

# 宏经第一次作业.

$$1. (1) GDP_1 = 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 = 1450$$

$$(2) GDP_2 = 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 = 1850$$

$$(3) GDP_3 = GDP_1 = 1450$$

$$GDP_4 = 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 450 \times 0.5 = 1525$$

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

答: 2016年实际GDP是1450, 2017年实际GDP是1525, 变化了5%

$$(4) \text{ ~~GDP~~ } GDP_5 = 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 500 \times 1 = 1800$$

$$GDP_6 = GDP_2 = 1850$$

$$\frac{1850 - 1800}{1800} \times 100\% = 2.8\%$$

答: 2016年实际GDP是1800, 2017年GDP是1850, 变化了2.8%

(5) 正确。由(3)(4)可知选择的基期价格不同则GDP变化不同。

$$(6) P_{P1} = \frac{1450}{1450} \times 100 = 100$$

$$P_{P2} = \frac{1850}{1525} \times 100 = 121.3$$

$$2. (1) NDP = 4800 - (800 - 300) = 4300 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

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

$$(3) T = 960 + 30 = 990 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(3) GDP = NDP + \text{折旧} = 1130 + 20 = 1150 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$(4) PI = NI - \text{公司利润} - \text{社会保险税} + \text{红利} \\ = 1115 - 250 - 10 + 100 = 955$$

### 附加练习

$$1. (1) 1.34 + 0.086 = 1.426 \text{ (亿)}$$

答: 劳动力人数为 1.426 亿。

$$(2) 1.426 \div (1.426 + 0.709) \times 100\% = 66.8\%$$

答: 劳动力参与率为 66.8%

$$(3) 0.086 \div 1.426 \times 100\% = 6\%$$

答: 失业率为 6%

$$2. (1) 2001: GDP_1 = 10 \times 9 + 5 \times 6 = 120$$

$$2002: GDP_2 = 12 \times 10 + 6 \times 8 = 168$$

$$2003: GDP_3 = 10 \times 12 + 8 \times 10 = 200$$

$$(2) 2001: GDP_4 = 10 \times 9 + 5 \times 6 = 120$$

$$2002: GDP_5 = 10 \times 10 + 5 \times 8 = 140$$

$$2003: GDP_6 = 10 \times 12 + 5 \times 10 = 170$$

$$(3) 2001: \frac{120}{120} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

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

$$2003: \frac{200}{170} \times 100\% = 117.6\%$$

$$2001 \sim 2002: \frac{120\% - 100\%}{100\%} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

$$2002 \sim 2003: \frac{117.6\% - 120\%}{117.6\%} \times 100\% = \boxed{-2.4\%} \approx -2\%$$

答: 2001年GDP平减指数为100%, 2002年为120%, 2003年为117.6%.

2001~2002年通胀率为20%, 2002~2003年通胀率为-2%.

$$(4) 2001: CPI_1 = \frac{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5}{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5} \times 100 = 100$$

$$2002: CPI_2 = \frac{2 \times 12 + 1 \times 6}{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5} \times 100 = 120$$

$$2003: CPI_3 = \frac{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 8}{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5} \times 100 = 112$$

$$2001 \sim 2002: \frac{120 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

$$2002 \sim 2003: \frac{112 - 120}{120} \times 100\% = -6.67\%$$

答: 2001~2002年通货膨胀率为20%, 2002~2003年为-6.67%.

出现差别的原因是用CPI计算的通货膨胀率保持了产品与服务的篮子不变; 而GDP平减指数计算的通货膨胀率允许产品与服务的篮子发生变化.

$$3. (1) 2010: CPI_1 = \frac{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100 = 100$$

$$2011: CPI_2 = \frac{50 \times 5 + 20 \times 150 + 80 \times 3}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100 = 147.9$$

$$2012: CPI_3 = \frac{50 \times 6 + 20 \times 300 + 80 \times 2}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100 = 273.7$$

$$(2) 2010 \sim 2011: \frac{CPI_2 - CPI_1}{CPI_1} \times 100\% = \frac{147.9 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 47.9\%$$

$$2011 \sim 2012: \frac{CPI_3 - CPI_2}{CPI_2} \times 100\% = \frac{273.7 - 147.9}{147.9} \times 100\% = 85.1\%$$



(3). 衣服价格变化对消费者影响最大.

$$2010 \sim 2011: \frac{150 \times 20 + 4 \times 50 + 2 \times 80}{4 \times 50 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100 = 1.42 \times 100 = 142.$$

$$\frac{142 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = \boxed{42\%}.$$

$$2011 \sim 2012: \frac{300 \times 20 + 4 \times 50 + 2 \times 80}{4 \times 50 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100 = 189$$

$$\frac{189 - 142}{142} \times 100\% = 89\%$$

答: 2010~2011年衣服价格上升带动CPI上涨42%, 2011~2012年衣服价格上升带动CPI上涨89%。故衣服价格变化对消费者影响最大。

$$(4) 2010: CPI_4 = \frac{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100 = 100$$

$$2011: CPI_5 = \frac{5 \times 50 + 150 \times 20 + 3 \times 80 + 0.5 \times 5000}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100 = 253.8.$$

$$2012: CPI_6 = \frac{6 \times 50 + 300 \times 20 + 2 \times 80 + 10000}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100 = 697.5$$