

If interest accumulation (positive) exists over
an entire business cycle then it
may play the role of a trend force, just
because we can set up a separate
time quota for "large time units" (business cycles)

you could also imagine investment of a particular
kind which takes many years to complete,
and also that might come in to the category
of "slow moving aggregate",

Different meanings of u_0 ; u_2 break even
influence of u_0 surrounding influence of
 u on investment

Balance of demand and supply
 u to
 u_m utilization which corresponds
to replacement investment

any greater utilization which will correspond
to (much possible) a positive accumulation (growth).

That all on the assumption that saving comes exclusively
from profits.

Is it not necessary to bring in "household savings"
i.e. other savings of non-capitalists?

Line: Assuming an exogenous trend has existed over the
length of a business cycle, will it be prolonged in future
if the exogenous cause ceases to?