

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

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

$$(3) 2016 \text{ GDP} = 1450 (\text{美元})$$

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

$$\text{变化百分比} = \frac{1525 - 1450}{1450} \approx 5.17\%$$

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

$$2017 \text{ GDP} = 1850 (\text{美元})$$

$$\text{变化百分比} = \frac{1850 - 1800}{1800} \approx 2.78\%$$

(5) 不对, 还取决于这一年生产物品与劳动的数量变化.

(6) 折算指数

$$2016 \text{ 年} = \frac{1450}{1450} = 100\%$$

$$2017 \text{ 年} = \frac{1850}{1525} \approx 121.3\%$$

$$2. (1) NDP = GDP - \text{资本折旧}$$

$$\text{资本折旧} = \text{总投资} - \text{净投资} = 800 - 300 = 500 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(2) \text{净出口} = GDP - C - I - G = 4800 - 3000 - 800 - 960 = 40 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(3) \text{政府税收} - \text{转移支付} = \text{政府购买} + \text{预算盈余} = 960 + 30 = 990 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(4) DPI = C + S$$

$$Y_{\text{GDP}} = C + S + T \quad T = 990 (\text{亿美元})$$

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

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

$$3. (1) DPI = C + S \quad S = DPI - C = 4100 - 3000 = 1100 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(2) I = S + (T - G) = 1100 + (-200) = 900 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$I = S + \text{政府储蓄} + \text{国外储蓄} = 1100 + (-200) + 100 = 1000 (\text{亿美元})$$

$$(3) \text{政府支出} = GDP - C - I - (X - M)$$

$$= 5000 - 3000 - 1000 - (-100) = 1100 (\text{亿美元})$$



4. ~~4.~~ GDP = 20 + 15 + ~~100~~ + 250 + 140 + ~~100~~ + 500 + 200 + ~~100~~ + 25 = ¹¹⁵⁰~~1210~~ (亿美元)

NDP = GDP - 折旧 = ¹¹³⁰~~1290~~ (亿美元)

NI = NDP - 间接税 - 企业转移支付 = 1115 (亿美元)

PI = NI - 未分配利润 - 公司所交社会保险税 + 政府转移支付

= 1115 - (250 - 100) - 10 + 50 = 1005 (亿美元)

附加:

(1) 劳动力人数 = 就业 + 失业 = 1.42612 人.

(2)
$$= \frac{1.426}{1.426 + 0.709} = 0.668 = 66.8\%$$

(3) 失业率 =
$$\frac{0.086}{1.426} = 6\%$$

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

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

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

(2) 2001 GDP = 120

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

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

(3) 2001 100%

2002
$$\frac{168}{140} = 120\%$$

2003
$$\frac{200}{170} = 117.6\%$$

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

2003 通胀率 =
$$\frac{117.6\% - 120\%}{117.6\%} \times 100\% = -2.04\%$$

(4)



(4) 食品价值 2001 $2 \times 10 + 5 \times 1 = 25$

$$2002 \quad 2 \times 12 + 6 \times 1 = 30$$

$$2003 \quad 2 \times 10 + 8 \times 1 = 28$$

CPI 2001 100%

$$2002 \quad \frac{30}{25} = 120\%$$

$$2003 \quad \frac{28}{25} = 112\%$$

$$2001 - 2002 \quad \frac{120\% - 100\%}{100\%} = 20\%$$

$$2002 - 2003 \quad \frac{112\% - 120\%}{120\%} = -6.67\%$$

CPI的篮子是固定的, 而价格指数计算时篮子是可以变的.

3. (1) 食品价值 2010 $50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2 = 2360$ 元

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

$$2012 \quad 50 \times 6 + 20 \times 200 + 80 \times 2 = 6460$$

CPI 2010 100%

$$2011 \quad \frac{3490}{2360} = 147.88\%$$

$$2012 \quad \frac{6460}{2360} = 273.73\%$$

$$(2) \quad 2010 - 2011 \quad \frac{147.88\% - 100\%}{100\%} = 47.88\%$$

$$2011 - 2012 \quad \frac{273.73\% - 147.88\%}{147.88\%} = 85.1\%$$

(3) 衣服. 因为衣服价格变化最大

(4) CPI 2010 100%

$$2011 \quad \frac{50 \times 5 + 20 \times 150 + 3 \times 80 + 0.5 \times 5000}{4 \times 50 + 20 \times 100 + 2 \times 80} = 253.81\%$$

$$2012 \quad \frac{50 \times 6 + 20 \times 200 + 80 \times 2 + 10000}{4 \times 50 + 20 \times 100 + 2 \times 80} = 677.46\%$$

