

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

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

$$(3) 2016: 1450 \text{ 美元}$$

$$2017: 110 \times 10 + 200 \times 1 + 450 \times 0.5 = 1525 \text{ 美元}$$

$$\frac{1525 - 1450}{1450} \times 100\% \approx 5.17\%$$

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

$$2017: 1850 \text{ 美元}$$

$$\frac{1850 - 1800}{1800} \times 100\% \approx 2.78\%$$

(5) 不正确 实际GDP变化取决于产出变化, 与价格无关

$$(6) 2016: \frac{1450}{1450} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2017: \frac{1850}{1525} \times 100\% \approx 121.3\%$$

$$2. (1) \overset{NDP}{=} 4800 - (800 - 300) = 4300 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(2) (X-M) = Y - (C+I+G) = 4800 - (3000 + 960 + 800) = 40 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(3) 960 + 300 = 990 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(4) DPI = NDP - \text{税收} + \text{政府转移支付} = 4300 - 990 = 3310 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(5) 3310 - 3000 = 310 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$3. (1) 4100 - 3800 = 300 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(2) I = 300 + (-200) + 100 = 200 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$(3) G = GDP - I - C - (X-M) = 1100 \text{ 亿美元}$$

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

$$MDP = 1115 + 15 = 1130 \text{ 亿美元}$$

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



$$PI = 1115 + 100 - 10 + 50 - 250 = 1005 \text{ 亿美元}$$

$$5. (1) 1.34 + 0.086 = 1.426 \text{ 亿}$$

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

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

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

$$2002: 12 \times 10 + 6 \times 8 = 168$$

$$2003: 10 \times 12 + 8 \times 10 = 200$$

$$(2) 2001: 120$$

$$2002: 10 \times 10 + 8 \times 5 = 140$$

$$2003: 12 \times 10 + 10 \times 5 = 170$$

$$(3) \text{ GDP 平减指数: } 2001: \frac{120}{120} \times 100\% = 100\% \quad 2002: \frac{168}{140} \times 100\% = 120\% \quad 2003: \frac{200}{170} \times 100\% \approx 117.6\%$$

$$\text{通胀率: } 2001-2002: \frac{120-100}{100} \times 100\% = 20\% \quad 2002-2003: \frac{118-120}{120} \times 100\% \approx -2\%$$

$$14) 2001: \frac{2 \times 10 + 5 \times 1}{2 \times 10 + 5 \times 1} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2002: \frac{2 \times 12 + 1 \times 6}{25} \times 100\% = 120\%$$

$$2003: \frac{2 \times 10 + 1 \times 8}{25} \times 100\% = 112\%$$

以2001年为基期

$$\text{用CPI衡量: } 2001-2002: \frac{120-100}{100} \times 100\% = 20\% \quad 2002-2003: \frac{112-120}{120} \times 100\% \approx -6.67\%$$

用CPI衡量的通货膨胀率偏低, 因为用CPI计算保证了消费者商品

篮子不变, 而根据GDP平减指数计算的通胀率消费者商品篮子改变

$$7. (1) 2010: 50 \times 4 + 20 \times 100 + 80 \times 2 = 2360 \quad CPI = \frac{2360}{2360} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2011: 50 \times 5 + 20 \times 150 + 80 \times 3 = 3490 \quad CPI = \frac{3490}{2360} \times 100\% \approx 147.9\%$$

$$2012: 50 \times 6 + 20 \times 200 + 80 \times 2 = 6460 \quad CPI = \frac{6460}{2360} \times 100\% \approx 273.7\%$$

$$(2) 2010-2011: \frac{147.9-100}{100} \times 100\% = 47.9\% \quad 2011-2012: \frac{273.7-147.9}{147.9} \times 100\% \approx 85.1\%$$



$$(3) \quad 2010-2011: \text{大米: } CPI = \frac{50 \times 5}{50 \times 4} \times 100\% = 125\%$$

$$\text{衣服: } CPI = \frac{200 \times 1.50}{200 \times 1.00} \times 100\% = 150\%$$

$$\text{水: } CPI = \frac{80 \times 3}{80 \times 2} \times 100\% = 150\%$$

$$2011-2012: \text{大米: } CPI = \frac{50 \times 6}{50 \times 4} \times 100\% = 150\%$$

$$\text{衣服: } CPI = \frac{200 \times 3.00}{200 \times 1.00} \times 100\% = 300\%$$

$$\text{水: } CPI = \frac{80 \times 2}{80 \times 2} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

\therefore 衣服对消费者的影响最大

$$(4) \quad 2010: CPI = \frac{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80}{4 \times 50 + 100 \times 20 + 2 \times 80} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

$$2011: CPI = \frac{3490 + 5000 \times 0.5}{2360} \times 100\% \approx 253.8\%$$

$$2022: CPI = \frac{6460 + 10000}{2360} \times 100\% \approx 697.5\%$$

