

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

$$(2). 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 450 \times 1 = 1850 (\text{美元}).$$

$$(3). 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 450 \times 0.5 = 1525 (\text{美元}).$$

$$\text{2016 实际 GDP: } 1450 \text{ 美元}$$

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

$$(4). \text{2016 年实际 GDP: } 100 \times 10 + 200 \times 1.5 + 500 \times 1 = 1800 (\text{美元})$$

$$\text{2017 实际 GDP: } 1850 \text{ 美元.}$$

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

(5). 错误.

$$(6). \text{2016: } \frac{1450}{1450} \times 100 \approx 100.$$

$$\text{2017: } \frac{1850}{1525} \times 100 \approx 121.31$$

$$2. (1) 4800 - (800 - 300) = 4300 (\text{亿元}).$$

$$(2). 4800 - 3000 - 800 - 900 = 40 (\text{亿元})$$

$$(3). 30 + 960 = 990 (\text{亿元})$$

$$(4). 4300 - 990 = 3310 (\text{亿元})$$

$$(5). 3310 - 3000 = 310 (\text{亿元})$$

$$3. (1). 4100 - 3800 = 300 (\text{亿元})$$

$$(2). 300 - 200 + 100 = 200 (\text{亿元})$$

$$(3). 5000 - 3800 - 200 + 100 = 1100 (\text{亿元})$$

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

$$NDP = 1115 + 15 = 1130 (\text{亿美元})$$

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

$$P_i = 1115 - (250 + 10) + 50 + 100 = 1025 (\text{亿美元}).$$

附加:

$$1. (1). 1.34 \text{ 亿} + 800 \text{ 万} = 14200 \text{ 万} = 1.42 \text{ 亿}$$

$$(2). \frac{1.34}{1.426} \times 100\% \approx 93.97\%$$

$$(3). \frac{0.086}{1.426} \times 100\% \approx 6.03\%$$



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

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

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

2003:  $\frac{170}{200} \times 100 = 85$

1. 通货膨胀率: 2002:  $\frac{120 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 20\%$

2003:  $\frac{85 - 120}{120} \approx -29.17\%$

(4).  $CPI = \frac{2 \times 12 + 1 \times 6}{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 5} \times 100 = 120$ . (以2001为基年)

2003  $CPI = \frac{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 8}{2 \times 12 + 1 \times 6} = \frac{28}{30} = 93.3$  (以2001为基年)

用CPI计算通胀率时会高估价格变动幅度。原因: ①CPI计算的只是一篮子物品, 产品与服务的价值; ②GDP平减指数计算时会包含产品和服务的变化。



$$3. (1) 2010: 4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80 = 2360 (\text{元})$$

$$2011: 5 \times 50 + 20 \times 150 + 3 \times 80 = 3490 (\text{元})$$

$$2012: 6 \times 50 + 300 \times 20 + 2 \times 80 = 6460 (\text{元}).$$

$$12). 2010 \sim 2011: \frac{3490 - 2360}{2360} \times 100\% \approx 47.9\%$$

$$2011 \sim 2012: \frac{6060 - 3490}{3490} \times 100\% \approx 85.1\%$$

13) 衣服对消费者

影响最大.

$$14). \text{CPI } 2010: \frac{2360}{2360} \times 100$$

$$2011: \frac{3490 + 0.5 \times 5000}{2360} \times 100 \approx 253.81$$

$$2012: \frac{6460 + 10000}{2360} \times 100 \approx 697.46.$$