

tioning. Third, managers often have to choose the best time to replace a machine of the same type that is now operating. They are said to face the machine replacement problem. Fourth, it is often the case that two machines produce the same good, but do it in different ways. The typical choice is between a high-priced machine that lasts a long time and a cheap one that wears out quickly. This is a classic case of projects with different lives. Finally, an investment project can have a positive net present value if undertaken immediately, but it may become even more attractive later, creating a problem of investment timing.

HARMONIC PERTURBATION OF ELASTIC LAYER WITH CAVITY

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In this report we consider new method of study of harmonic vibration of isotropic and linearly elastic layer with through tunnel cavity. The cross-section of cavity is rather arbitrary. The bases of the layer are assumed to be hingedly fixed. The harmoniously changing in time vector of a pressure is given on a surface of the cavity.

The approach considered is based on the defined matrix of Φ -solutions for a layer. Φ -solutions are understood as displacements induced by action of harmonic loads $e^{-i\omega t}(X_1, X_2, X_3)(x_3)$ along the line segment $x_1 = x_{10}$, $x_2 = x_{20}$, $|x_3| \leq h$. The integral approximations of wave fields of displacement are expressed as a compression of Φ -solutions matrix components with a simple or double fiber. The fibre densities are a discontinuity of corresponding kinematic values on the area bound. In that way boundary problems of multiply connected cylindrical bodies (thick plates) in case of harmonic vibration is reduced to the one-dimensional singular integral equations system which is simple enough

So the developed analytical procedures enable to reduce spatial static and stationary dynamic problems of elastic theory for

multiply connected cylindrical bodies to the one-dimensional integral equations.

The problem of impact perturbation of layer by means of rectangular impulse was also considered. The impulse was applied to a cavity surface. The solution of impact perturbation of layer problem on a cavity surface is the result of summing up the set of corresponding harmonic vibrations. It was made by means of Fourier integral transformation over the time.

In such a way rather effective method was developed for the solution of spatial boundary problems for harmonic vibrations under mixed boundary conditions on the bases of multiply connected cylindrical body.

A FIXED CAPITAL: MAIN REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVE USING

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When a voucher is used to purchase a fixed asset, the accounts payable system may allow the accountant to link into the fixed asset system and set up a new fixed asset record. This allows the accounts payable operator to load the appropriate information into the fixed asset record based on the invoice or other information that is present at the time.

Virtually all business firms acquire some assets, even if only a typewriter or a desk, which they expect to use in operations over an extended period of time. If this assets have a physical existence, they are referred to buy one of three terms: property, plant and equipment; fixed asset; or plant assets. If these assets do not have a physical existence – for example, patents – they are referred to us intangible assets. In general, plant assets and intangible may be distinguished from other assets by the following characteristics:

1. They are acquired to be used in operations. The value of plant assets and intangible assets result from the services they provide, not from potential resale. A company acquires plant assets and intangibles for use