

## 宏经第一次作业.

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

$$(2) 2017: GDP = 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 = 1850 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$(3) 2016: 1450 \text{ 美元}$$

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

$$(1525 - 1450) \div 1450 \times 100\% \approx 5.2\%$$

$$(14) 2016: 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 500 \times 1 = 1800 \text{ 美元}$$

$$2017: \cancel{1850} 1850 \text{ 美元}$$

$$(1850 - 1800) \div 1800 \approx 2.8\%$$

(15) 不对.

$$(b) 2016: GDP \text{ 折算指数} = \frac{1450}{1450} = 100\%$$

$$2017 \dots = \frac{1850}{1525} = \cancel{122} 121.3\%$$

$$2. (1) \text{ 国内生产总值} = GDP - \text{折旧} = 4800 - (800 - 300) = 4300 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(2) \text{ 净出口} = GDP - C - I - G$$

$$= 4800 - 3000 - 800 - 900 = 40 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(3) 900 + 30 = 990 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(14) DPI = NDP - T = 4300 - 990 = 3310 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(15) \text{ 个人储蓄} = DPI - C = 3310 - 3000 = 310 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$3. (1) S = DPI - C = 4100 - 3800 = 300 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(2) \cancel{1100} \text{ 投资} = 300 + (-200) + 100 = 200 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(3) \text{ 政府支出} = 5000 - 3800 - 200 + 200 = 1100 \text{ (亿美元)} \quad (2)$$

$$4. NI = 250 + 500 + 25 + 140 + 200 = 1115 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$NDP = NI + 15 \text{ (间接税)} = 1130 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$GDP = 1130 + 20 = 1150 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$PI = NI - 250 - 10 + 50 = 1005 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$+ 100 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

(2) 间接税和  
折旧

(2) 折旧和  
利息



附加

1. (1)  $1.34\text{亿} + 860\text{万} = 1.426\text{亿人}$

(2)  $\text{参与率} = \left(1 - \frac{7090}{13400 + 8600 + 7090}\right) \times 100\% = 66.8\%$

\* 注意: 题干已说,  
“成年人口”的构成

(3)  $\text{失业率} = \frac{860}{860 + 13400} \times 100\% = 6.0\%$

2. (1) GDP 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) 实际GDP: 2001: 120

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

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

(3) 平减 2001: 100%

指数: 2002:  $\pm 116.7\%$

2003:  $142.7\%$

通胀率

2001: 0

2002:  $16.7\%$

2003:  $42.7\%$

(4)

价格总指数 2001(基期)

25

2002: 30

2003: 28

CPI

2001: 100

2002: 120

2003: 112

CPI中商品篮子是固定的, 没有考虑到一种产品价格上升消费者转而消费便宜的替代品。  
而GDP中包含了所有消费的商品。





3. (1) 价格总额:	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	2010	100
	2011	$3490 \div 2360 \times 100\% = 147.9$
	2012	$6460 \div 2360 \times 100\% = 273.7$

(2). 通胀率	2010	<del>47.9%</del> 0
	2011	<del>73.7%</del> 47.9%
	2012	73.7%

(3). 衣服。衣服价格上涨是CPI上升主要原因。

(4). 2010 CPI = 100

$$2011 \quad CPI = \frac{3490 + 5000 \times \frac{1}{2}}{2360} \times 100 = 253.8$$

$$2012 \quad CPI = \frac{6460 + 10000}{2360} \times 100 = 697.5$$

