1. (1).

名义GDP (2016) = 100×10 + 200×1 + 500×0.5

= 1000 + 200 + 250 = 1450.

(2) 名义GDP (2017) = 110×10 + 200×1.5 + 450×1

= 1100 + 300 + 450 = 1850.

(3).

实际GDP (2016) = 100×10 + 200×1 + 500×0.5 = 1450

实际GDP (2017) = 110×10 + 200×1 + 450×0.5

= 1100 + 200 + 225 = 1525.

$\frac{1525-1450}{1450} \times 100\% \approx 5.2\%$.

(4).

实际GDP (2016) = 10×100 + 1.5×200 + 1×500

= 1000 + 300 + 500 = 1800

实际GDP (2017) = 110×10 + 200×1.5 + 450×1 = 1850.

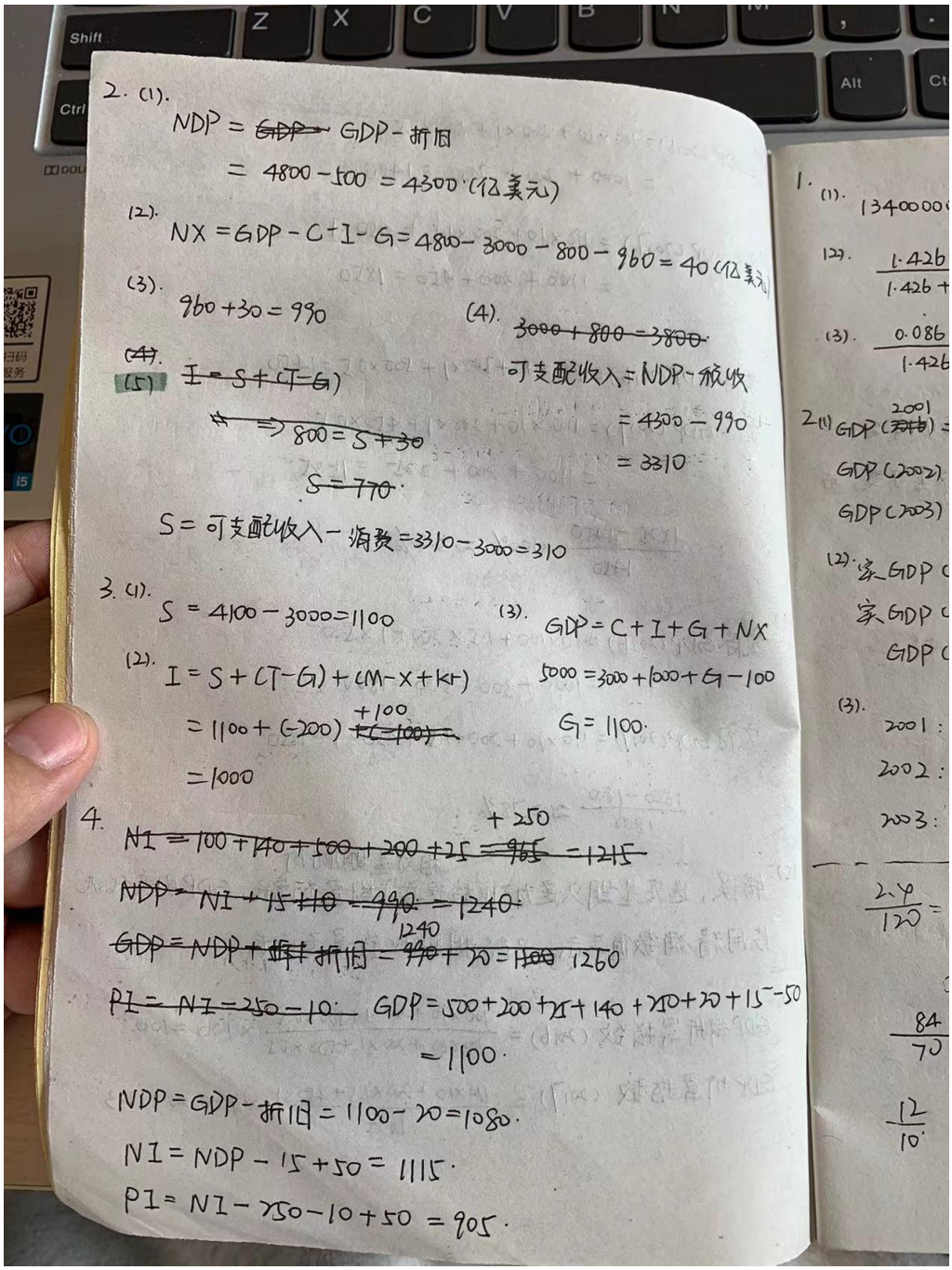
$\frac{1850-1800}{1800} \approx 2.78\%$.

(5). 错误，选定基期又是为了比较相对基期物价~~这几年的~~是否增长，GDP的变化无法用精确数值表示，只能粗略比较是否增长.

(6).

GDP~~缩~~折算指数 (2016) = $\frac{100\times10+200\times1+500\times0.5}{100\times10+200\times1+500\times0.5} \times 100 = 100$

GDP折算指数 (2017) = $\frac{110\times10+200\times1.5+450\times1}{1525} \times 100 \approx 121.3$



2. (1).

NDP = ~~GDP~~ GDP - 折旧

= 4800 - 500 = 4300 (亿美元)

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

(3). 960 + 30 = 990

(4). ~~3000 + 800 = 3800~~

可支配收入 = NDP - 税收

= 4300 - 990

= 3310

~~(4).~~

(5) ~~I = S + (T - G)~~

~~⇒ 800 = S + 30~~

~~S = 770.~~

S = 可支配收入 - 消费 = 3310 - 3000 = 310

3. (1). S = 4100 - 3000 = 1100

(2). I = S + (T - G) + (M - X + KF)

= 1100 + (-200) ~~+100~~

= 1000

(3). GDP = C + I + G + NX

5000 = 3000 + 1000 + G - 100

G = 1100.

4. ~~NI = 100 + 140 + 500 + 200 + 25 = 965 = 1215~~ +250

~~NDP = NI + 15 + 10 = 990 = 1240.~~ 1240

~~GDP = NDP + 折旧 = 990 + 20 = 1100~~ 1260

~~PI = NI = 250 - 10.~~ GDP = 500 + 200 + 25 + 140 + 250 + 20 + 15 - 50

= 1100.

NDP = GDP - 折旧 = 1100 - 20 = 1080.

NI = NDP - 15 + 50 = 1115.

PI = NI - 250 - 10 + 50 = 905.

1.

(1). $134000000 + 8600000 = 142600000 = 1.4261$亿.

(2). $\frac{1.426}{1.426 + 0.709} \times 100\% \approx 67\%$.

(3). $\frac{0.086}{1.426} \times 100\% \approx 6\%$.

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

GDP(2002) $= 12 \times 10 + 6 \times 8 = 120 + 48 = 168$

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

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

实GDP(2002) $= 10 \times 10 + 5 \times 8 = 140$

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

(3).

2001: $\frac{120}{120} \times 100 = 100$ $\quad \pi_{2002} = \frac{120 - 100}{100} \times 100\% = 20\%$

2002: $\frac{168}{140} \times 100 = 120$. $\quad \pi_{2003} = \frac{117.6 - 120}{120} \times 100\% = -2\%$.

2003: $\frac{200}{170} \times 100 \approx 117.6$

(4). $CPI_{2001} = \frac{2\times10+1\times5}{2\times10+1\times5}\times100 = 100$

$CPI_{2002} = \frac{2\times12+1\times6}{2\times10+1\times5}\times100 = 120$.

$CPI_{2003} = \frac{2\times10+1\times8}{2\times10+1\times5}\times100 = 112$

$\pi_{2003}' = \frac{112-120}{120}\times100\% = -6.7\%$

2002年的通胀率相同，但用CPI计算时的2003年通胀率更小.

因为GDP平减指数给不同产品分配变动的权重，数量可变，而CPI给分配固定的权重，产品数是固定的.

3.

(1). $CPI(2010) = \frac{50\times4+20\times100+80\times2}{50\times4+20\times100+80\times2}\times100 = 100$.

$CPI(2011) = \frac{50\times5+20\times150+80\times3}{50\times4+20\times100+80\times2}\times100 \approx 147.9$

$CPI(2012) = \frac{50\times6+20\times300+80\times2}{2360}\times100 \approx 273.7$

(2). $\pi_{2011} = \frac{147.9-100}{100}\times100\% = 47.9\%$.

$\pi_{2012} = \frac{273.7-147.9}{147.9}\times100\% \approx 85.1\%$.

(3). 衣服，因为大米和水都是生活必需品，价格弹性不大.

(4). 设CPI篮子里有