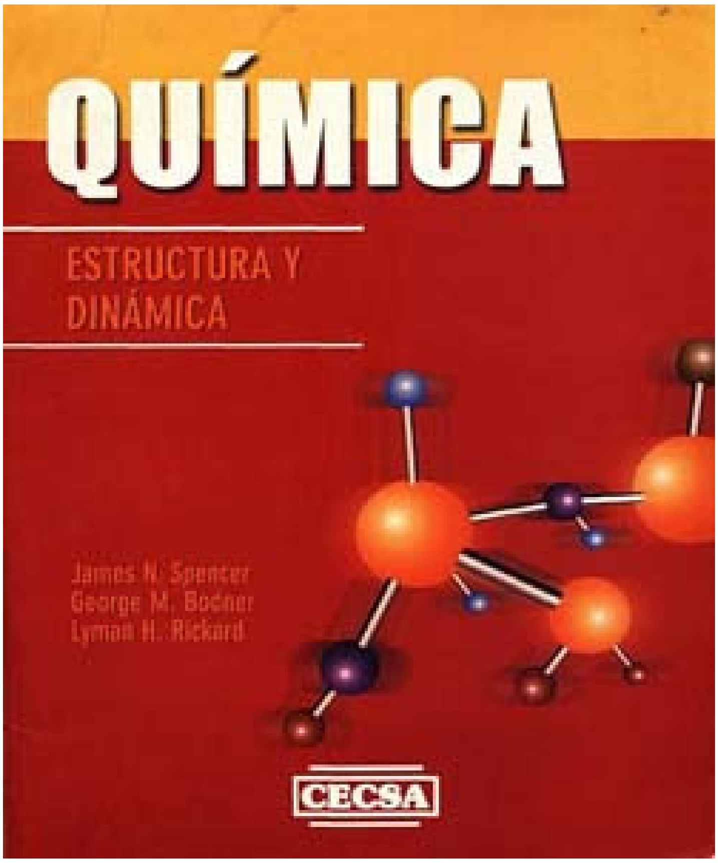
mortimer solucionario quimica



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. The economy of a company is the portion of total productive capital which is used for the sale of products, and is used to purchase raw material, labor and other inputs to produce the product, and to market and distribute the product. The remainder of the total productive capital is used to pay expenses, such as rent, salaries, utilities, interest and taxes. The employer's sectoral saving is the portion of total productive capital not used to pay taxes, rents and other external expenses, and which is not used to pay salaries. The employer's sectoral saving is also the portion of total productive capital that is invested in the production of new capital equipment, and in finding or developing new markets for the company's products. The investment of capital by an employer is called a capital surplus. It is also called investment capital. Capital surplus is calculated by deducting the amount paid to suppliers of inputs from the production process from the net sales or return on total productive capital. Concept When the employers' sectoral saving is less than the aggregate saving in the nation, then the nation's saving is less than the investment of the employers, and the nation's capital stock is less than the national saving. This is called the national saving gap. If the national saving gap is large, this means that the government spends too much to stimulate investment and the nation accumulates savings which it does not invest. The ratio of employers' sectoral saving to national saving measures the amount of capital saved by employers for future use as new capital, as compared to the whole of the nation. Thus, an employment to saving ratio of 100% means that 100% of the national saving is used for the production of new capital, so the capital stock of the nation is 100% as it was before the investment. If the ratio is less than 100%, the capital stock of the nation is less than 100%, and the economy is less than 100% as it was before the investment. In an era of no saving, when no one saves, the ratio of employers' sectoral saving to national saving is 0%. In an era of infinite saving, when the saving of every person in the nation is used to purchase all the new capital that is required by the nation, the ratio of employers' sectoral saving to national saving is 100%. This is because the capitalists save 100% of the national saving to finance the future use of new capital. Formula The employers' sectoral saving ratio, or 82157476af

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