

Administracion financiera brigham documents2

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¿Qué es administración financiera según autores? Los autores refieren que la administración financiera involucra tareas financieras tan diversas como el desarrollo de un plan financiero o presupuesto, el otorgamiento de crédito a clientes, la evaluación de gastos mayores propuestos, y la recaudación de dinero para financiar las operaciones de la organización.

¿Que se entiende por administración financiera? La administración financiera se encarga de brindar los recursos necesarios a cada una de las áreas de tu empresa, a fin de que cumplan con sus tareas diarias. También, decide los límites de gastos e inversión para obtener mejores resultados y cuida que no falten ni sobren recursos.

¿Qué hace el área de administración financiera? Es una disciplina encargada de planificar, administrar, controlar y organizar los recursos financieros de una empresa. La administración financiera es la responsable de tomar las decisiones sobre ahorros, inversiones, financiamientos y presupuestos de todas las áreas en la organización de una empresa.

¿Qué es la administración financiera según Van Horne & wachowicz? De acuerdo con los autores (VAN HORNE C., JAMES, WACHOWICZ, JR., JOHN M., 2010) "La administración financiera se ocupa de la adquisición, el financiamiento y la administración de bienes con alguna meta global en mente.

¿Qué es un administrador financiero según autores? El administrador financiero es el estratega que ve detrás de las decisiones monetarias de una empresa. Desde la gestión de presupuestos hasta la evaluación de riesgos y la planificación estratégica, su función es fundamental para la estabilidad económica.

¿Qué es la administración financiera según Stephen P Robbins? Robbins, la administración “es la coordinación de las actividades de trabajo de modo que se realicen de manera eficiente y eficaz con otras personas y a través de ellas”, aprovechando cada uno de los recursos que se tienen como los recursos humanos, materiales, financieros y tecnológicos, para cumplir con los objetivos ...

¿Cuál es el principal objetivo de la administración financiera? La administración financiera es una disciplina que se encarga de planificar, organizar, dirigir y controlar los recursos financieros de una organización. Su objetivo principal es maximizar el valor de la empresa, es decir, aumentar la rentabilidad y el patrimonio de los accionistas.

¿Qué es administración financiera ejemplo? La administración financiera es el proceso de planear, organizar, controlar y monitorear los recursos financieros de una empresa u organización para lograr sus objetivos. Involucra actividades como la obtención de fondos, inversiones, control de flujos de efectivo, análisis financiero, presupuestación, auditorías, etc.

¿Cuál es la diferencia entre las finanzas y la administración financiera? Las finanzas se encargan de analizar cómo se obtienen y se utilizan los recursos monetarios, mientras que la administración financiera se enfoca en la planificación, control y seguimiento de esos recursos para alcanzar los objetivos financieros establecidos.

¿Cuáles son los tipos de la administración financiera?

¿Cuál es el perfil de un administrador financiero? Perfil ocupacional: Visión crítica que les permite analizar las teorías financieras, valorar sus supuestos y su interrelación, para ajustarlos según sea el contexto de aplicación. Enfoque Internacional gracias a su capacidad para un desempeño técnico superior en la práctica financiera global.

¿Que se estudia en administración financiera? Administrar los recursos de manera eficiente. Gestionar eficientemente la información sobre los recursos económicos. Realizar un análisis financiero detallado para una toma de decisiones adecuada. Conocer a profundidad los riesgos y beneficios de las inversiones para

minimizar la incertidumbre.

¿Qué es la administración financiera según Fayol? Esta función implica la búsqueda y el manejo del capital, donde el administrador financiero prevé, planea, organiza, integra, dirige y controla la economía de la empresa, con el fin de sacar el mayor provecho de las disponibilidades evitando aplicaciones imprudentes de capital.

¿Quién inventó la administración financiera? Henri Fayol: padre del Proceso Administrativo.

¿Cuáles son los tres tipos de decisiones financieras?

¿Qué es la administración financiera según Alfonso Ortega Castro? El autor Alfonso Ortega Castro define a las Finanzas como: “La disciplina que, mediante el auxilio de otras, tales como la contabilidad, el derecho y la economía, trata de optimizar el manejo de los recursos humanos y materiales de la empresa, de tal suerte que, sin comprometer su libre administración y desarrollo ...

¿Qué es la administración financiera Redalyc? La administración financiera es una técnica muy importante para las empresas porque permite incrementar la productividad financiera, ya que a través de ella se pueden maximizar las utilidades y minimizar los riesgos.

¿Cuáles son las tres funciones del administrador financiero? Tomar decisiones de inversión y crédito, lo que requiere conocer la estructura financiera, la capacidad de crecimiento de la empresa su estabilidad y rentabilidad. Evaluar la solvencia y liquidez de la empresa. Conocer el origen y las características de sus recursos para estimar la capacidad financiera de crecimiento.

¿Cómo define la administración financiera la maestra Guadalupe Ochoa Setzer? La maestra Guadalupe Ochoa Setzer menciona que “las finanzas son la rama de la economía que se relaciona con el estudio de las actividades de inversión tanto en activos reales como en activos financieros, y con la administración de los mismos”.

¿Quién es el padre de la administración financiera?

¿Qué es la administración según Stephen P Robbins? Según Stephen Robbins, “es el proceso de lograr que se realicen actividades con otras personas y por medio de ellas, en forma eficaz y eficiente, definiendo objetivos y a través de procesos administrativos para lograrlos”.

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What are some questions about Othello?

What is the main message of Othello? Some of the major themes in this play include racial prejudice, manipulation, and jealousy. Specifically, Othello is regarded as a beast by other characters because he is black. Iago is jealous of Cassio because Othello promotes him to a higher military position.

What is the most famous line in Othello?

What are the most important words in Othello? One of the most important words from Othello is 'Moor'. Currently, the word 'Moor' refers to people of Arab descent who live in North Africa. In Shakespeare's time, the word was used more broadly and was equivalent to the phrase 'person of color. '

Why did Iago hate Cassio? Answer and Explanation: He is jealous of Cassio and believes that he does not deserve a heightened position. Iago holds Cassio in contempt because of his drinking and his attempts to pander to Othello. For this reason, he decides to set up Cassio to take the fall as Desdemona's fictional lover.

What is the moral behind Othello? "Othello" is a cautionary tale. It prompts us to check our reflexive feelings and to be fairer and more generous toward those whom we might dismiss or pigeonhole. It also encourages us to be more forgiving of others' trespasses.

Why was Iago jealous of Othello? Iago is jealous of both Othello's success and the fact that Othello made Cassio a lieutenant. Iago claims that Cassio has never set a foot on the battlefield and that in promoting Cassio Othello has chosen by letter and affection and not by old gradation (Act 1. Scene 1).

What does Iago call Othello? Iago uses a lot of animal imagery to describe Othello. In Act 1 Scene 1, he calls him a 'Barbary horse' and an 'old black ram', using these images to make Desdemona's father angry and telling him that Othello and Desdemona 'are making the beast with two backs'. This continues in Iago's soliloquies.

What were Iago's last words? The significance of Iago's final line in Othello, "Demand me nothing; what you know, you know. From this time forth I never will speak word" (5.2. 347-348), lies in his resolute silence and refusal to explain his actions, despite the chaos he has caused.

What does Othello call Desdemona? When Desdemona enters, Othello tells her she is 'false as hell. ' He goes on to call her an 'impudent strumpet' and 'a whore. ' Strumpet is another word for whore. Desdemona is heartbroken and confused, but no matter how she defends herself and swears her fidelity, Othello does not believe her.

What is Othello's tragic flaw? Othello's tragic flaw is a couple of things. First of all, Othello does not know who to trust. In the story, Othello blindly puts his faith in the malevolent Iago who plans revenge, yet suspects the loyalty of Desdemona who stays true to Othello, which ultimately leads to his downfall.

Why does Desdemona love Othello? Facts we learn about Desdemona at the start of the play: She is the only child of Brabantio, a rich senator. She fell in love with Othello when she heard the stories he told her father when he visited their house. She has married Othello without her father's permission or knowledge.

What is the ultimate message of Othello? Othello, Desdemona, Iago, Roderigo, Cassio, Emilia, and Brabantio. A cautionary tale about the dangers of unchecked jealousy and the destructive power of manipulation. People must be careful not to believe everything they hear, and to question the motives of those who seek to deceive and manipulate.

What is the most significant scene in Othello? Othello wants Cassio dead, Iago agrees to do it, and then Othello wonders how to kill Desdemona. This scene, often called the "temptation scene," is the most important scene in the entire play and one of the most well-known scenes in all drama.

What things symbolize Othello? William Shakespeare uses a strawberry embroidered handkerchief in the play Othello as a multifaceted symbolic item—a symbol of love, a symbol to showcase Desdemona's role within her marriage, a symbol of Christianity, and a symbol of the loss of Othello's culture and a return to perceived barbarism.

Did Cassio actually kiss Iago? He and Iago go back and forth, with Iago making the claim that while he and Cassio shared a bed, Cassio whispered Desdemona's name in his sleep while dreaming about her, put his leg over Iago, and kissed him. This sends Othello into a rage.

Did Cassio and Iago sleep together? First, he tells Othello that while Cassio and Iago were sharing a bed, Cassio called out Desdemona's name in his sleep, wrung Iago's hand, kissed him hard on the lips, and threw his leg over Iago's thigh.

Who kills Roderigo? In the dark streets of Cyprus, Roderigo attacks Cassio, who, uninjured, stabs Roderigo. Iago then wounds Cassio in the leg. Othello, hearing Cassio cry out, thinks that Iago has killed him, and departs to murder Desdemona. Iago then kills the wounded Roderigo.

What is the deeper meaning of Othello? The play Othello is a tale of jealousy, revenge, and deception. Iago, a disgruntled military officer, in a quest for revenge against Othello, lies, cheats, and bullies everyone around in order to get what he wants.

What does Moor mean in Othello? Othello is referred to as the Moor because of his dark skin color. The term was initially used to describe people from the ancient Roman province, which is now North Africa, but over time the word "Moor" became an ambiguous term used to describe anyone who had dark skin.

What does the handkerchief symbolize in Othello? Othello goes on to tell Desdemona that his mother had given it to him on her deathbed, wanting him to give it to his future wife. In this scene, the handkerchief is given symbolic significance as it represents fidelity and Othello's promise to be true to Desdemona, asking that she do the same in return.

What is the main problem in Othello? Lesson Summary Othello, a tragedy written by Shakespeare in 1603, is about a Moor named Othello who is led to jealousy by his cunning friend Iago, and ends up murdering his wife, believing she was unfaithful to him.

What are the main points of Othello? Iago is furious about being overlooked for promotion and plots to take revenge against his General: Othello, the Moor of Venice. Iago manipulates Othello into believing his wife Desdemona is unfaithful, stirring Othello's jealousy. Othello allows jealousy to consume him, murders Desdemona, and then kills himself.

What is the big idea of Othello? Jealousy. Jealousy motivates the central conflicts of Othello: Iago's resentment of Othello, and Othello's suspicion of Desdemona. Iago is immediately revealed as a jealous character: in the first scene, he complains that Cassio has been promoted instead of him even though "I am worth no worse a

place" (1.1.).

What is Othello's greatest weakness? He is not merely a vehicle for the machinations of Iago; he had free agency. Othello's deficiencies are: an insecure grasp of Venetian social values; lack of critical intelligence, self-knowledge, and faith in his wife; and finally, insecurity-- these are the qualities that lead to his own downfall.

Section 1: Guide to the Plant Kingdom

What is the plant kingdom?

The plant kingdom, also known as Plantae, is a diverse group of multicellular eukaryotic organisms that possess chloroplasts and are capable of photosynthesis. Plants play a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance and provide essential resources for life on Earth.

What are the main characteristics of plants?

Plants are characterized by the following key features:

- **Chloroplasts:** Green organelles that contain chlorophyll, giving plants their green color and enabling them to perform photosynthesis.
- **Cell walls:** Rigid structures made of cellulose and other polysaccharides that surround plant cells and provide support and protection.
- **Multicellularity:** Plants are typically multicellular organisms, with specialized cells that perform different functions.
- **Autotrophy:** Plants are able to synthesize their own food through photosynthesis, using carbon dioxide, water, and sunlight.
- **Lack of mobility:** Plants are sessile organisms, meaning they are not able to move from one place to another.

What are the different types of plants?

The plant kingdom is divided into three main groups:

- **Green algae:** Unicellular or multicellular, microscopic plants that possess chloroplasts and live in aquatic environments.
- **Brown algae:** Multicellular, seaweed-like plants that possess chloroplasts and reside in marine habitats.
- **Embryophytes:** Non-aquatic plants that include mosses, ferns, seedless vascular plants, and flowering plants.

What is the importance of plants?

Plants provide numerous essential resources for life on Earth, including:

- **Food:** Plants are the primary producers in many ecosystems and provide food for humans, animals, and other organisms.
- **Oxygen:** Photosynthesis by plants releases oxygen into the atmosphere, which is vital for all aerobic life.
- **Medicine:** Many plants are used in traditional and modern medicine to treat various ailments.
- **Materials:** Plants are used to create building materials, clothing, paper, and other products.
- **Ecological roles:** Plants stabilize soils, prevent erosion, and provide habitat for wildlife.

Trash by Andy Mulligan: A Profound Tale of Environmentalism and Social Justice

What is "Trash"?

"Trash" is a novel by Andy Mulligan that depicts the harsh realities of life in a Manila garbage dump. It follows the journey of a young boy named Raphael who spends his days searching for recyclables amidst the filth and decay.

What are the main themes of the novel?

The novel explores themes of poverty, environmentalism, and social inequality. It highlights the struggles of those living in extreme poverty and the devastating effects of pollution and waste on both human and animal life.

What is the significance of the "trash" in the novel?

The "trash" in the novel serves as a powerful symbol of the social and environmental injustices faced by the characters. It represents both the overwhelming abundance of waste that threatens our planet and the societal neglect that perpetuates poverty and exploitation.

How does the novel portray the challenges faced by the poor?

"Trash" vividly depicts the desperate living conditions and daily struggles of the poor living in the garbage dump. It exposes the lack of basic necessities, the rampant disease, and the violence and crime that plague their lives.

What message does the novel convey about environmentalism?

The novel highlights the urgent need for environmental protection and sustainable practices. It shows how pollution and waste not only harm the environment but also have devastating consequences for human health and well-being. "Trash" calls on readers to take action and strive for a cleaner and more equitable world.

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