

1. 解: ①  $100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 = 1450$

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

③ 2016: 1450

2017:  $110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 450 \times 0.5 = 1525$

百分比:  $\frac{1525 - 1450}{1450} \approx 5.17\%$

④ 2016:  $100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 500 \times 1 = 1800$

2017: 1850

百分比:  $\frac{1850 - 1800}{1800} \approx 2.78\%$

⑤ 这句话正确, 因为用不同年份的基期价格计算的变化率不同

2. 解: ① 总投资 = 净投资 + 重置投资

$\therefore$  重置投资 =  $800 - 300 = 500$

$NDP = GDP - \text{重置投资} = 4800 - 500 = 4300$

②  $GDP = C + I + G + (X - M)$

$\therefore X - M = GDP - C - I - G = 4800 - 3000 - 800 - 960 = 40$

③ 盈余 = 税收 - 政府购买 - 转移支付,

$\therefore$  税收 - 转移支付 =  $30 + 960 = 990$

④  $NI = NDP - \text{税收} - \text{转移支付}$

$PI = NI - \text{盈余} - \text{税收} + \text{转移支付}$

$\therefore DPI = NDP - \text{税收} + \text{政府} = NDP - (T - Tr) = 3310$



$$\textcircled{1} S = \text{DPL} - C = 3310 - 3000 = 310$$

3. 解: ①  $\text{DPL} = S + C \therefore S = \text{DPL} - C = 4100 - 3000 = 1100$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{GDP} = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

$$\textcircled{11} I = S + (T - G) + (M - X + K_r)$$

$$= 300 - 200 + 100 = 200$$

$$\textcircled{3} G = \text{GDP} - (C + I + NX) = 5000 - 3800 - 200 = 1100$$

4. 解:  $\text{GDP} = \text{工资} + \text{利息} + \text{利润} + \text{租金} + \text{间接税和政府转移支付} + \text{折旧} = 500 + 25 + 200 + 250 + 140 + 15 + \text{折旧} + 20$

$$= 1150$$

$$\text{NDP} = \text{GDP} - \text{折旧} = 1130$$

$$\text{NI} = \text{NDP} - \text{间接税} = 1115$$

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

$$= 905$$

1. 解: ①  $1.34 + 0.086 = 1.426 \text{ 亿}$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{1.426}{1.426 + 0.709} \approx \text{~~66.8~~} 66.8\%$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{0.086}{1.426} \approx 6.03\%$$



2. 解: ①  $2001: 10 \times 9 + 5 \times 6 = 120$        $2002: 12 \times 10 + 6 \times 8 = 168$   
 $2003: 10 \times 12 + 8 \times 10 = 200$

②  $2001: 120$        $2002: 10 \times 10 + 8 \times 5 = 140$   
 $2003: 12 \times 10 + 10 \times 5 = 170$

③  ~~$2001-2002$~~ :  $2001: \frac{120}{120} = 1$        $2002: \frac{168}{140} = 120\%$

~~※~~  $2003: \frac{200}{170} \approx 118\%$

通胀率:  $2001-2002: \frac{120\%}{1} - 1 = 0.2 > 0$

$2002-2003: \frac{118\%}{120\%} - 1 = -0.017 < 0$

$2001-2003: \frac{118\%}{1} - 1 = 0.18$

④  $2001-2002: \frac{12 \times 9 \times 2 + 6 \times 5}{10 \times 9 \times 2 + 5 \times 6} = 1.44$

$2002-2003: \frac{10 \times 12 \times 2 + 5 \times 10}{12 \times 10 \times 2 + 6 \times 8} \approx 0.83$

$2001-2003: \frac{10 \times 9 \times 2 + 5 \times 6}{10 \times 9 \times 2 + 5 \times 6} \approx 1.047$

因为 CPI 给各种价格分配固定的权重, 当通胀率的计算中各产品价格的分配是变动的.

3. 解: ① 以 2010 为基年,  $2010: \frac{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 2 \times 80}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 2 \times 80} \times 100 = 100$

$2011: \frac{50 \times 5 + 20 \times 150 + 80 \times 3}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \approx 148$

$2012: \frac{50 \times 6 + 20 \times 300 + 80 \times 2}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \approx 274$





$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2010: \frac{100}{100} - 1 = 0$$

$$2011: \frac{148}{100} - 1 = 0.48$$

$$2012: \frac{274+48}{148} - 1 = \cancel{1.74} \quad 0.85$$

③ 衣服价格变化对消费者影响最大

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 2010: 100$$

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

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

