

(5) 不对.

GDP的变化实际取决于所生产的产品与劳务数量的变动, 即实际产出的变动, 而选哪一年为基期只会影响名义GDP的变动, 而基期的年份与名义GDP、实际GDP的区分恰恰是为了排除价格波动的影响

(6) 系数$_1 = \frac{Y_1}{y_1}\times100\% = \frac{1450}{1450}\times100\% = 100\%$

系数$_2 = \frac{Y_2}{y_2}\times100\% = \frac{1850}{1525}\times100\% \approx 121.3\%$

2. (1) $NNP = GDP - (I_{总} - I_{净}) = 4800 - (800-300) = 4300$ (亿美元)

(2) $EX = GDP - C - I_{总} - G = 4800 - 3000 - 800 - 960 = 40$ (亿美元)

(3) $T = 960 + 30 = 990$ (亿美元)

(4) $DPI = NNP - T = 4300 - 990 = 3310$ (亿美元)

(5) $S = DPI - C = 3310 - 3000 = 310$ (亿美元)

3. (1) $S = DPI - C = 4100 - 3000 = 1100$ (亿元)

(2) $I = S + (T - G) - EX = 1100 + (-200) - (-100) = 1000$ (亿元)

(3) $G = GDP - C - I - EX = 5000 - 3000 - 1000 + 100 = 1100$ (亿元)

4. NI = 250 + 140 + 300 + 200 + 25 = 1115 (亿美元)

NDP = 1115 + 15 = 1130 (亿美元)

GDP = 1130 + 20 = 1150 (亿美元)

PI = 1115 − 250 − 10 + 50 + 100 = 1040 (亿美元)

1. (1) 劳动力人数 = 13400 + 860 = 14260 (万人)

(2) 参与率 = $\frac{14260}{14260+7090} \times 100\% \approx 66.8\%$

(3) 失业率 = $\frac{860}{14260} \times 100\% \approx 6\%$

2. (1) $Y_1 = 10\times9 + 5\times6 = 120$　(2) $y_1 = Y_1 = 120$

$Y_2 = 12\times10 + 6\times8 = 168$　$y_2 = 10\times10 + 5\times8 = 140$

$Y_3 = 10\times12 + 8\times10 = 200$　$y_3 = 10\times12 + 5\times10 = 170$

(2) 记 GDP 平减指数为 R，通胀率为 IR

$R_1 = \frac{Y_1}{y_1} = 100\%$　$R_2 = \frac{Y_2}{y_2} = \frac{168}{140}\times100\% = 120\%$　$R_3 = \frac{Y_3}{y_3} = \frac{200}{170}\times100\% \approx 118\%$

∴ $IR_1 = 20\%$　$IR_2 = 18\%$

(3) $P_0 = 2\times10 + 1\times5 = 25$

$P_1 = P_0 = 25$，$P_2 = 2\times12 + 1\times6 = 30$　$P_3 = 2\times10 + 1\times8 = 28$

$CPI_1 = 100\%$　$CPI_2 = \frac{30}{25} = 120\%$　$CPI_3 = \frac{28}{25} = 112\%$

∴ $IR_1' = 20\%$，$IR_2' = 12\%$

(3) 中根据 CPI 得出的通胀率小于等于(2)，因为(3)中假定的商品销量实际上是小于为期实际销量的，低估了生活质量的下降

3.(1) $P_0 = 50\times4 + 20\times100 + 80\times2 = 2360$(元)

$P_1 = P_0 = 2360$(元)

$P_2 = 50\times5 + 20\times160 + 80\times3 = 3490$(元)

$P_3 = 50\times6 + 20\times300 + 80\times2 = 6460$(元)

$CPI_1 = 100\%$

$CPI_2 = \frac{3490}{2360}\times100\% \approx 148\%$

$CPI_3 = \frac{6460}{2360}\times100\% \approx 274\%$

(2) 率$_1$ = 48% 率$_2$ = 174%

(3) 水. 因为水数量最多, 加权后权重最大

(4) $P_1' = P_1 = 2360$(元)

$P_2' = P_2 + 5000\times5\% = 5990$(元)

$P_3' = P_3 + 10000 = 16460$(元)

$CPI_1' = 100\%$

$CPI_2' = \frac{5990}{2360}\times100\% \approx 254\%$

$CPI_3' = \frac{16460}{2360}\times100\% \approx 697\%$