

# Второй закон Ньютона

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period to allow for a thorough audit.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping. It states that all transactions must be recorded in a clear and concise manner, and that the records must be accessible to all authorized personnel. The text also mentions that records should be stored in a secure and protected environment to prevent loss or damage.

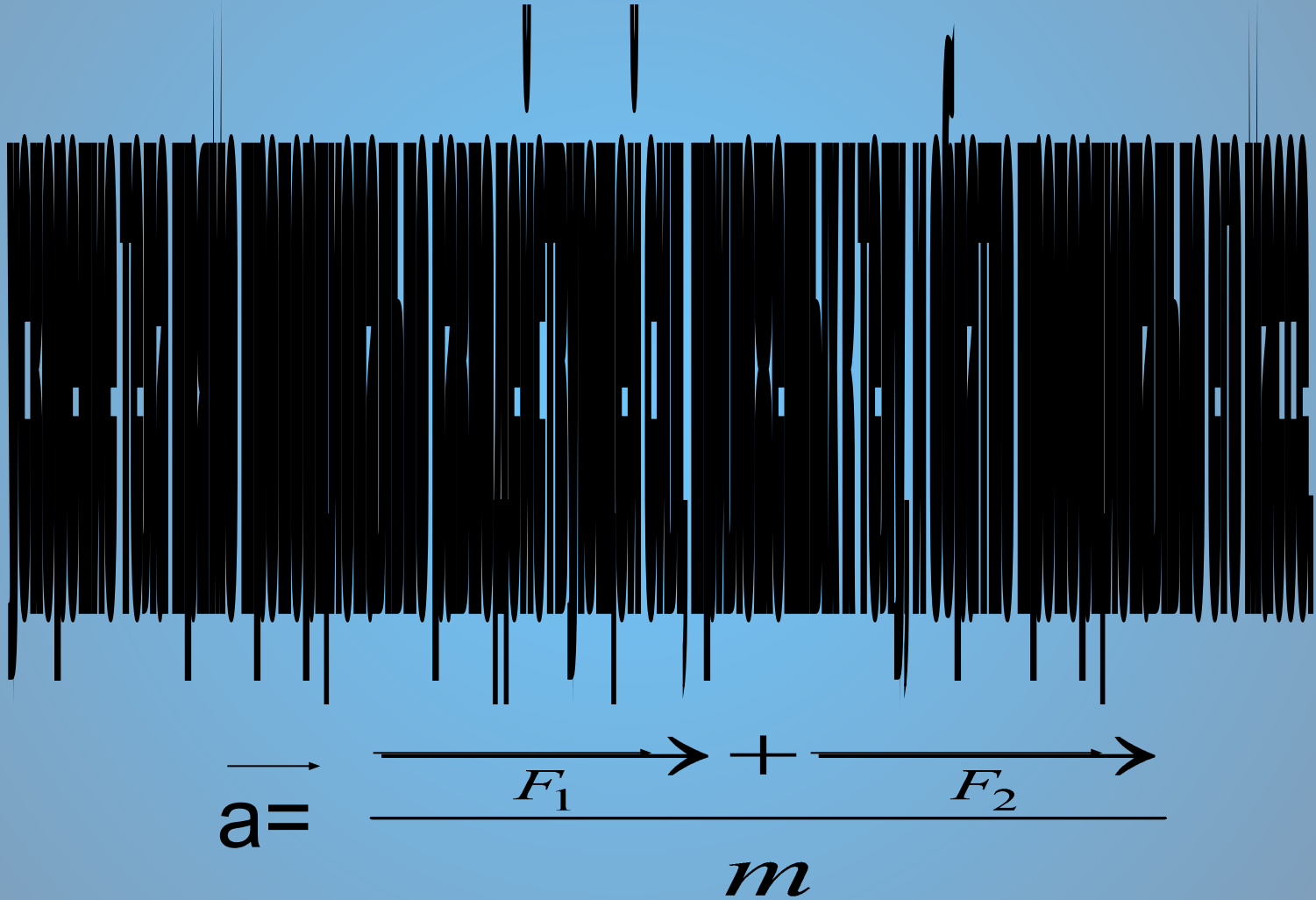
3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records. It notes that the auditor should perform a thorough review of the records to ensure that they are complete and accurate. The text also mentions that the auditor should report any discrepancies or irregularities to the appropriate authorities.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls in preventing fraud. It notes that strong internal controls are essential for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial records. The text also mentions that internal controls should be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the business environment.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the financial system. It notes that transparency is essential for building trust and confidence among investors and other stakeholders. The text also mentions that accountability is essential for ensuring that all transactions are properly recorded and reported.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and reporting. It notes that ongoing monitoring is essential for detecting and preventing fraud in a timely manner. The text also mentions that regular reporting is essential for keeping all stakeholders informed of the financial system's performance.

# 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**

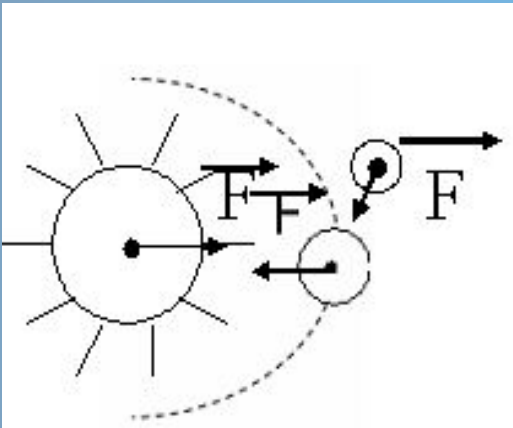
# **Силы в механике:**

**Сила упругости**

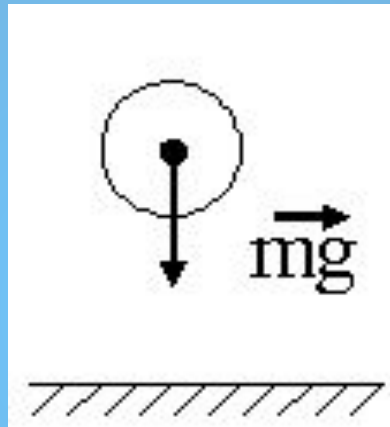
**Сила гравитационная**

**Сила трения**

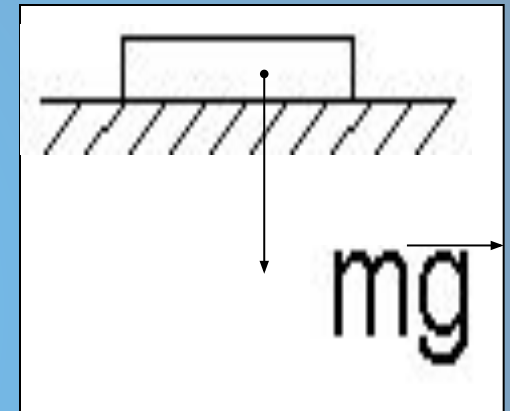
# Сила гравитационная:



сила тяготения

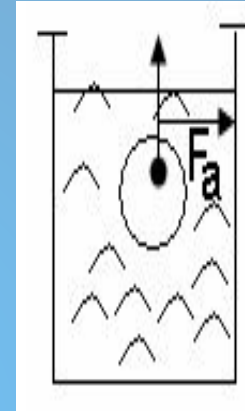
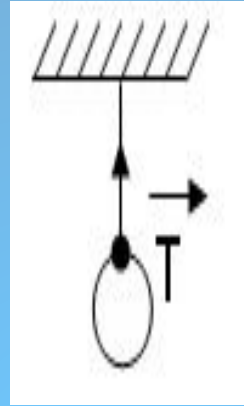
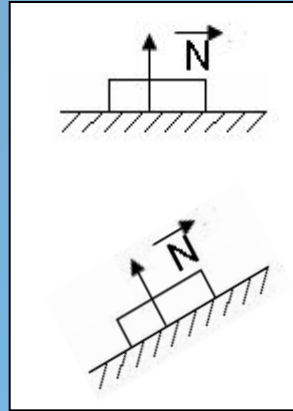
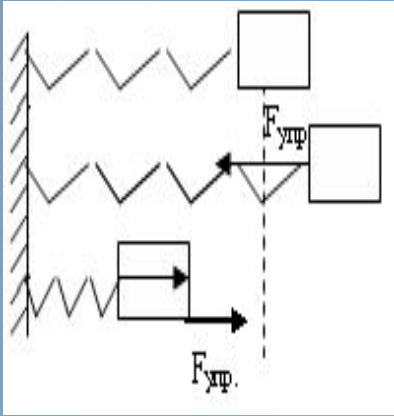


сила тяжести

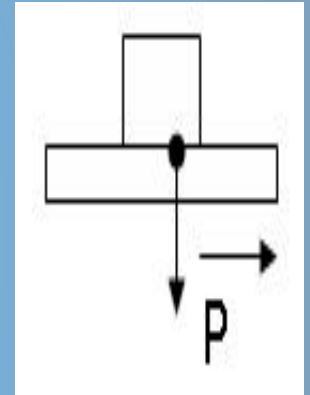


гравитационное взаимодействие

# Сила упругости:



действие тела на опору или подвес



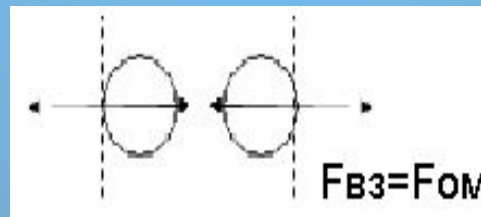
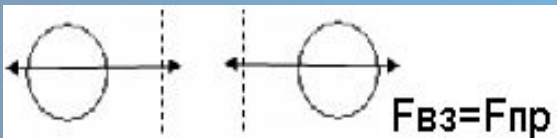
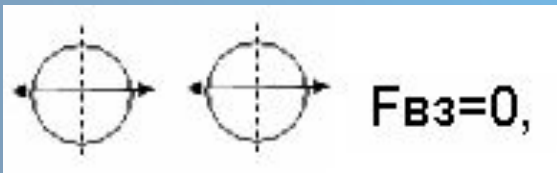
сила упругости

сила реакции опоры

сила натяжения подвеса

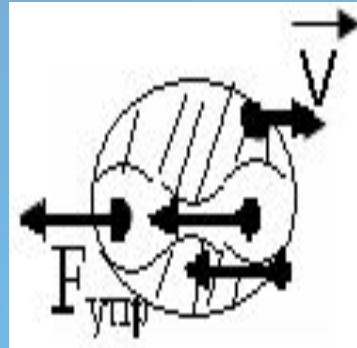
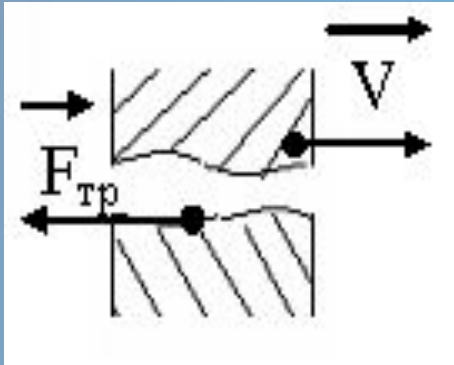
сила Архимеда

вес тела



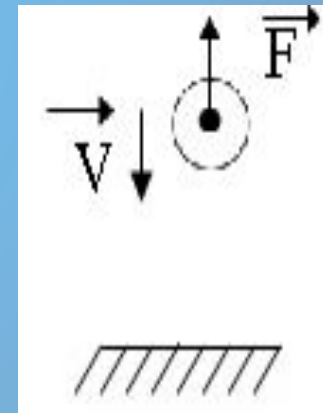
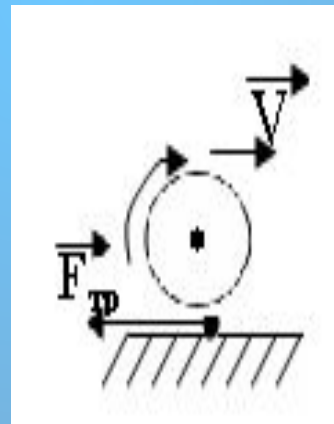
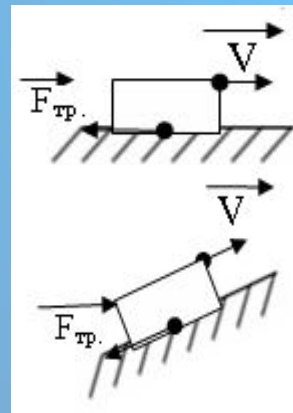
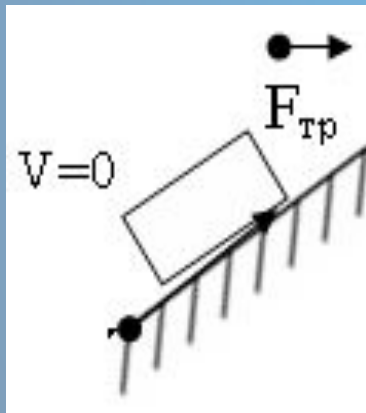
электромагнитное взаимодействие

# Сила трения



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

электромагнитное взаимодействие



трение покоя

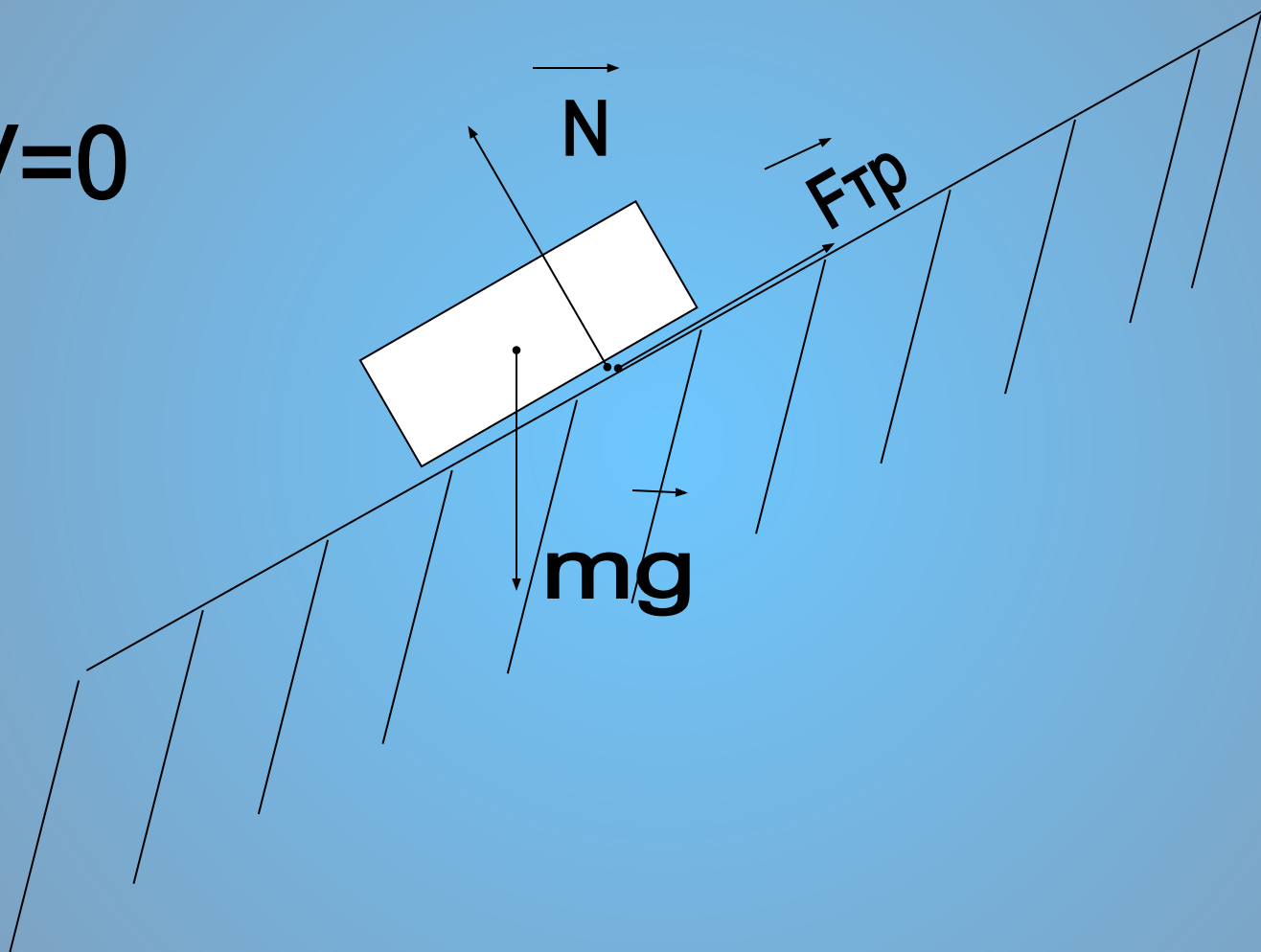
трение скольжения

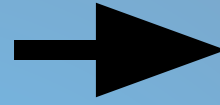
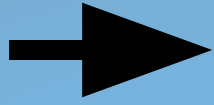
трение качения

трение сопротивления

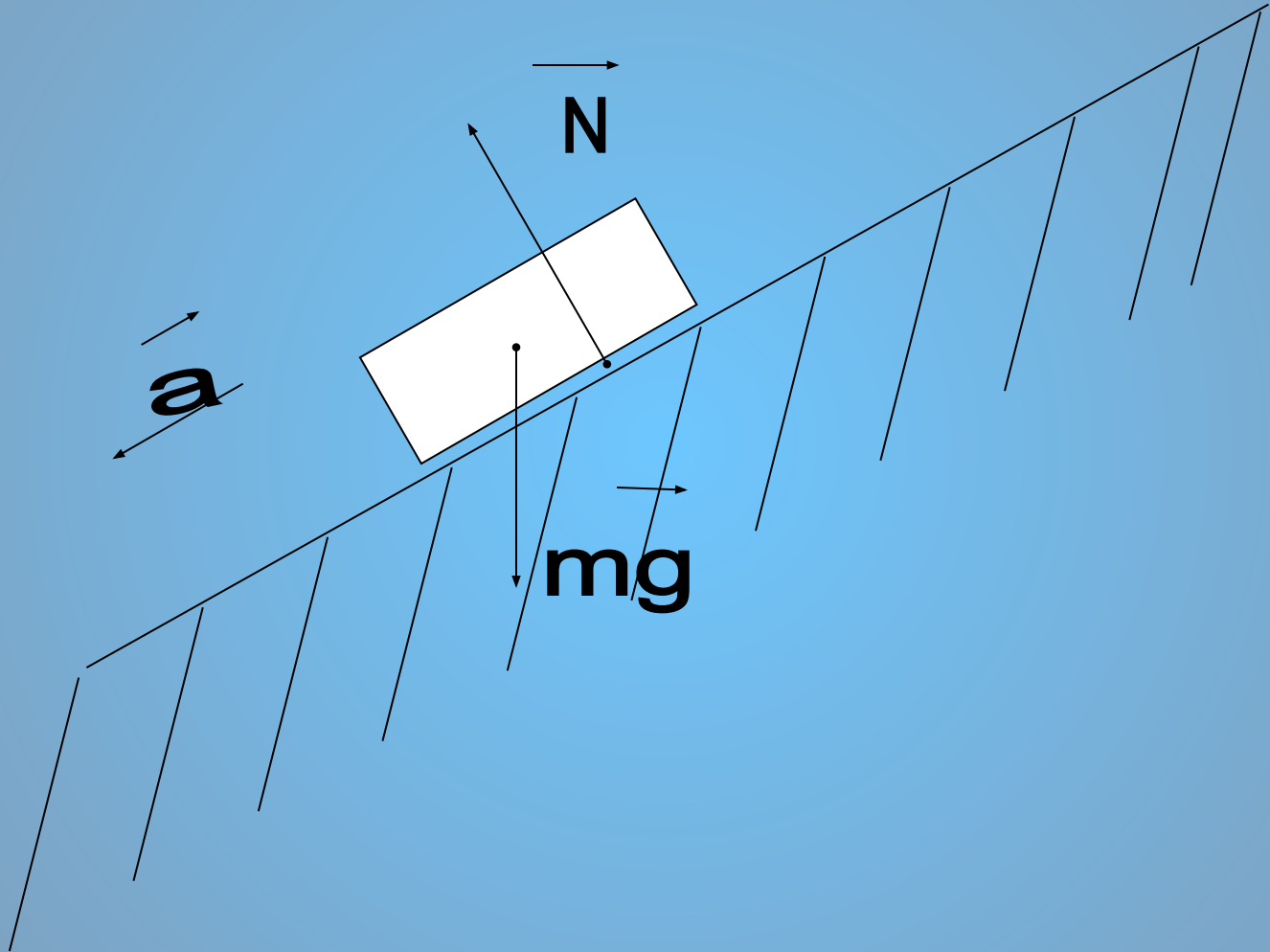


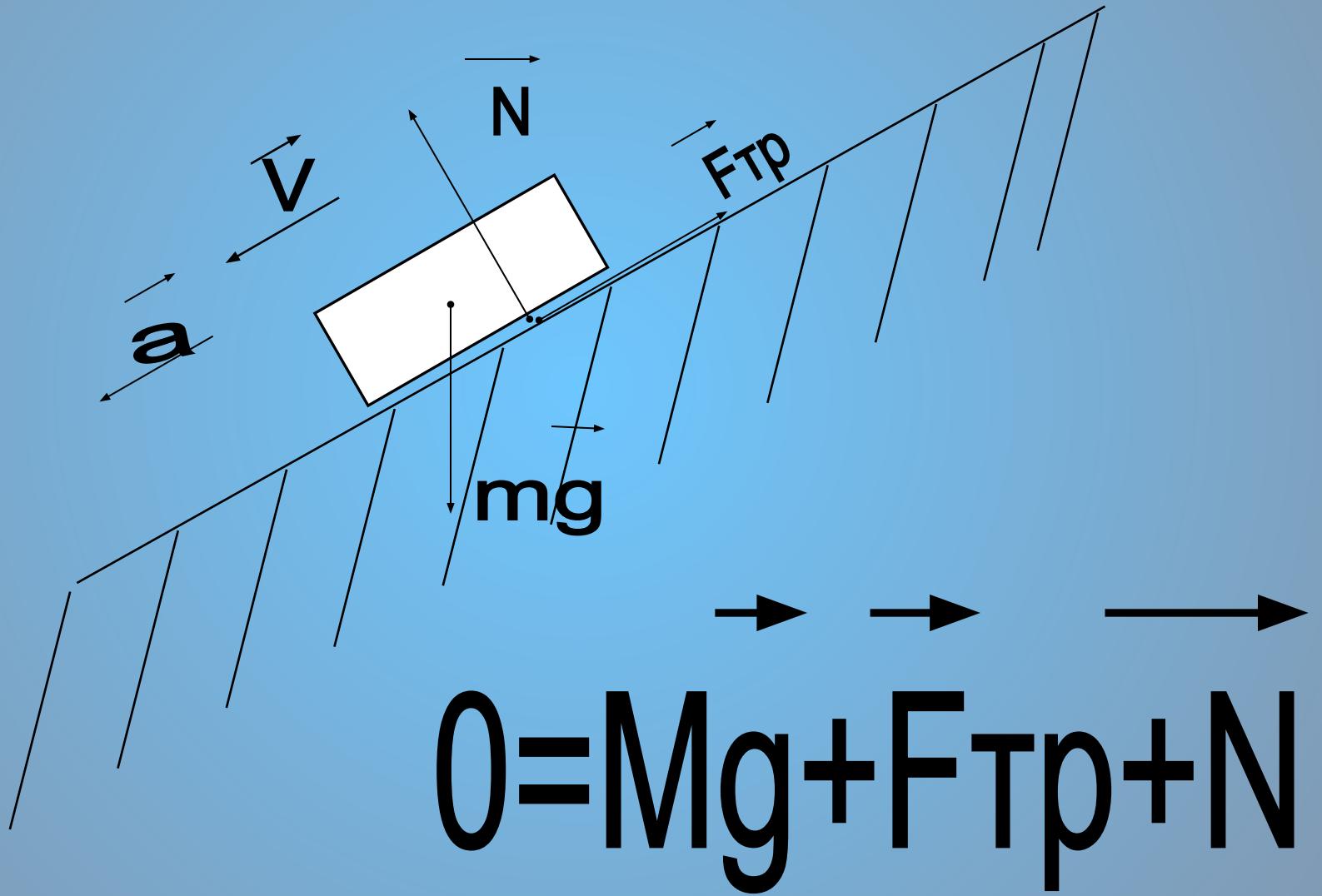
$V=0$





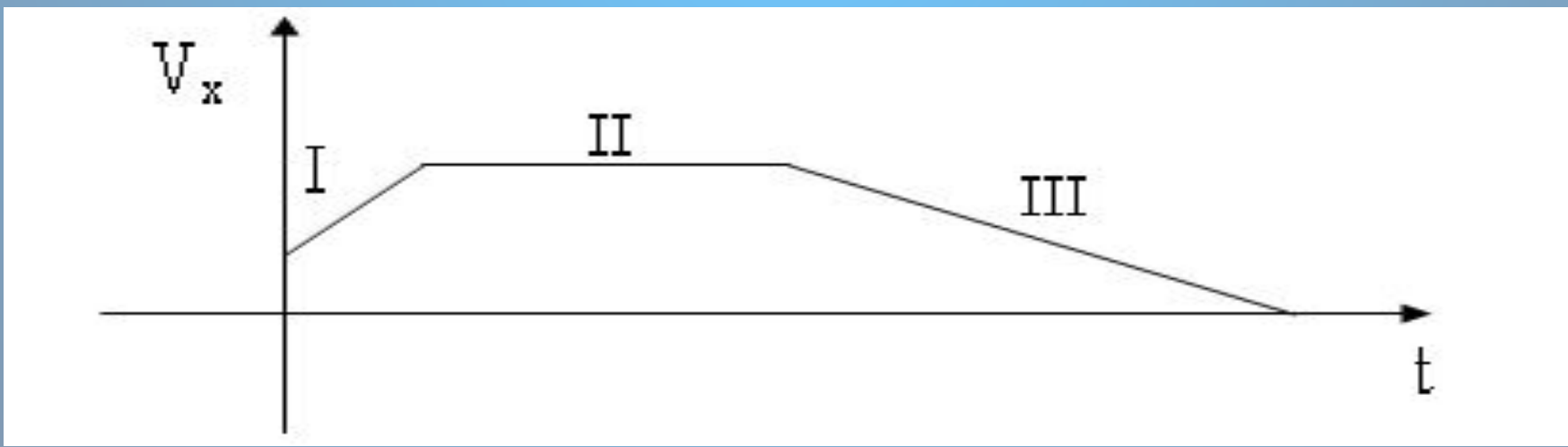
**0 = Mg + Fupr**



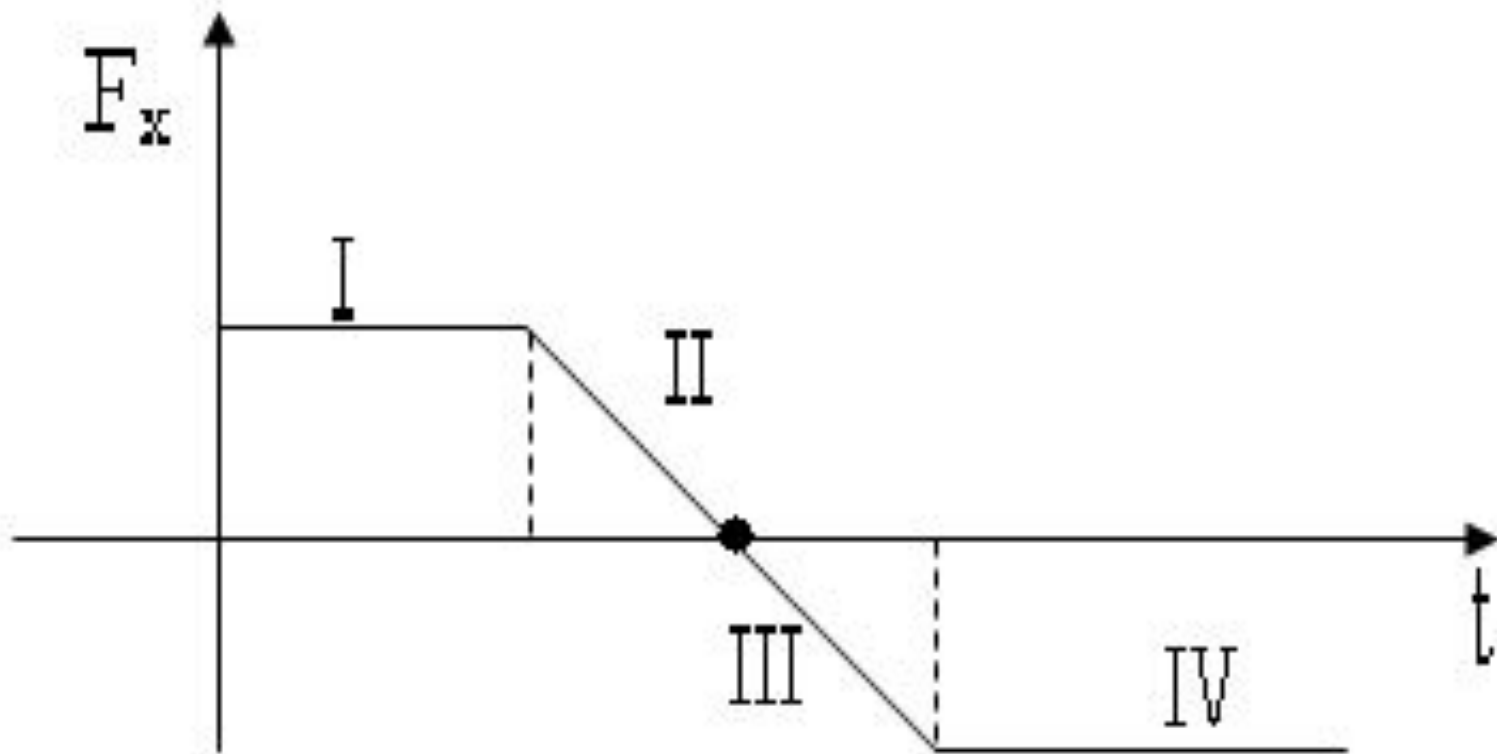


Дан график проекции скорости движения тела. На каких участках графика равнодействующая сил, действующих на тело:

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