

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.1) & 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 500 \times 0.5 \\
 & = 1000 + 200 + 250 \\
 & = 1450
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12) & 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 \\
 & = 1100 + 300 + 450 \\
 & = 1400 + 450 = 1850
 \end{aligned}$$

$$13) 2016: 1450$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2017: & 10 \times 110 + 1 \times 200 + 0.5 \times 450 \\
 & = 1100 + 200 + 225 \\
 & = 1300 + 225 = 1525
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{增长率: } & \frac{1525 - 1450}{1450} \\
 & = \frac{75}{1450} \\
 & = \frac{3}{58} \approx 5.17\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) 2016: & 10 \times 100 + 1.5 \times 200 + 1 \times 500 \\
 & = 1000 + 300 + 500 \\
 & = 1800
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2017: 1850$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{增长率: } & \frac{1850 - 1800}{1800} \\
 & = \frac{50}{1800} \\
 & = \frac{5}{180} = \frac{1}{36} \approx 2.8\%
 \end{aligned}$$

15): 不对, GDP的变化不能由基期的变化而改变,

(b): 2016: 1

$$2017: \frac{1525}{1850} \approx 0.824$$

$$2. (1) \text{NDP} = \text{GDP} - \text{资本折旧}$$

$$= 4800 - (800 - 300)$$

$$= 4800 - 500 = 4300.$$

$$(2): \text{GDP} = C + I + X - M + \text{政府购录},$$

$$4800 = 3000 + 800 + 900 + X - M$$

$$X - M = 40.$$

$$(3): 30 = \text{预算盈余}.$$

$$(4) \text{DPI} = \text{NDP} - (T - t) = 3310$$

$$(5) S = \text{DPI} - C = 310.$$

$$3. (1) \text{私人储蓄} = 4100 - 3000 = 1100.$$

$$(2) \text{投资 } I = 1100 - 200 = 900$$

$$(3) G = 5000 - 3000 - 900 + 100 = 1200$$

$$4. (1) \text{NI} = 1225$$

$$(2) \text{NDP} = \text{NI} + \text{间接税} = 1240$$

$$(3) \text{GDP} = \text{NDP} + \text{折旧} = 1240 + 20 = 1260$$

$$(4) \text{PI} = 1015$$

附加:

1. 11) 就业 + 失业 = 劳动力 = 1.4247

12) 劳动力参与率 = $\frac{\text{劳动力}}{\text{成年人口总数}} \approx 66.8\%$

13) 失业率 = $\frac{\text{失业人数}}{\text{劳动力}} \approx 6\%$

2. 11) 名义: 2001: 120 13) 平减指数

2002: 168

2001: 1.00

2003: 200

2002: 1.20

12) 实际:

2003: 1.18

2001: 120

通: 2001 - 2002: 20%

2002: 140

2002 - 2003: -2%

2003: 170

14) 价格指数:

CPI:

通:

2001: 25

2001: 100%

2001 - 2002: 20%

2002: 30

2002: 120%

2002 - 2003: -6.7%

2003: 28

2003: 93.3%

GDP平减指数在计算时给各种产品的比重是变动的, 但消费者价格指数对各种产品的比重是固定的, 当商品价格有所变动导致商品质量或其本身价格发生变化时, 消费者价格指数会产生一定的误差, 故两者通胀率有所不同

3. 11) 2010 消费价格指数: 2360

2011: 3490

2012: 6460

12) 2010 通胀: 0%

2011: $\frac{3490}{2360} \times 100\% - 100\% = 47.9\%$

2012: 173.7%

(3) 衣服

(4) 由于第一年住房免费, 价格指数 $0 \times 0 = 0$

第二年一半人: $5000 \times 1 = 5000$

第三年所有人: $10000 \times 2 = 20000$

CPI: 第一年: 1

$$二: \frac{5000}{5000} = 1$$

$$三: 4$$