

Второй закон Ньютона

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be easily accessible to all relevant parties.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash receipts and payments. It is important to ensure that all receipts are properly issued and that payments are made in a timely and accurate manner. The procedures should be clearly defined and followed consistently.

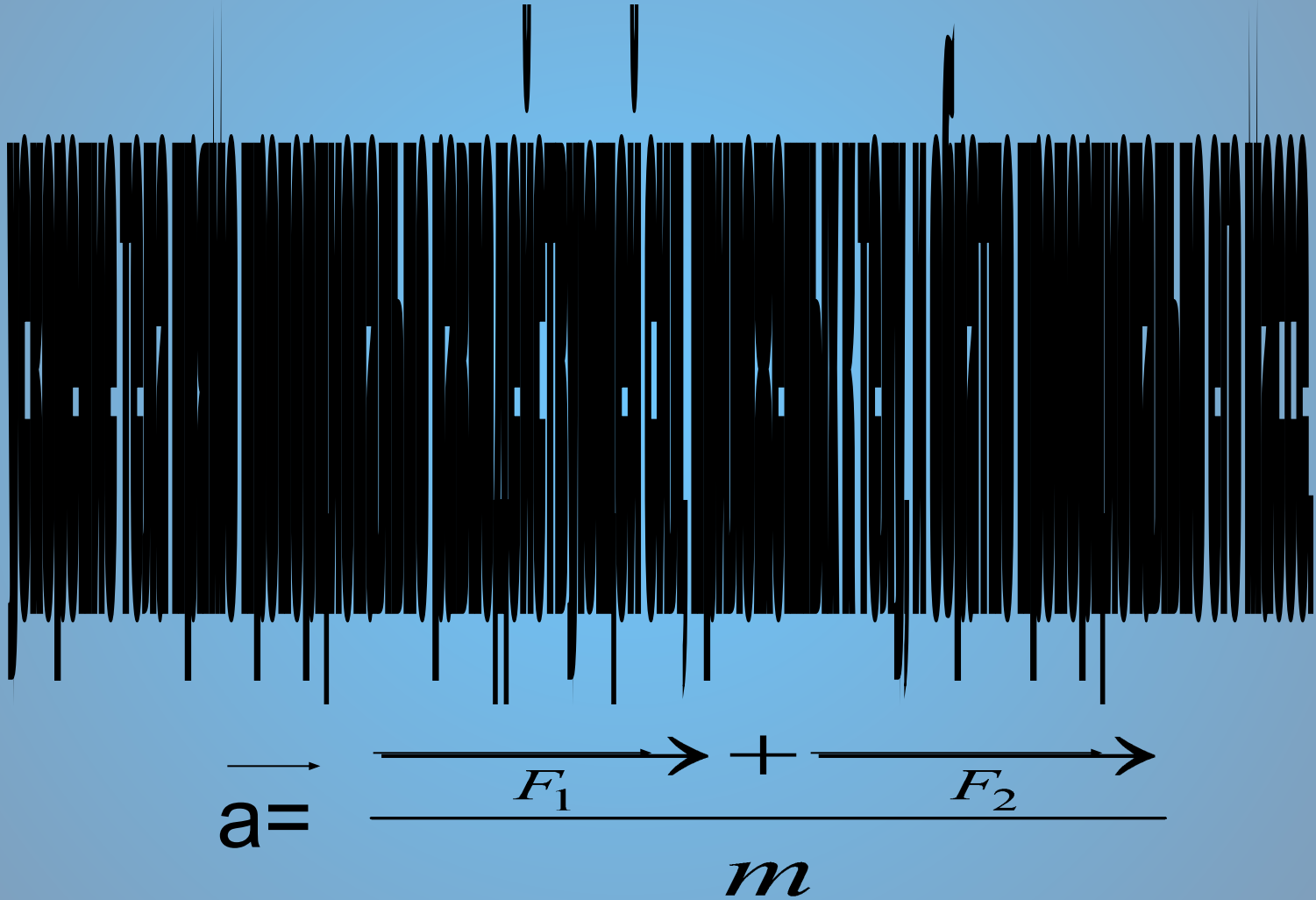
3. The third part of the document describes the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. This process is crucial for identifying any discrepancies and ensuring that the company's records are accurate. Reconciliations should be performed regularly and any differences should be investigated and resolved promptly.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all financial transactions. This includes keeping copies of all receipts, invoices, and other supporting documents. Proper documentation is essential for providing evidence in the event of an audit or legal dispute.

5. The fifth part of the document outlines the procedures for handling payroll and other employee-related transactions. It is important to ensure that payroll is calculated accurately and paid on time. The procedures should be clearly defined and followed consistently.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This is essential for ensuring the accuracy of the balance sheet and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be easily accessible to all relevant parties.

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

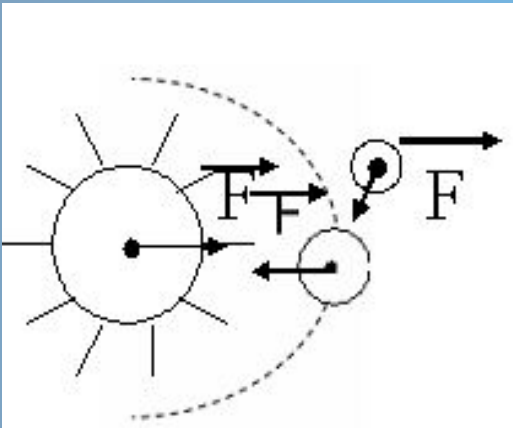
СИЛЫ В МЕХАНИКЕ:

Сила упругости

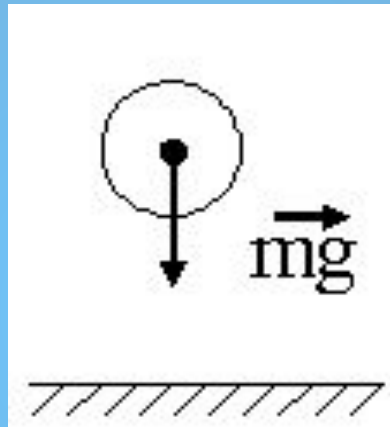
Сила гравитационная

Сила трения

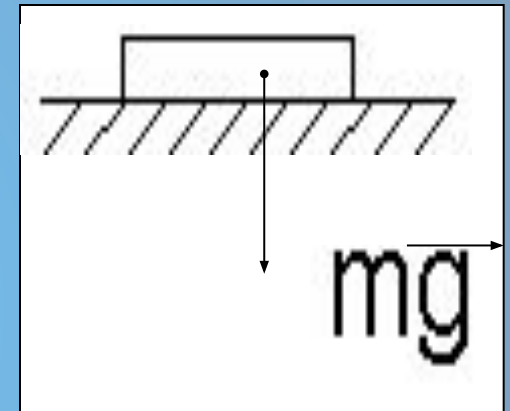
Сила гравитационная:



сила тяготения

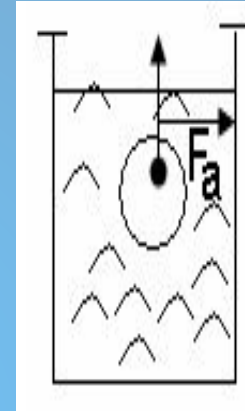
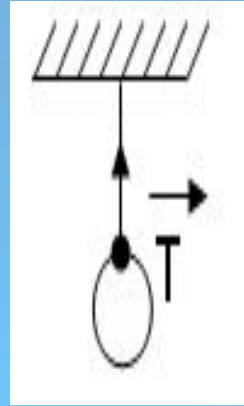
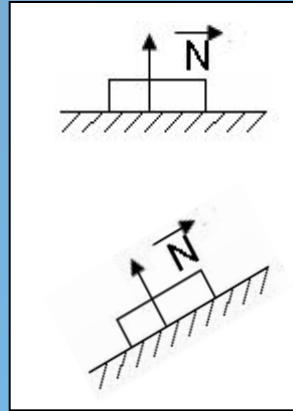
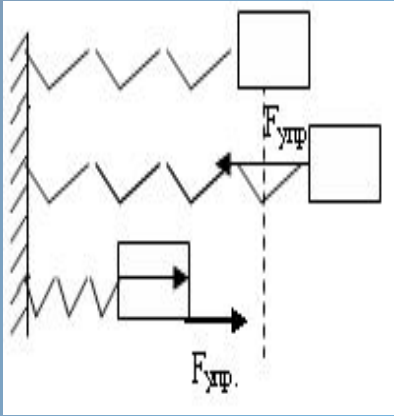


сила тяжести

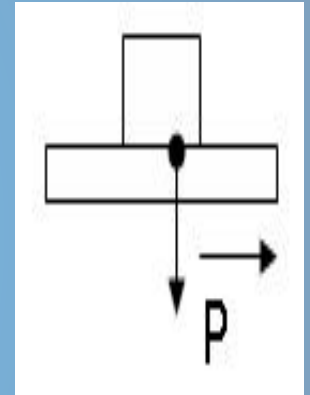


гравитационное взаимодействие

Сила упругости:



действие тела на опору или подвес



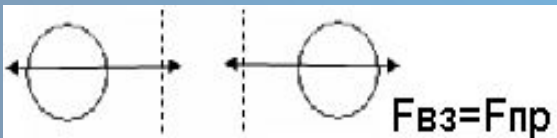
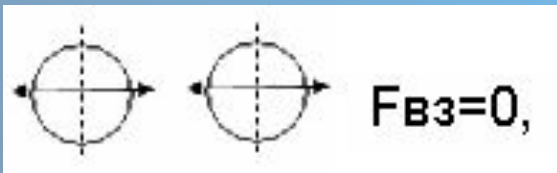
сила упругости

сила реакции опоры

сила натяжения подвеса

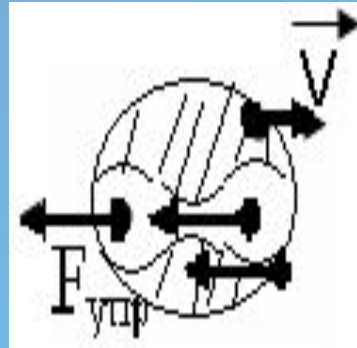
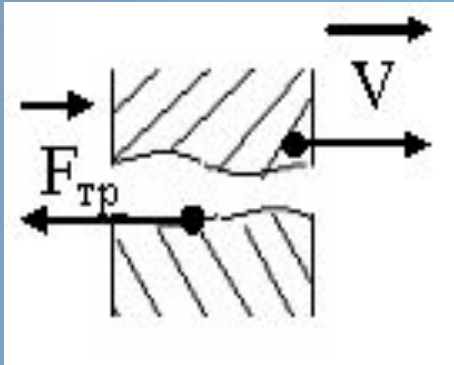
сила Архимеда

вес тела



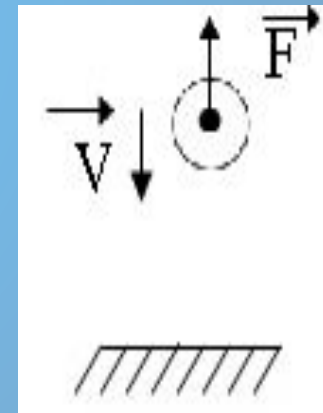
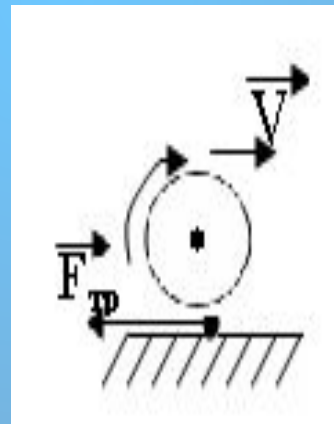
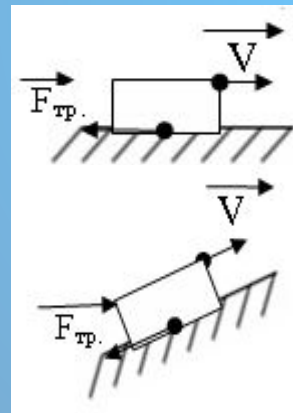
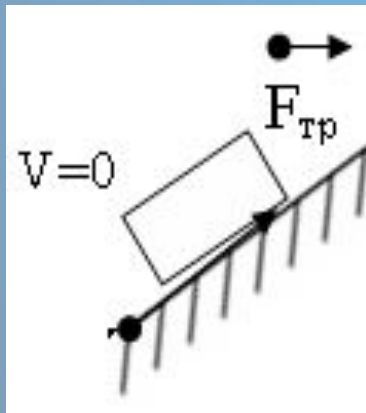
электромагнитное взаимодействие

Сила трения



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

электромагнитное взаимодействие



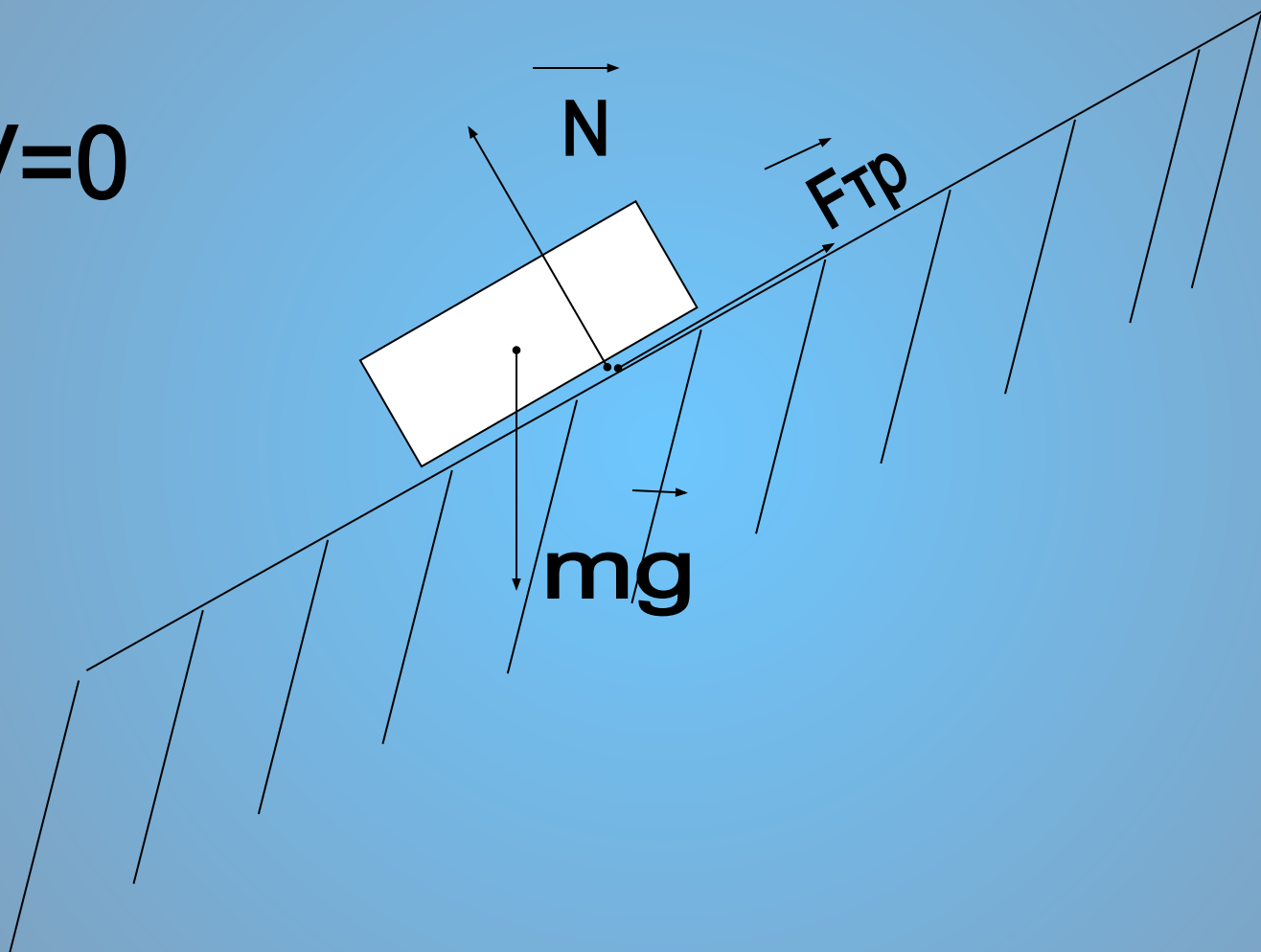
трение покоя

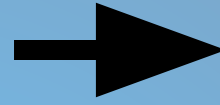
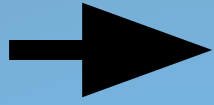
трение скольжения

трение качения

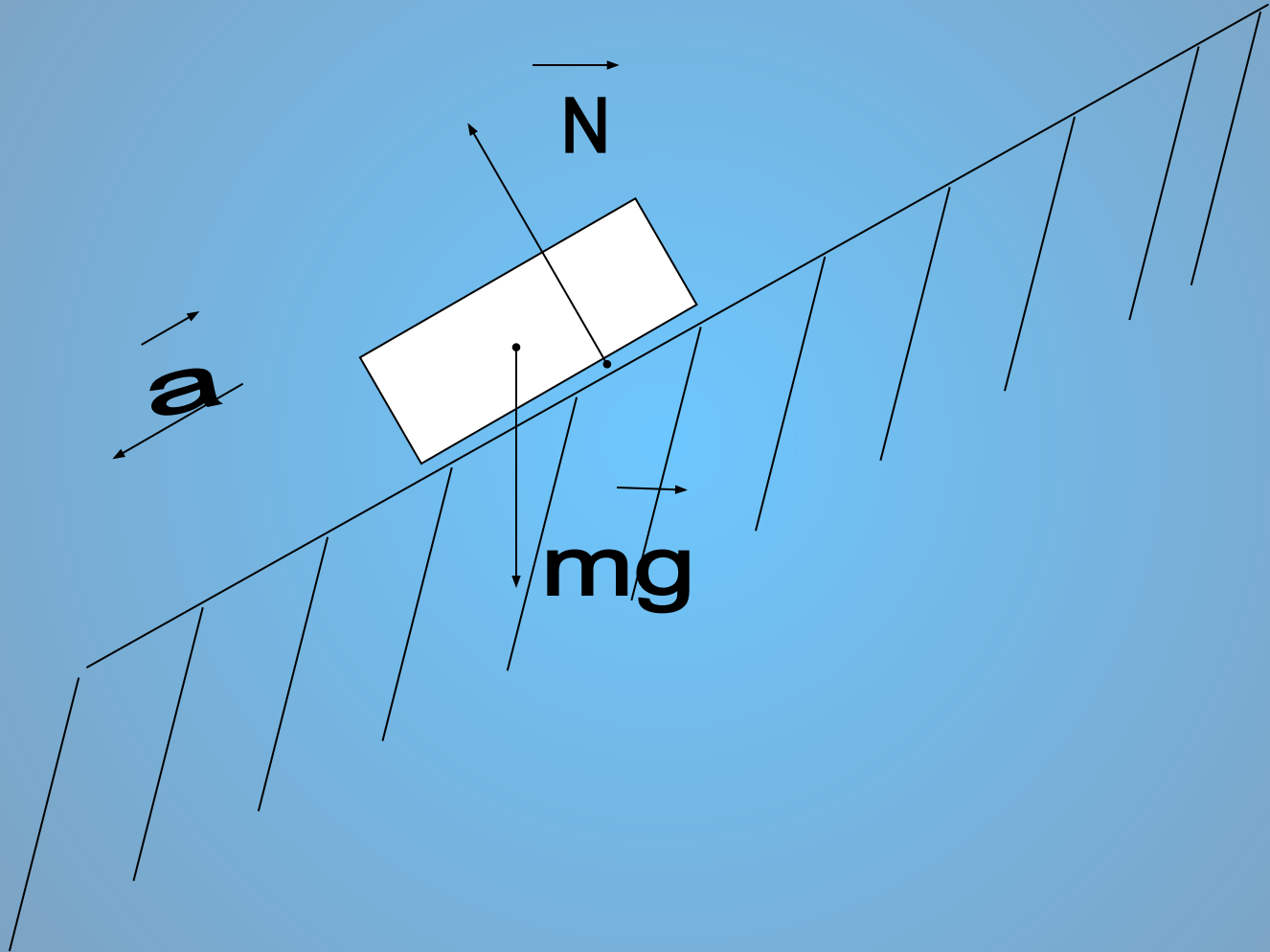
трение сопротивления

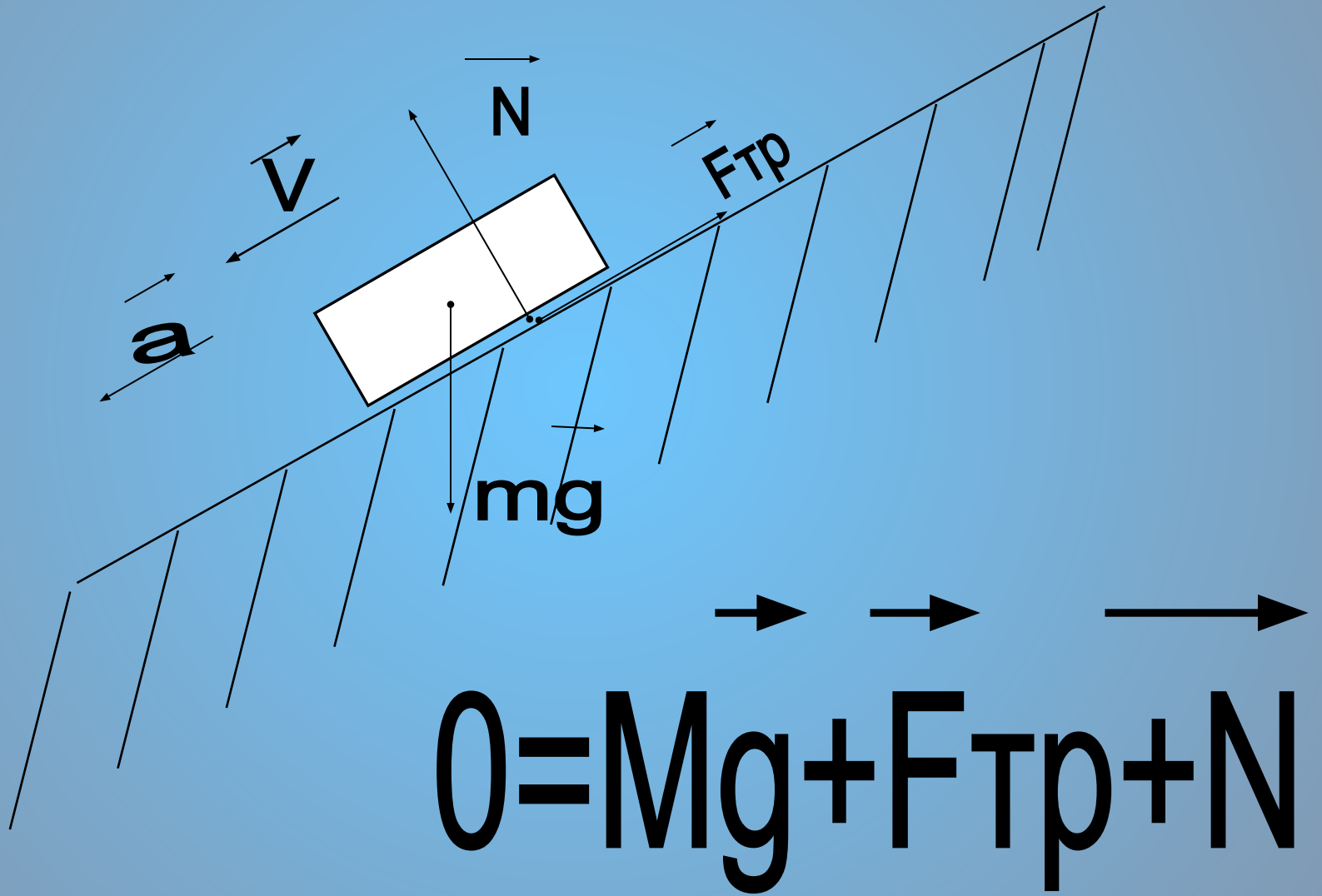
$V=0$





0 = Mg + Fupr

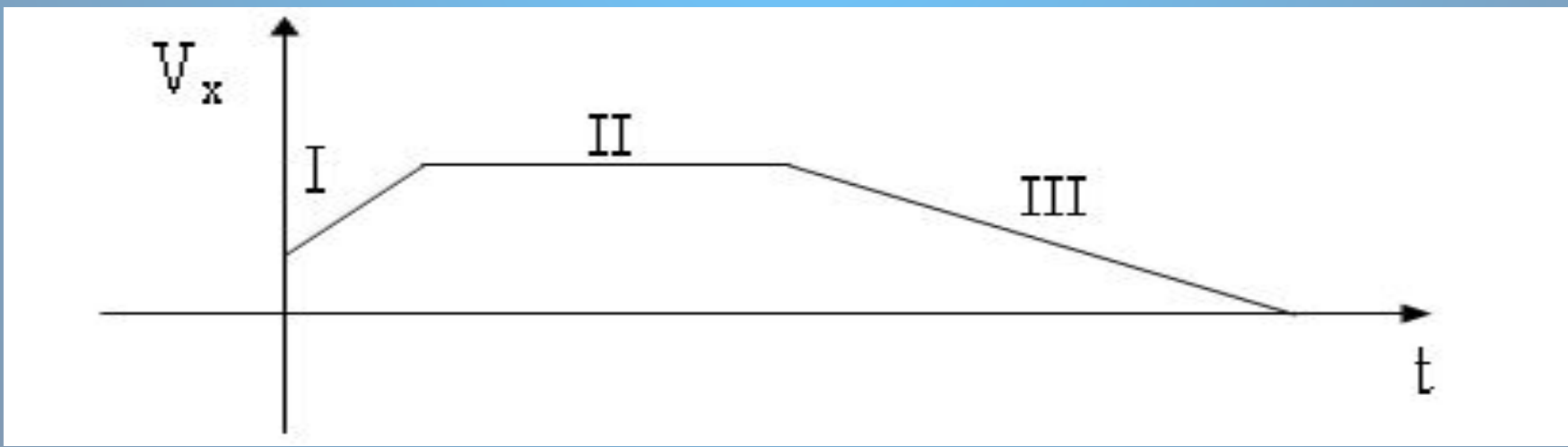




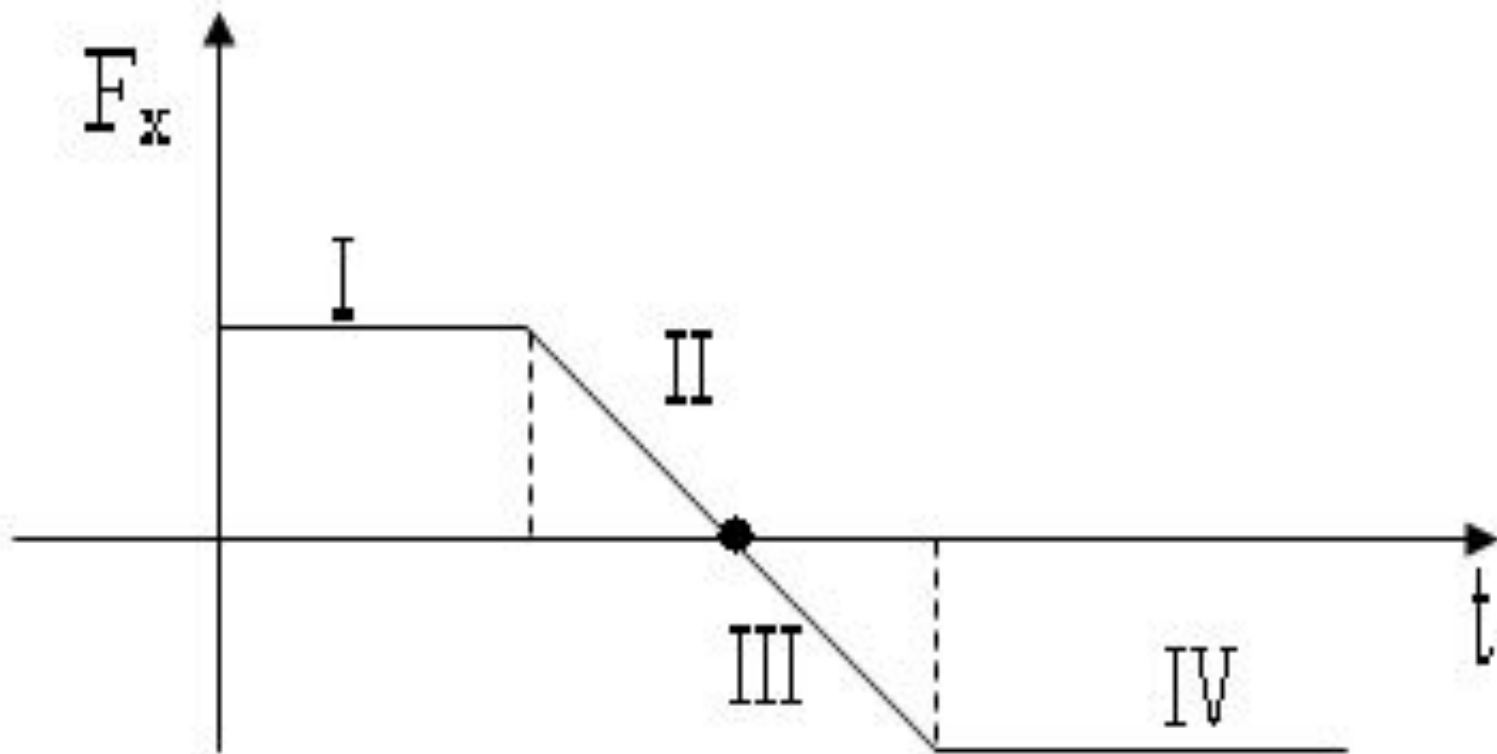
$$0 = Mg + F_{TP} + N$$

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