Solution:

Let us use balance sheet equation to calculate the value of liabilities:

$$Liabilities = Assets - Stockholders' Equity$$

$$= \$2{,}021{,}835 - \$693{,}989 = \$1{,}327{,}846$$

This consists of long term & short-term liabilities.

Thus, we have

$$Long - term\ Liabilities = \$1{,}327{,}846 - \$97{,}029 = \$1{,}230{,}817$$

This is also long-term debt, since it is given all long-term liabilities are long-term debts.

(1) The debt-to-equity ratio is given by:

$$Debt\ to\ equity\ ratio = \frac{\$1{,}327{,}846}{\$693{,}989} = 1.91$$

This suggest that for every \$1 of equity, there is a debt of \$1.91, suggesting a very high leverage of the company.

(2) The ratio is given by:

$$Long\ term\ debt\ ratio = \frac{\$1{,}230{,}817}{\$1{,}230{,}817 + \$693{,}989} = 0.64$$

Almost 64% of company's long term capital comes from the long term debts, indicating a good debt reliance.

(3) The ratio is given by:

$$Debt\ to\ total\ assets = \frac{\$1{,}327{,}846}{\$2{,}021{,}835} = 0.66$$

66% of its assets is coming from the debt, showing that there is a huge obligation of repayment.

(4) The ratio is given by:

$$Interest\ coverage\ ratio = \frac{\$96{,}273}{\$41{,}302} = 2.33$$

For every \$1 interest, there is a \$2.33 income, which suggests that the company can easily pay the interest, but with limited cushion.