

\mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy theory
 and
 \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy theory

Summary. — In this paper we study the \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy theory of schemes over a field k of characteristic zero. We prove that the \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy theory of schemes over k is equivalent to the \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy theory of presheaves of sets on the Nisnevich site of schemes over k . We also prove that the \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy theory of schemes over k is equivalent to the \mathbb{A}^1 -homotopy theory of presheaves of sets on the Nisnevich site of schemes over k .

© 2011 by the author(s). All rights reserved.

employment data. Rather the paper may usefully inform policy discussions in three ways.

First, this modeling approach provides a *ceteris paribus*

... A f ... Af ...
... (f ...)
... (f ...), T ...
... T ... T1 ...
... -200 ... -200 ,
... " ... " ...
... T1 ... A f ...
... 2 5 ...
... T1 ... T1 ...
... " ...
... T2 ...
... A f 200 ...
... 200 0 ... 2004 ...
... T2 ...
... A f 200 ... A T1,
... T2 ...

... 41.5% 42. % ...
... 1 ...
...
...
...
...
...
... 5. ...
10.1 ... 1.1%
5.2% ...
... .2 ...
... 1 . % 1 .1%
...
... 5,000 ...
... ,000 ...
... ,000 ...
... .2%
... %

... 41.5% 42. % ...
...
...
... 2

Table 2. Industry-level employment effects from trade for India: Scenario A (Type II multiplier).

Trade patterns for India and South Africa provide some support for the compositional effect. For example, the three industries with the greatest drop in exports to the European Union and United States (taken together) can be classified as postponable consumer durable and investment goods. Indeed these are the same three industries in both countries: iron, steel and non-ferrous metals; non-electrical machinery;

and misc. manufacturing (the last including jewelery and precision instruments).⁶ Yet not all industries fit neatly into this pattern, for there were increases in exports of chemicals for both India and South Africa, and large declines in exports of agriculture and manufactured food products for India. Moreover, the effect of industry-level changes in exports on industry-level changes in employment is somewhat round-

11. The following information is available for the year ended December 31, 2012:

Account	2012	2011
Accounts receivable	12,000	15,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,000)	(3,000)
Accounts payable	10,000	8,000
Notes payable	5,000	7,000
Prepaid expenses	3,000	4,000
Accrued liabilities	2,000	1,000
Retained earnings	100,000	90,000

The company's net income for 2012 was \$10,000. The company's net income for 2011 was \$8,000.

Required: Prepare the statement of retained earnings for the year ended December 31, 2012.

2005 04 (1.0 % 1.10%).
(. % f 2005 04),
(4.5%, (5. %),
(5.2%), (5.2%), (5.1%).
(2).
f 4,000 .
) 241,000 , 11. % f 2000

(Chen et al., 2010). The results show that the average number of employees per firm is 1.2, with a range from 1 to 2. The average number of employees per firm is 1.2, with a range from 1 to 2. The average number of employees per firm is 1.2, with a range from 1 to 2.

Af

Category	Percentage
1	200
2	4%
3	200
4	5%

1. (200)

2. ()

3. 14.

4. (200)