

第一次作业.

1. (1). 2016年名义GDP = $100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 = 1450$ 美元.
- (2) 2017年名义GDP = $110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 = 1850$ 美元.
- (3). 2016年实际GDP = 1450 美元. 变化为: $\frac{1525-1450}{1450} = 5.17\%$
- 2017年实际GDP = $110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 450 \times 0.5 = 1525$ 美元.
- (4) 2016 实际GDP = $100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 500 \times 1 = 1800$ 美元.
- 2017 实际GDP = 1850 美元. 变化为: $\frac{1850-1800}{1800} = 2.39\%$
- (5). 不对. 基期价格只是一个因素
- (6). 2016: $\frac{1450}{1450} \times 100 = 100$.
- 2017: $\frac{1525}{1850} \times 100 \approx 82.4$

2. (1). ~~NDP = C + I (折旧) + G = 3000 + 300 + 960 = 4260 亿美元.~~

~~NDP = GDP - 折旧 = 4800 - (800 - 300) = 4300 亿美元.~~

Q: 怎么确定部门

(2). $X - M = GDP - C - I - G = 4800 - 3000 - 800 - 960 = 40$ 亿美元.

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

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

(5) 储蓄 = $DPI - \text{消费} = 3310 - 3000 = 310$ 亿美元.

3. (1). 私人储蓄 = $DPI - C = 4100 - 3000 = 1100$ 亿美元.

(2). $I = S + (T - G) + (M - X)$
 $= 1100 + (1 - 200) + 100 = 1000$ 亿美元.

(3). $G = GDP - I - C - (X - M)$
 $= 5000 - 1000 - 3000 - 100 = 1100$ 亿美元.

2. 11 = 0.01 x 1100 = 11

$$4. GDP = 500 + 25 + 200 + 250 + 15 + 20 = 1115$$

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

$$NDP = NI + \text{间接税} + \text{企业转移支付} - \text{政府补助}$$

$$= 1115 + 15 = 1130 \text{ 亿美元.}$$

$$GDP = NDP + \text{折旧} = 1150 \text{ 亿美元.}$$

$$PI = NI + \text{红利} - \text{社会保险税} + \text{政府转移支付}$$

$$= 1115 + 100 - 10 + 50 = 1255 \text{ 亿美元.}$$

附加练习:

$$1. (1) 1.34 \text{ 亿} + 8.60 \text{ 万} - 7090 \text{ 万} = 17170 \text{ 万} = 1.71 \text{ 亿}$$

$$(2) \frac{1.34 \text{ 亿}}{1.71} \times 100\% = 78.4\%$$

$$(2) \frac{1.71}{1.71 + 0.709} \times 100\% = 70.7\%$$

$$(3) \frac{0.086 \times 100\%}{1.71} = 5.03\%$$

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

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

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

$$(2) 2001: GDP = 120.$$

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

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

$$(3) 2001: GDP \text{ 平减指数} = 100.$$

$$2002: GDP \text{ 平减指数} = \frac{140}{120} \times 100 = 116.7$$

$$2001-2003 GDP \text{ 平减指数} = \frac{200}{170} \times 100 = 117.6$$

2001-2002 通胀率. $\frac{120-100}{100} \times 100\% = 20\%$

2002-2003 $\frac{117.6-120}{120} \times 100\% = -2\%$

(4). 以2001为基期价格.

按当期价格: 2001. $2 \times 10 + 5 = 25$

2002. $2 \times 12 + 6 = 30$.

2003. $2 \times 10 + 8 = 28$.

按基期: ~~2001~~ 25

~~2002~~ 28

2001. $CPI = 100\%$ 2002. $CPI = 120\%$ 2003. $CPI = 112\%$

用CPI: 筐子里两种商品的数量不变, 但用GDP数量, 价格相同.

3. (1). 2010. $CPI = 100\%$

2011. $CPI = \frac{5 \times 50 + 20 \times 150 + 80 \times 3}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100\% = \frac{4480}{3000} = 148\%$

2012 $CPI = \frac{6 \times 50 + 300 \times 20 + 2 \times 80}{2360} \times 100\% = 274\%$
~~50~~ ~~20~~ ~~80~~

(2). ~~2010. 通胀率~~

2010-2011. 通胀率. $\frac{148-100}{100} \times 100\% = 48\%$

2011-2012. $\frac{274-148}{148} \times 100\% = 85\%$

(3). 大米. 大米需求量较大, 且为生活必需品.

(4). 2010: $CPI = 100\%$

2011: $CPI = \frac{5 \times 50 + 20 \times 150 + 80 \times 3 + 0.5 \times 5000}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} = 254\%$

2012: $CPI = \frac{6 \times 50 + 300 \times 20 + 2 \times 80 + 1 \times 10000}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} = 697\%$