



$$11). GDP = 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 = 1450 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$12). GDP = 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 = 1850 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$(3). 2016 \text{ 年实际 GDP} = 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 = 1450 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$(4). 2017 \text{ 年实际 GDP} = 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 450 \times 0.5 = 1525 \text{ (美元)}$$

$$\text{变化百分比为 } (1525 - 1450) / 1450 \times 100\% \approx 0.05\%$$

$$15). X$$

$$16). 2016 \text{ 年 GDP 折算指数为 } 1450 / 1450 \times 100 = 100$$

$$2017 \text{ 年 GDP 折算指数为 } 1850 / 1525 \times 100 \approx 121.3$$

2.

$$11). NDP = GDP - \text{资本折旧} = 4800 - (800 - 300) = 4300 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$12). NX = GDP - C - I - G = 4800 - 3000 - 800 - 900 = 40 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$13). 960 + 30 = 990 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

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

$$15). 3310 - 3000 = 310 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

$$3. 11). 4100 - 3000 = 1100 \text{ (亿元)}$$

$$12). 1100 - 200 + 100 = 1000 \text{ (亿元)}$$

$$13). G = 5000 - 3000 - 200 + 100 = 1900 \text{ (亿元)}$$

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

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

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

$$PI = NI + 100 + 50 - 250 - 10 = 1005 \text{ (亿美元)}$$

附加练习:

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

$$(2). \frac{1.426}{1.426 + 0.709} \times 100\% = 66.79\%$$

$$3/5. \frac{0.086}{1.426} \times 100\% = 6.03\%$$





$$2002: \frac{120}{100} \times 100 = 120$$

$$2003: \frac{118.65}{120} \times 100 \approx 118.65$$

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

$$2003\text{年通胀率} = \frac{118.65-120}{120} \times 100\% \approx -1.13\%$$

$$(4) 2001\text{年CPI} = \frac{10 \times 2 + 5 \times 1}{10 \times 2 + 5 \times 1} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2002\text{年CPI} = \frac{12 \times 2 + 6 \times 1}{10 \times 2 + 5 \times 1} \times 100\% = 120\%$$

$$2003\text{年CPI} = \frac{10 \times 2 + 8 \times 1}{10 \times 2 + 5 \times 1} \times 100\% = 112\%$$

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

$$2003\text{年通胀率} = \frac{112\% - 120\%}{120\%} \times 100\% \approx -6.67\%$$

不完全相同. 因为GDP折算指数只包括国内的产品和服务  
而消费者会购买国外进口的消费品

所以二者不完全相同.

$$3. (1) 2010\text{年CPI} = \frac{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2011\text{年CPI} = \frac{50 \times 5 + 20 \times 150 + 80 \times 3}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100\% \approx 147.88\%$$

$$2012\text{年CPI} = \frac{50 \times 6 + 20 \times 300 + 80 \times 2}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100\% \approx 273.73\%$$

$$(2) 2010 \sim 2011\text{通胀率} = \frac{147.88\% - 100\%}{100\%} \times 100\% = 47.88\%$$

$$2011 \sim 2012\text{通胀率} = \frac{273.73\% - 147.88\%}{147.88\%} \times 100\% \approx 85.1\%$$

(3) 大米和水价格变化幅度小.

水价格变化时消费者影响大.

$$(4) 2010\text{年CPI} = 100\%$$

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

$$2012\text{年CPI} = \frac{50 \times 6 + 20 \times 300 + 80 \times 2 + 10000}{50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2} \times 100\% \approx 697.46\%$$