

Второй закон Ньютона

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability. This practice is crucial for both internal audits and external reporting.

2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern accounting. It highlights how cloud-based software solutions have revolutionized the way financial data is stored, accessed, and analyzed. These tools not only streamline processes but also reduce the risk of human error and data loss.

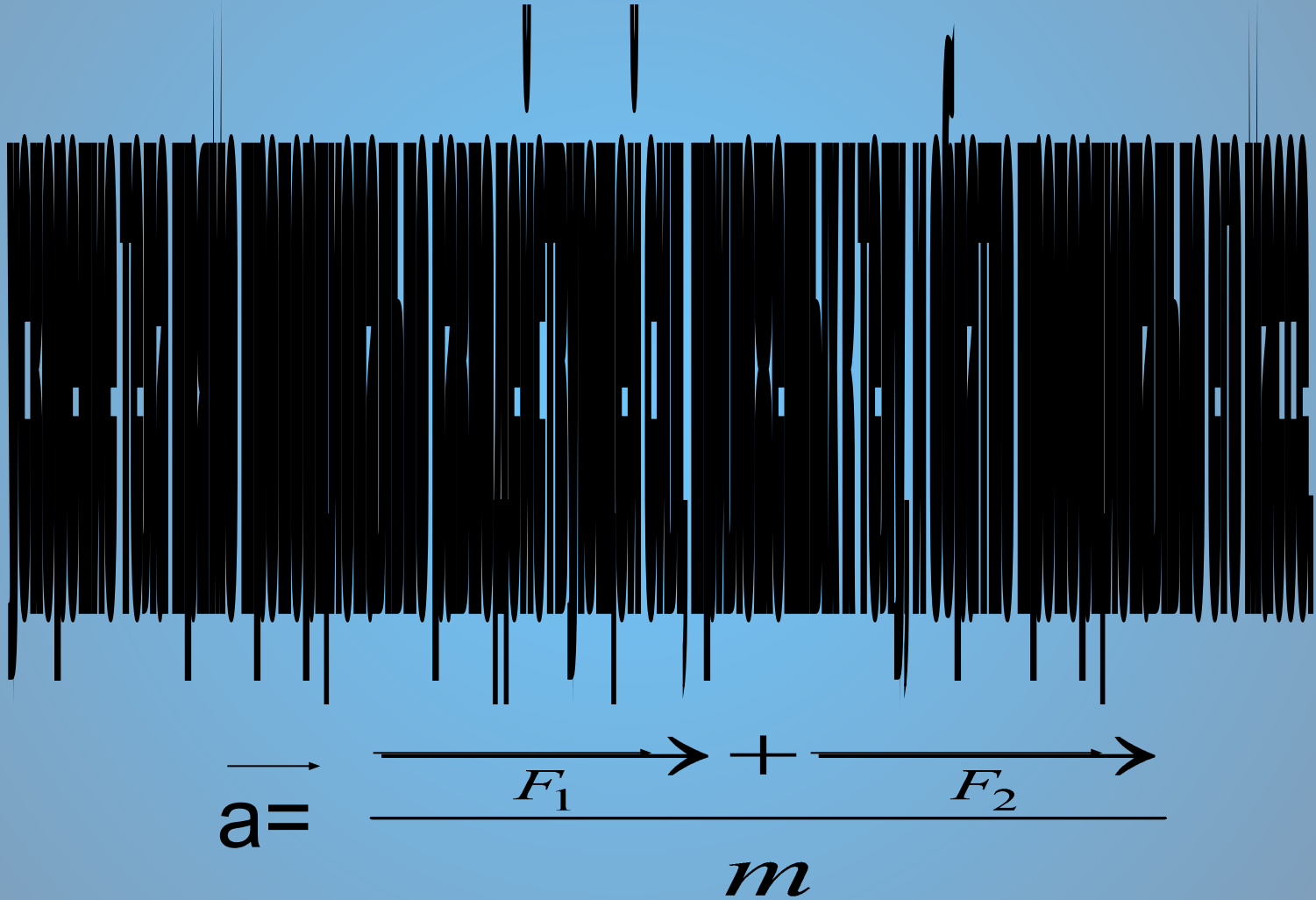
3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of budgeting and financial forecasting. It provides insights into how businesses can use historical data and market trends to create realistic budgets and identify potential areas of concern before they become major issues.

4. The fourth section discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest tax regulations and accounting standards. It advises businesses to consult with professional advisors to ensure compliance and optimize their financial strategies in a constantly changing regulatory environment.

5. The fifth part of the document explores the impact of global economic factors on local businesses. It examines how currency fluctuations, trade agreements, and international market trends can affect a company's bottom line and offers strategies to mitigate these risks.

6. The final section of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the financial reporting process. It details the steps involved in preparing financial statements, from gathering data to final review and distribution, and emphasizes the importance of clear communication and transparency throughout the process.

Второй закон Ньютона:



Виды физических взаимодействий

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graph TD; A[Виды физических взаимодействий] --> B[Ядерные]; A --> C[Гравитационные]; A --> D[Электромагнитные]; A --> E[Слабые]
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Ядерные

Гравитационные

Электромагнитные

Слабые

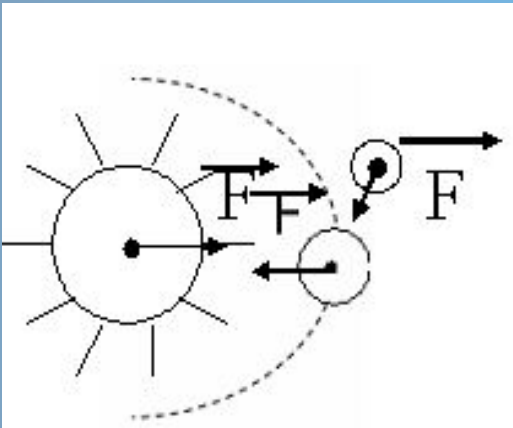
СИЛЫ В МЕХАНИКЕ:

Сила упругости

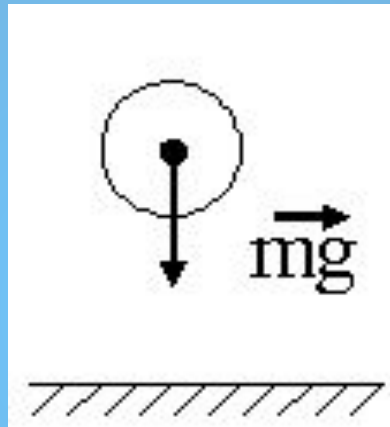
Сила гравитационная

Сила трения

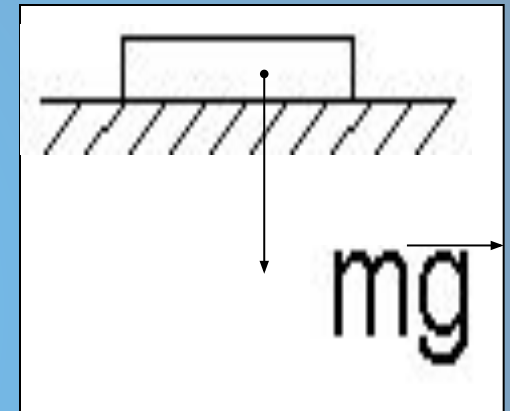
Сила гравитационная:



сила тяготения

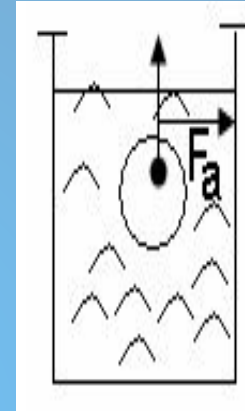
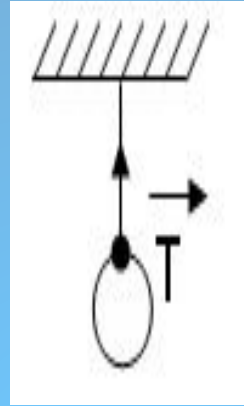
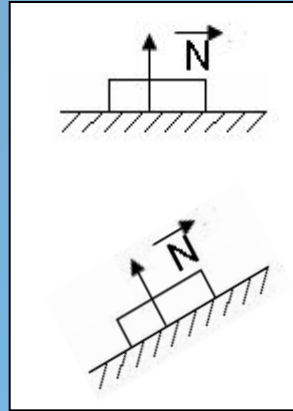
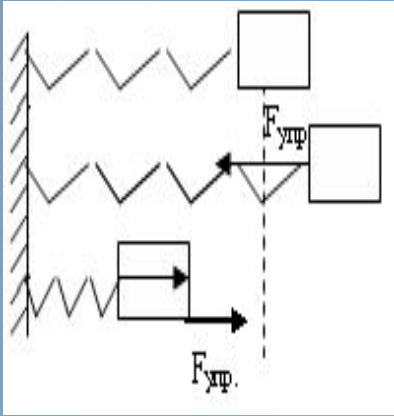


сила тяжести

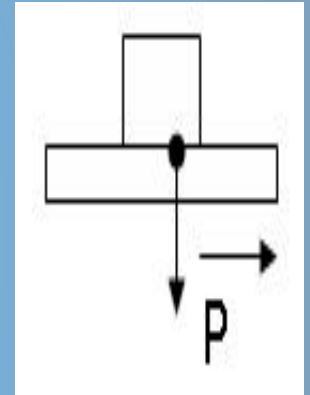


гравитационное взаимодействие

Сила упругости:



действие тела на опору или подвес



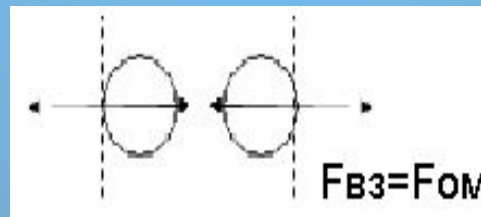
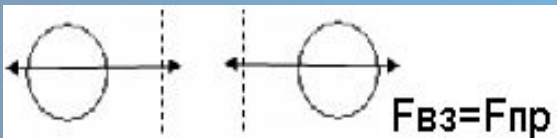
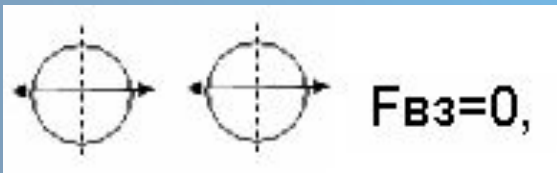
сила упругости

сила реакции опоры

сила натяжения подвеса

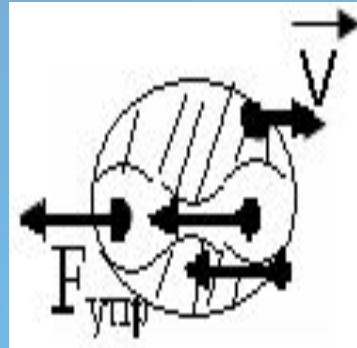
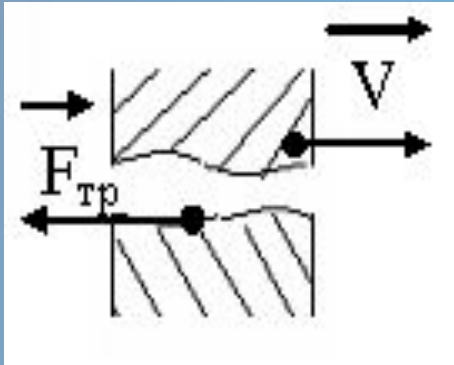
сила Архимеда

вес тела



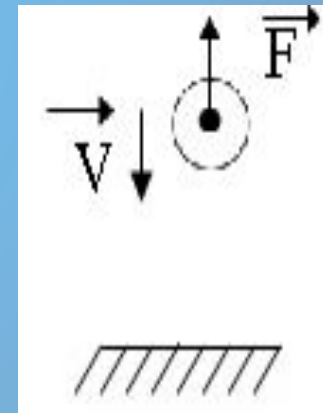
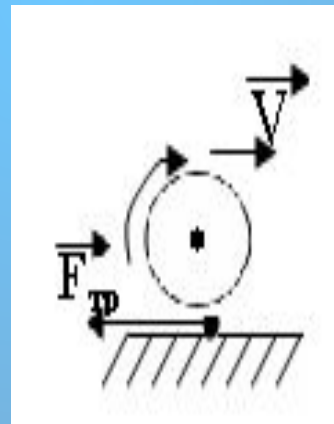
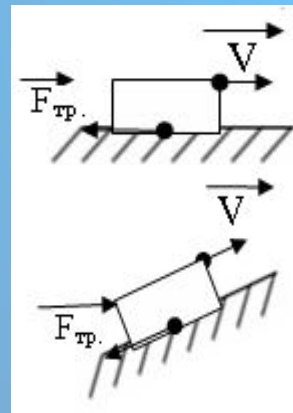
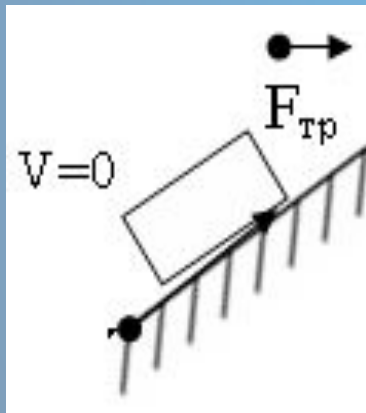
электромагнитное взаимодействие

Сила трения



$$\Sigma \vec{F}_{упр} = \vec{F}_{тр}$$

электромагнитное взаимодействие



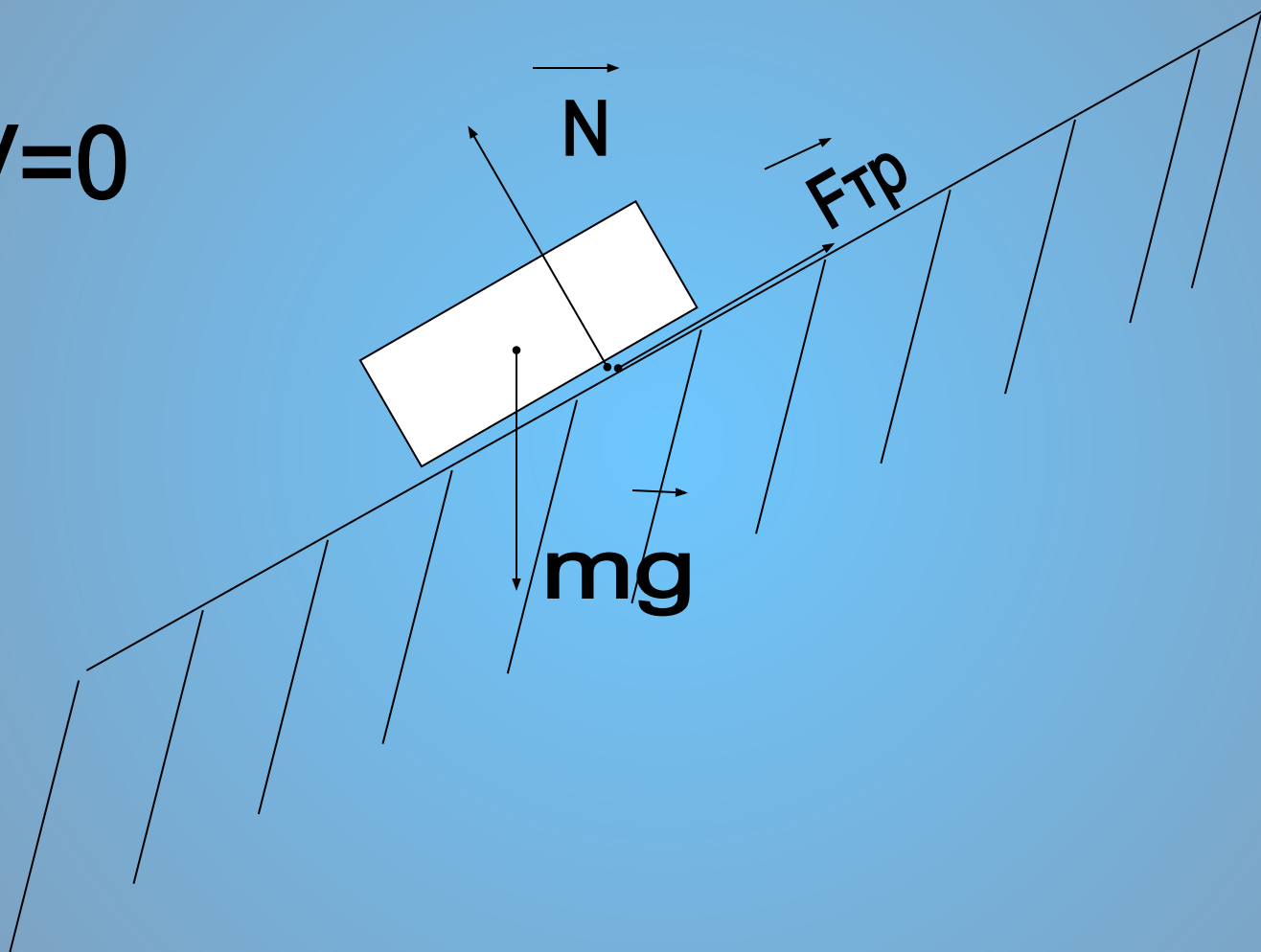
трение покоя

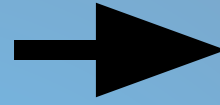
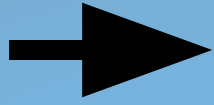
трение скольжения

трение качения

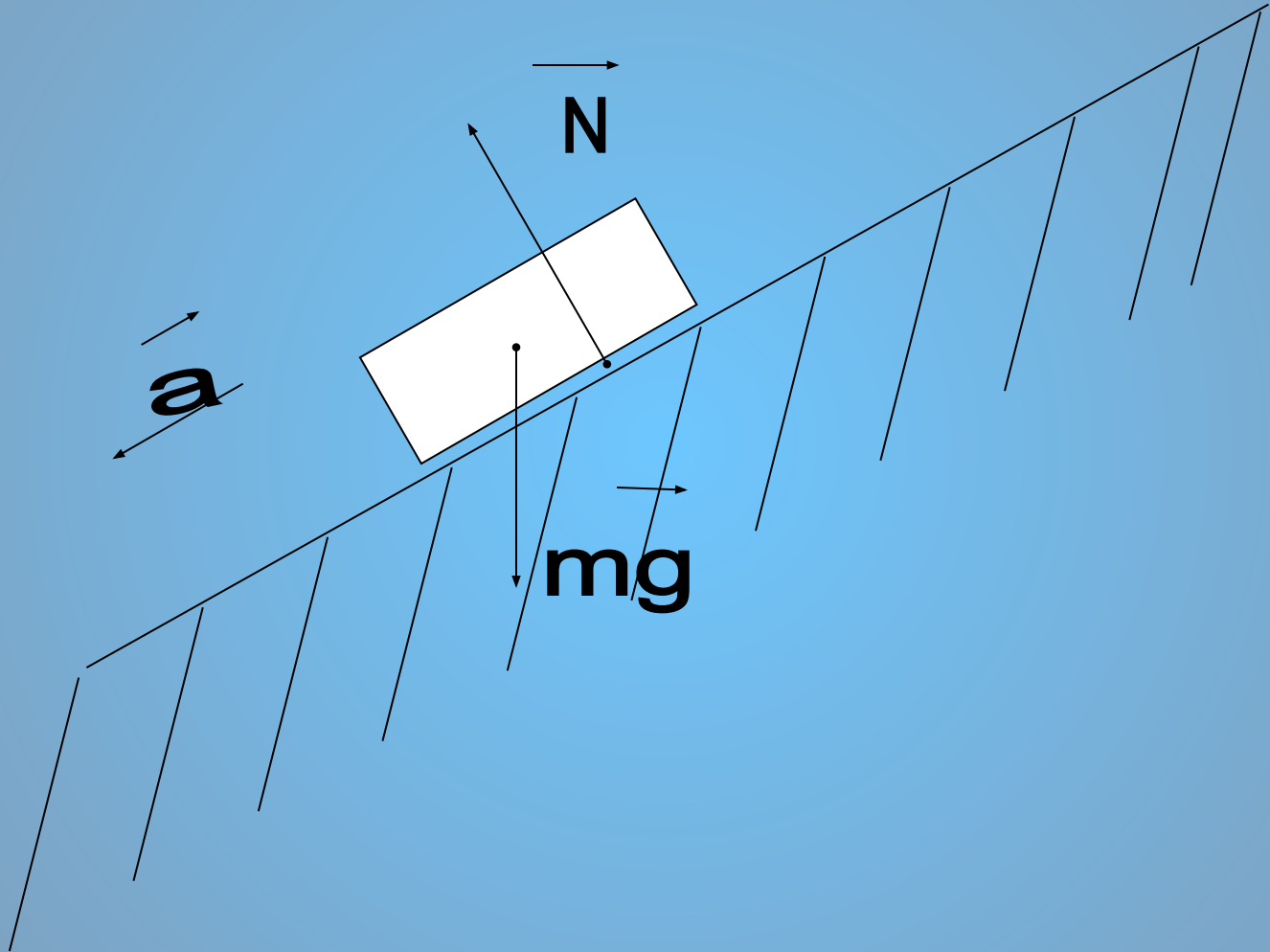
трение сопротивления

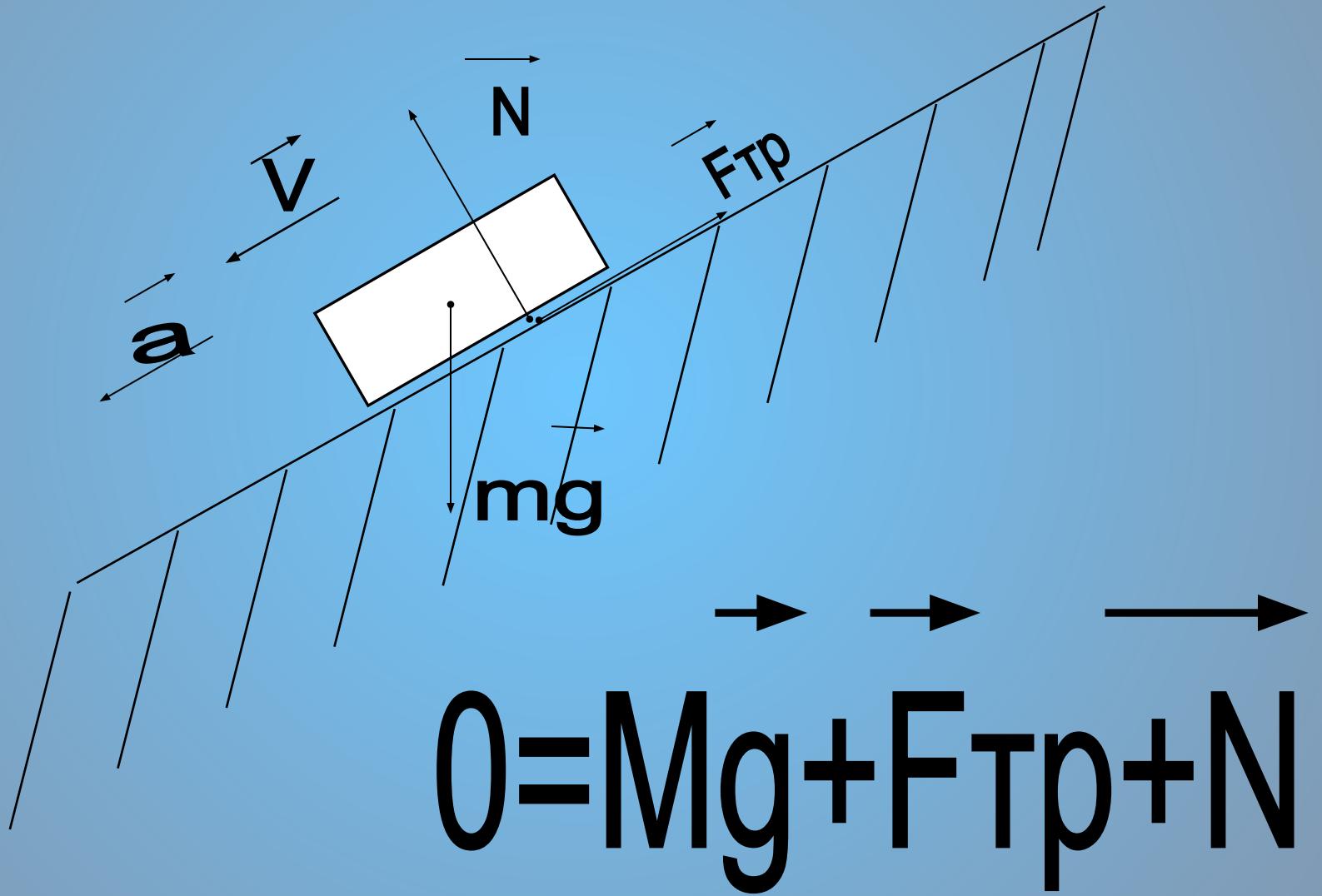
$V=0$





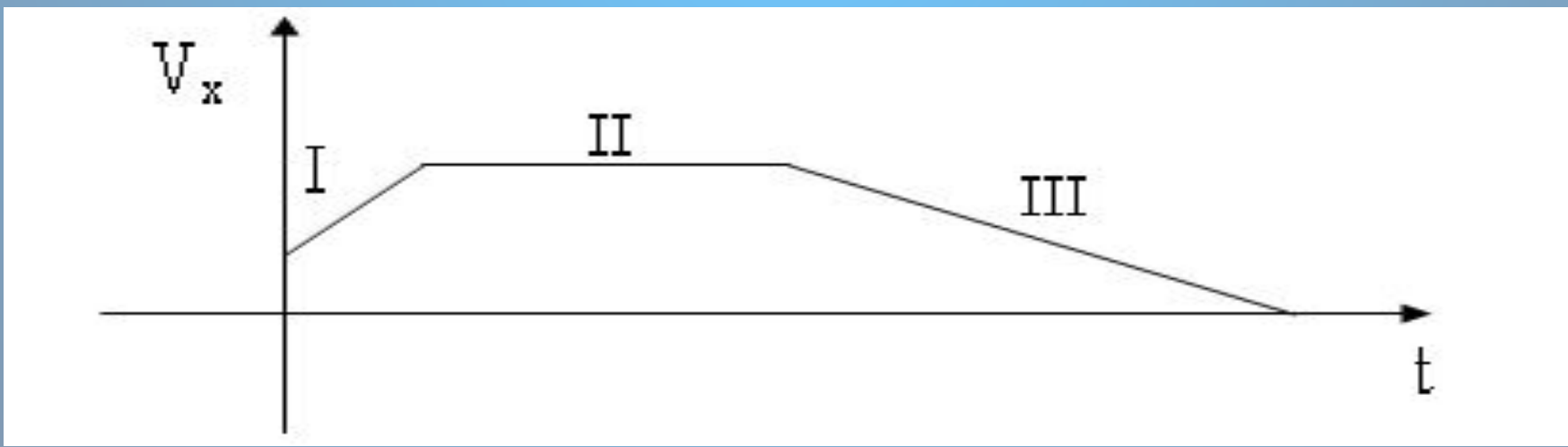
0 = Mg + Fupr



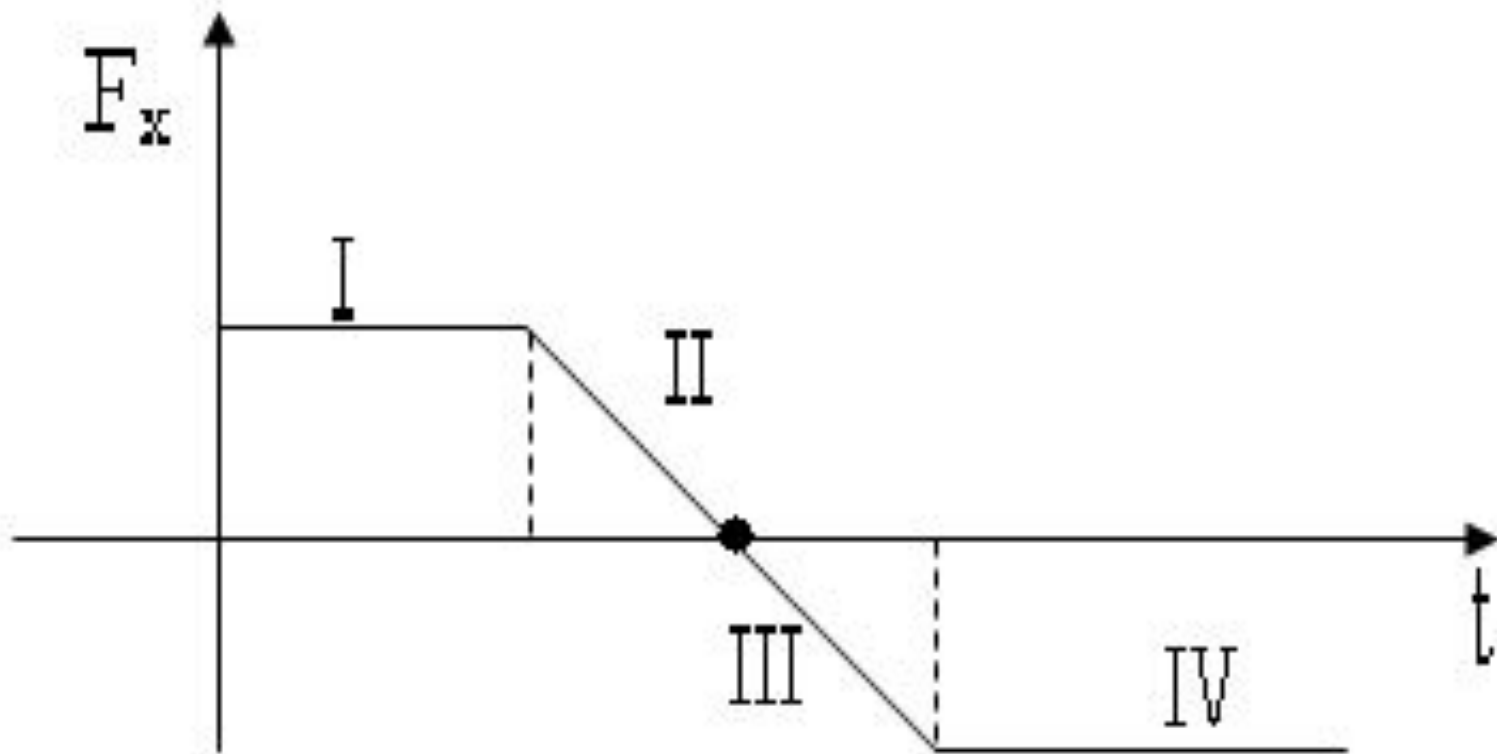


Дан график проекции скорости движения тела. На каких участках графика равнодействующая сил, действующих на тело:

а) равна нулю; б) постоянна по модулю и направлена в сторону, противоположную скорости тела?



По графику $F_x(t)$ определить характер движения тела.



Презентацию сделал ученик
9

информационно-технологического класса

Лазарев Константин