

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 ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing errors and fraud.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust internal control systems. It outlines the key components of an effective internal control framework, including the establishment of clear policies and procedures, the assignment of responsibilities, and the regular monitoring and evaluation of control activities.

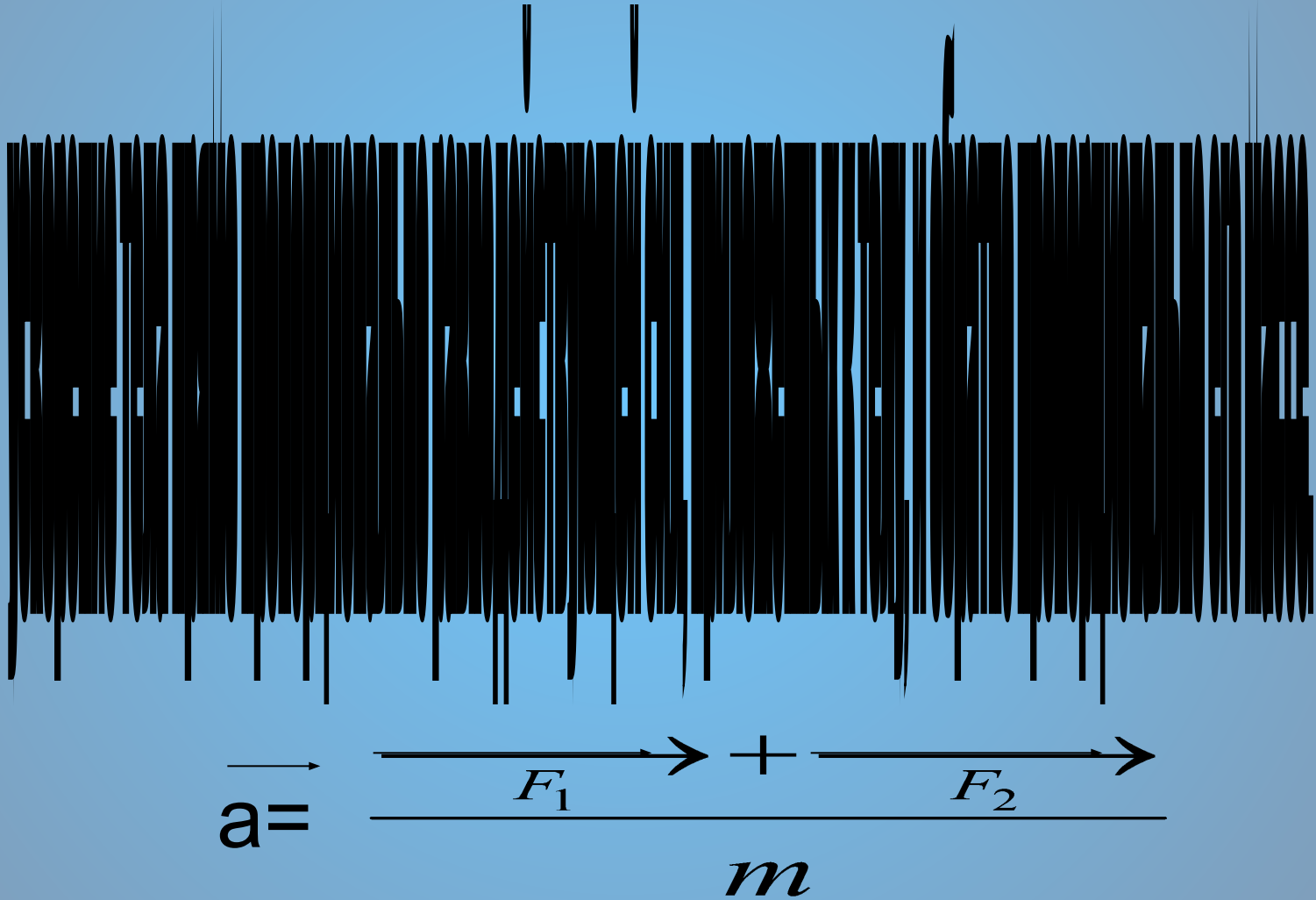
3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with maintaining accurate records in a complex and dynamic business environment. It discusses the impact of technological advancements, such as automation and data integration, on record-keeping practices and the need for ongoing training and development of staff.

4. The fourth part of the document explores the role of external audits in verifying the accuracy and reliability of financial records. It discusses the importance of selecting a reputable audit firm and the need for transparency and cooperation between management and the audit team.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various types of records that should be maintained, including financial statements, invoices, receipts, and contracts. It also discusses the retention periods for these records and the importance of secure storage and access controls.

6. The final part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes that maintaining accurate records is a continuous process that requires ongoing attention and commitment from all levels of the organization. The document also provides a list of resources and references for further information.

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

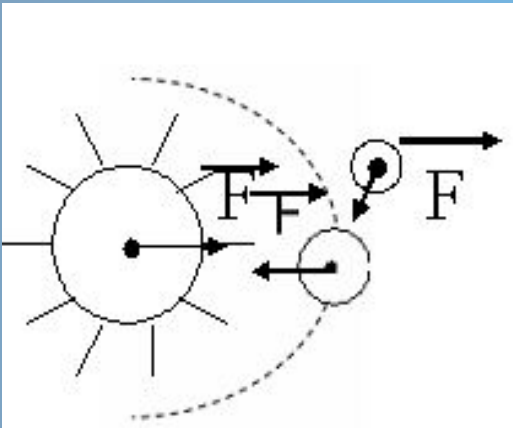
Силы в механике:

Сила упругости

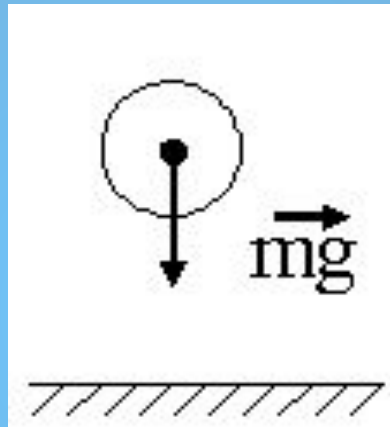
Сила гравитационная

Сила трения

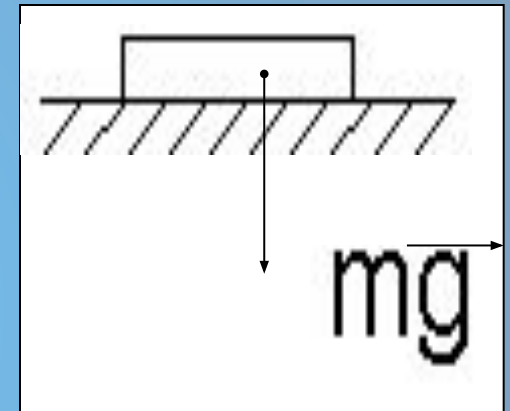
Сила гравитационная:



сила тяготения

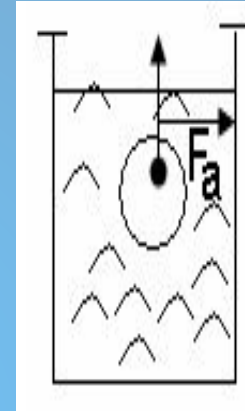
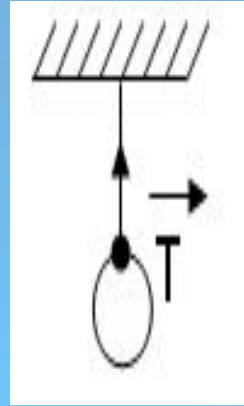
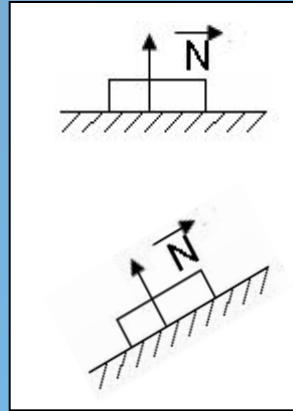
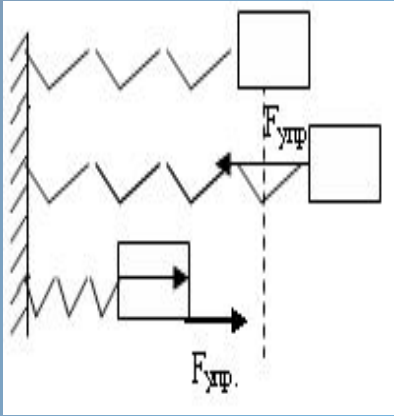


сила тяжести

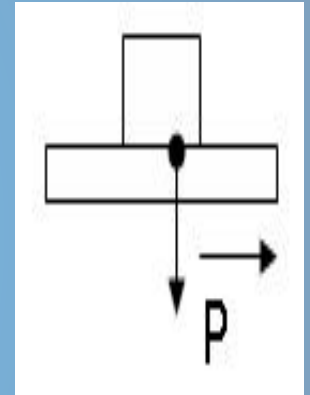


гравитационное взаимодействие

Сила упругости:



действие тела на опору или подвес



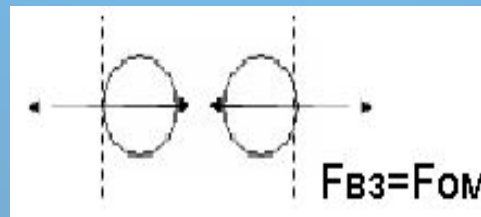
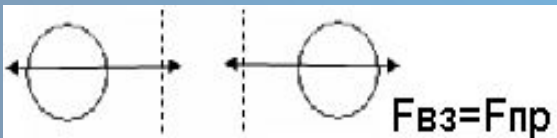
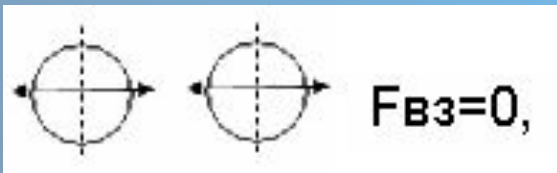
сила упругости

сила реакции опоры

сила натяжения подвеса

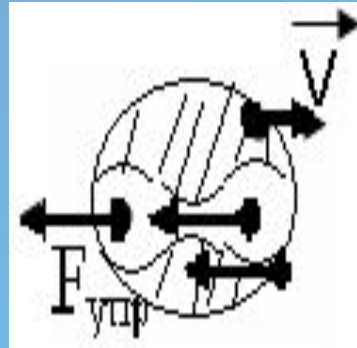
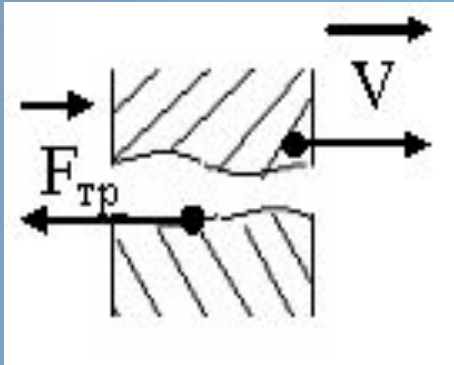
сила Архимеда

вес тела



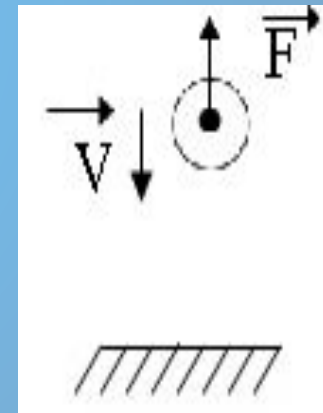
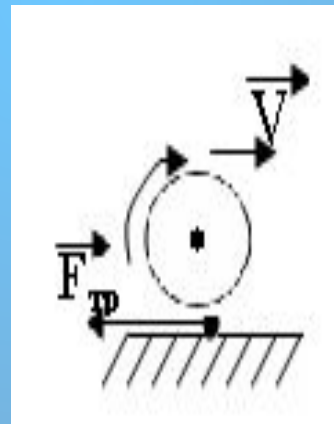
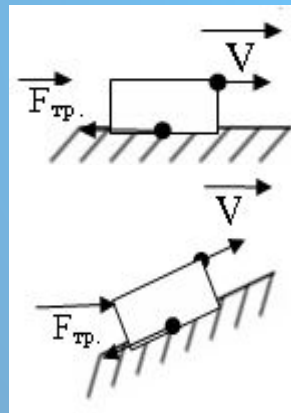
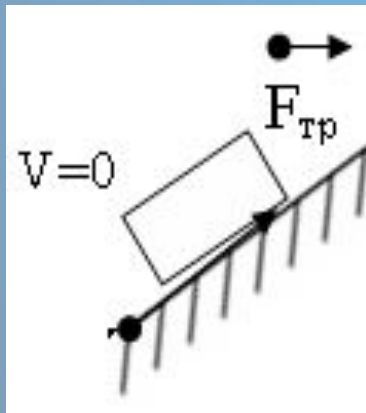
электромагнитное взаимодействие

Сила трения



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

электромагнитное взаимодействие



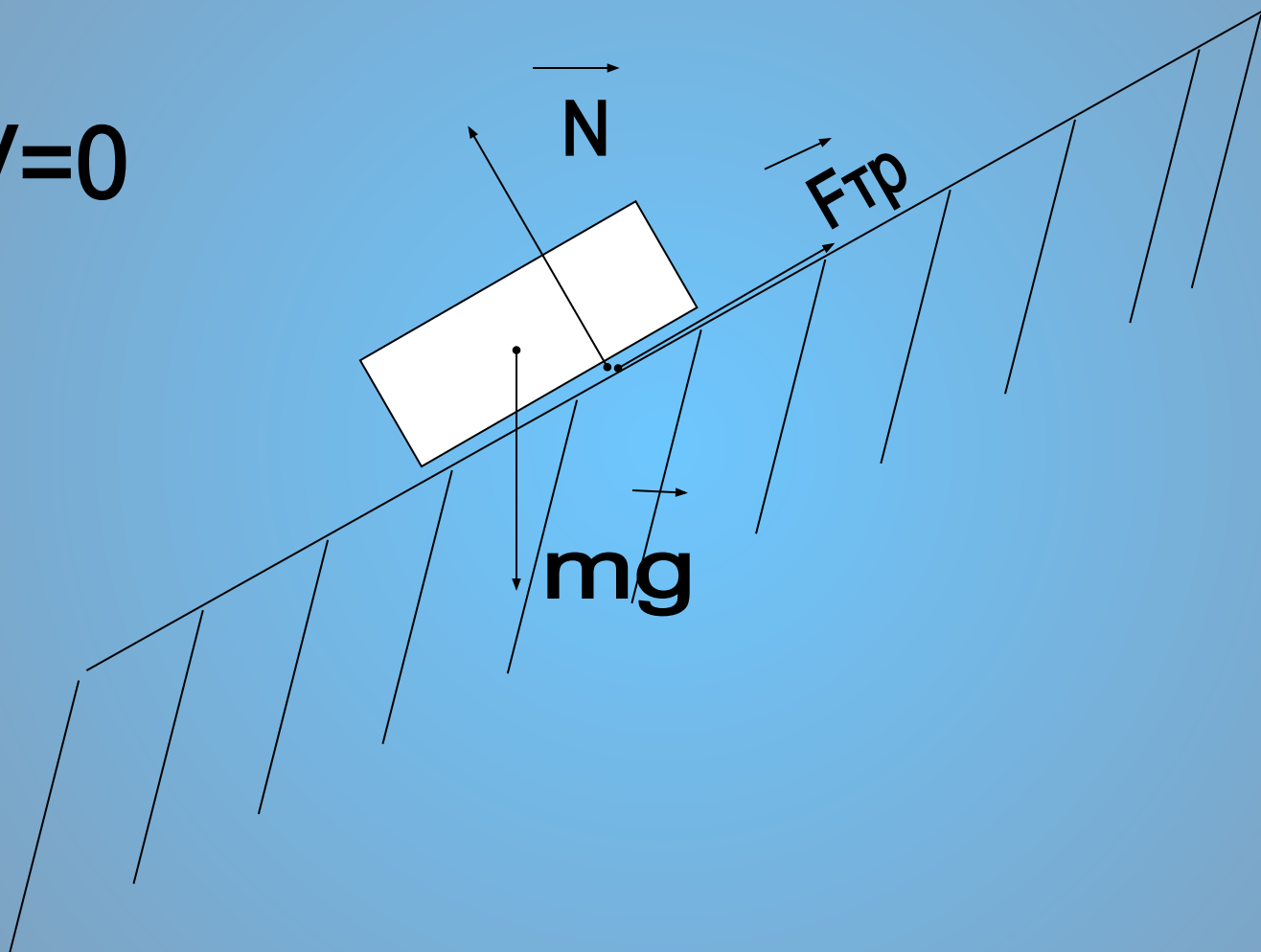
трение покоя

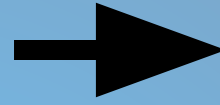
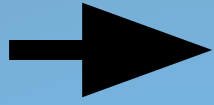
трение скольжения

трение качения

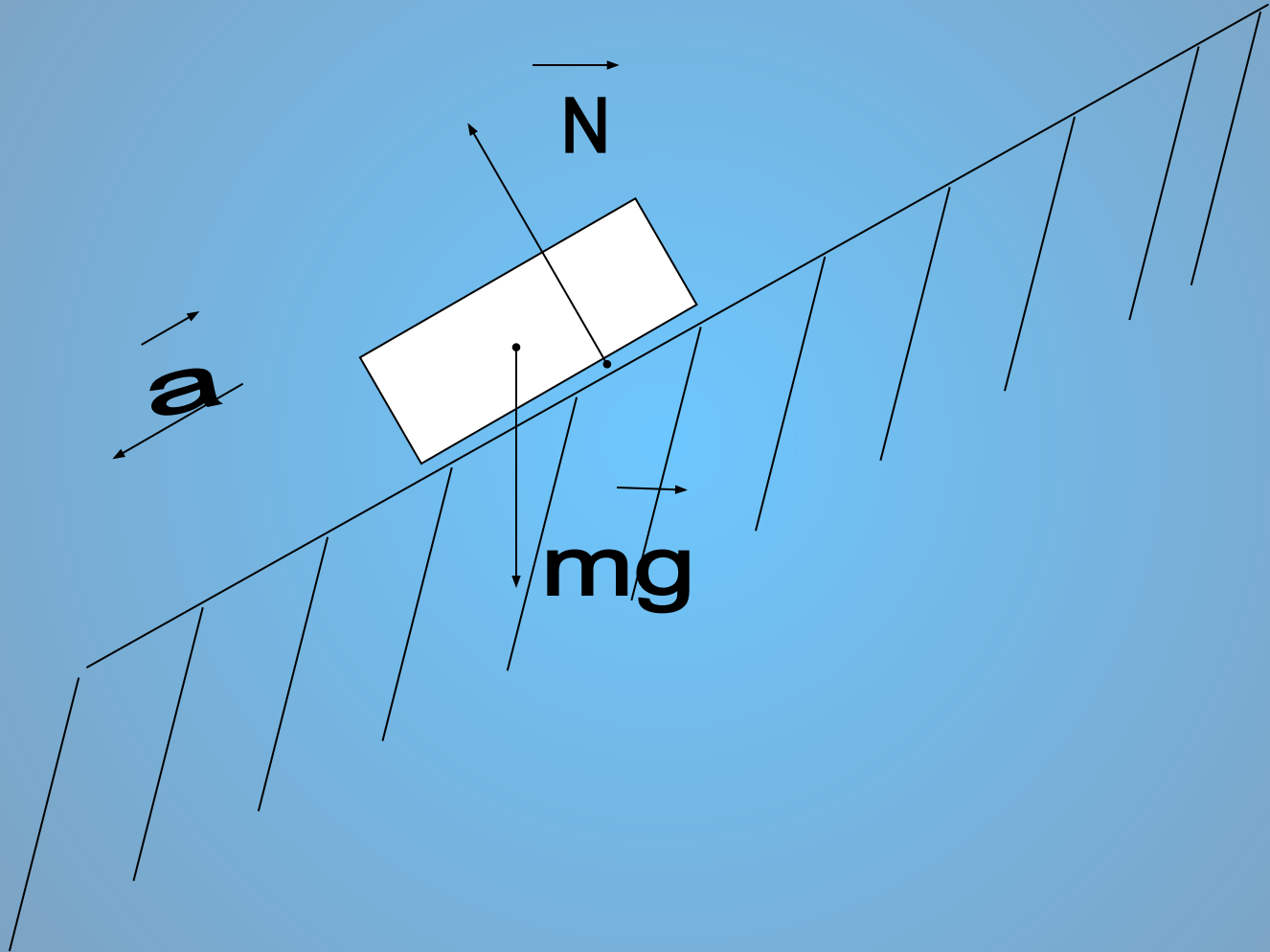
трение сопротивления

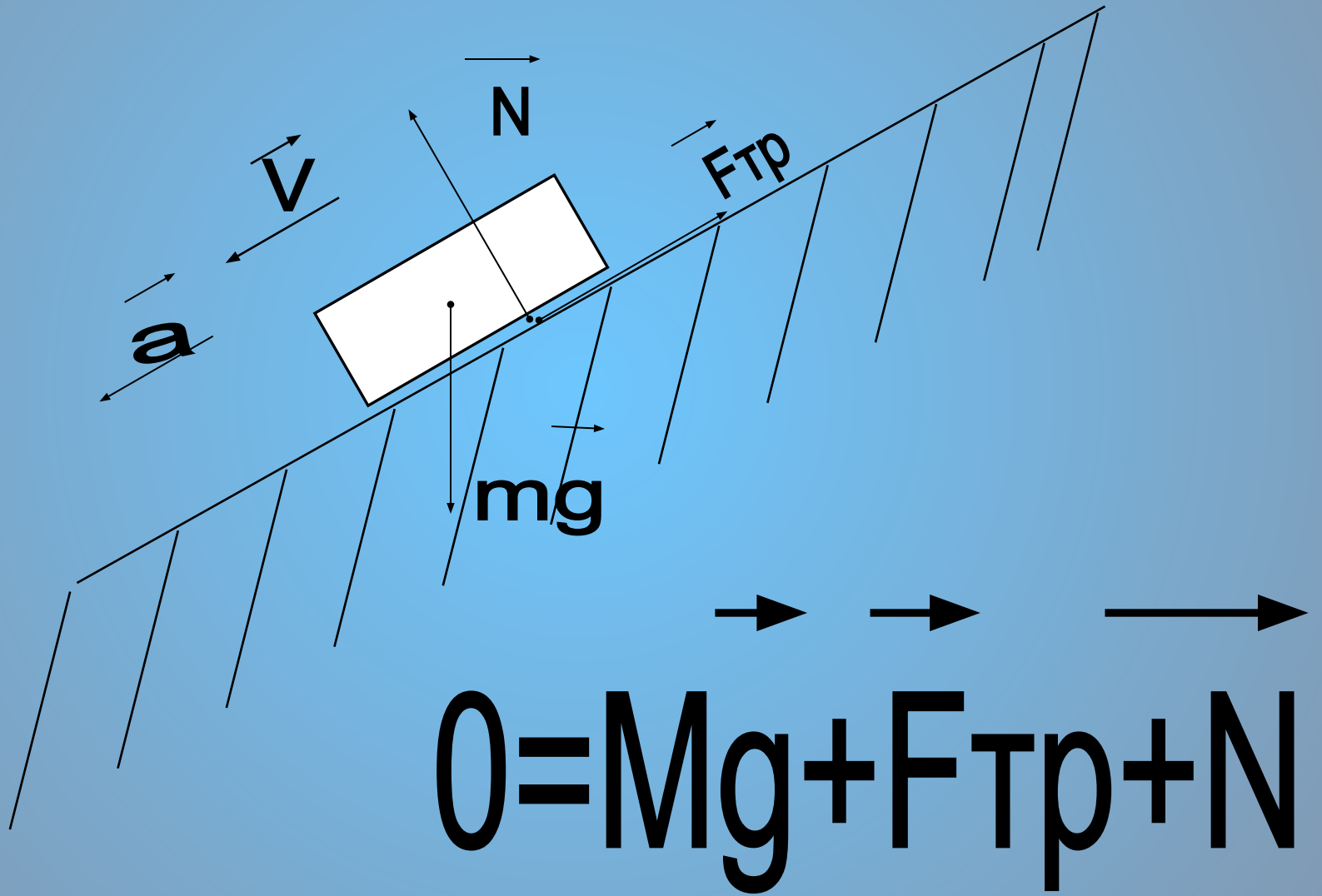
$V=0$





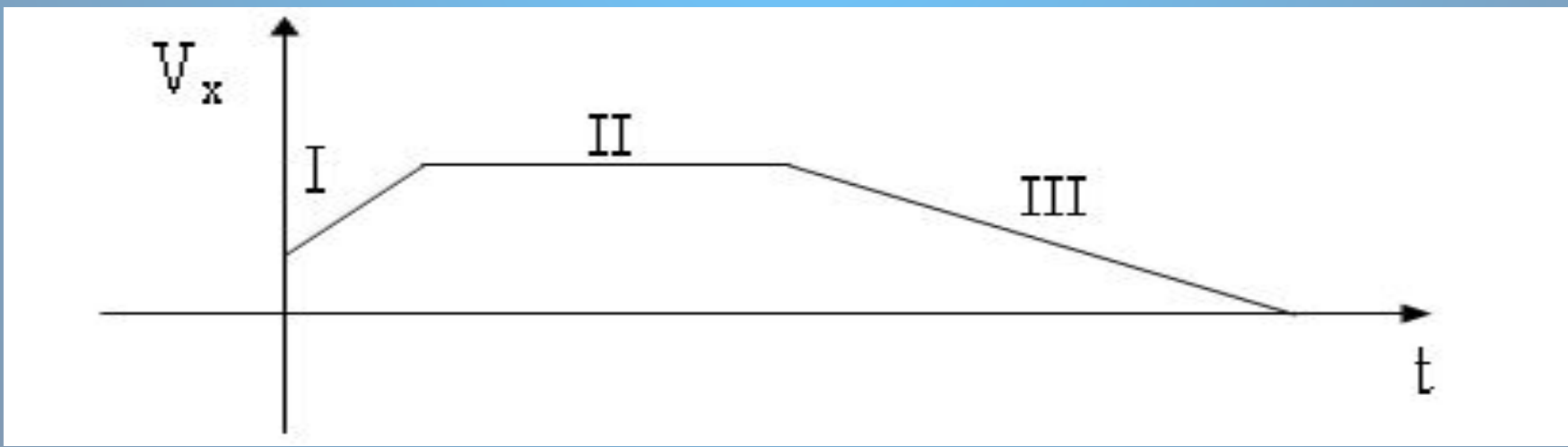
0 = Mg + Fupr



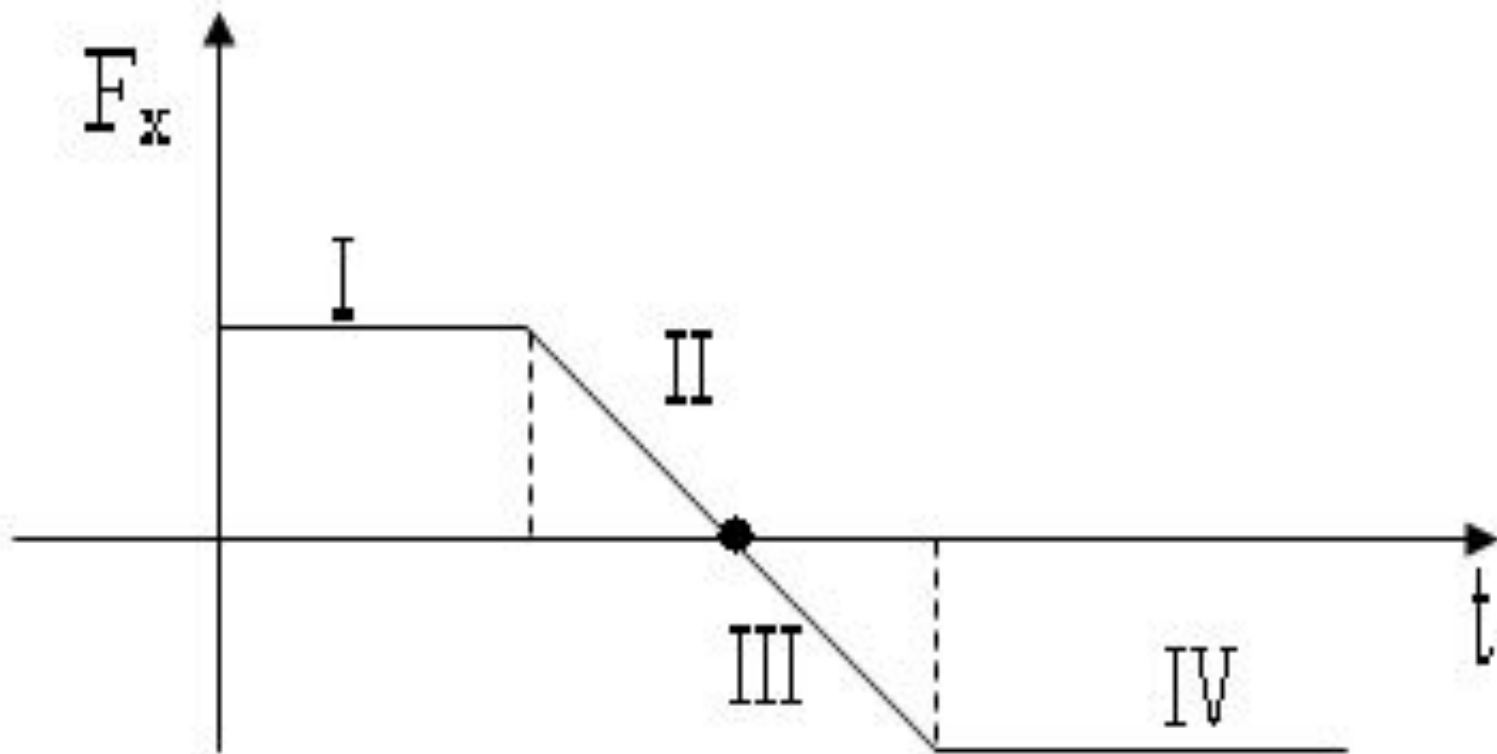


Дан график проекции скорости движения тела. На каких участках графика равнодействующая сил, действующих на тело:

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