# CA IPCC ACCOUNTS CLASS VIDEO CA PARVEEN SHARMA

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Who is best teacher for CA Inter Advanced Accounts? CA Sandeep Arora Sir is considered Best Faculty/Teacher for CA Inter Advanced Accounting (New Syllabus). He has been teaching Accounts for the last more than 9 Years. Most of his students get exemption in Accounting Subject due to his Best Guidance and Efforts.

What is the highest salary for Inter CA? Average starting Salary for Inter CA in India is around ?0.6 Lakh per year (?5.0k per month). No prior experience is required to be a Inter CA. What is the highest salary for a Inter CA in India? Highest salary that a Inter CA can earn is ?6.5 Lakhs per year (?54.2k per month).

Who is the best faculty for CA Inter indirect tax?

In which country CA is highest paid?

What is the lowest CA salary? Highest, Lowest and Average CA Salary Package in India As per the market trends, the highest CA salary in India is around INR 75 lakh per annum whereas, the lowest CA salary in India is around INR 3 lakh per annum (beginners level). The average CA salary in India is between INR 8 lakh to 12 lakh per annum.

Which job in CA has highest salary? The pinnacle of CA salaries often comes with international postings, where CAs can earn up to INR 76 lakhs annually. This represents a significant opportunity for those seeking substantial financial rewards in their career.

Who is the best faculty for CA Inter Financial Management? CA Ashish Kalra Sir is the best faculty for CA inter classes. Sir with his vast teaching experience of more than 25 years helps CA inter students to understand each and every concept of FM SM deeply and CA inter students are also able to use these concepts in their professional journey.

Which course is best for chartered accountants in intermediate?

Which teacher is best for CA Foundation accounts?

Which teacher is best for audit CA inter?

What does the design of deep beam take into account? Though different codes define deep beams in different clear span-to-depth ratios, as a general rule deep beams are recognized by their relatively small span-to-depth ratio. Hence, Deep beams are designed for bending moment and checked for shear.

How to design a beam step by step?

What is the concept of deep beam? Deep beams are presented in the ACI-319 standard in Section 9.9. They are defined as members that are loaded on one face and supported on the opposite face such that strut-like compression elements can develop between the loads and supports.

What is the deep beam analogy? Deep beams are, in essence, plates turned on their sides; a crude analogy but a visual aide in picturing the action of deep beams. Sometimes walls on the upper floors of buildings, or over basements, may be designed as dual action deep beams.

What factors must be considered in beam designs? When designing a beam, several factors need to be considered. These include the cross-sectional area, distribution of material along the length, bending moment, stress, buckling, stiffness constraints, and geometric similarity.

How to calculate deep beam?

What are the basic rules for design of beam? Basic Rules for Design of Beam 1.

Strength and Stiffness: Design beams with sufficient strength and stiffness to support

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loads and prevent excessive deflection. 2. Load Consideration: Consider all anticipated loads, including dead and live loads, to determine the maximum load the beam will support.

Which method is used to design beam? A number of different design methods have been used for reinforced concrete construction. The three most common are working-stress design, ultimate-strength design, and strength design method. Each method has its backers and supporters.

What is the effective depth of a beam? What is the effective depth? In short, this is the distance between the component edge of the compression side and the centroid of the tension reinforcement. It is directly related to the bending design of a component because it defines the inner lever arm and therefore also the acting tensile and compressive forces.

## How do you choose beam depth?

**How deep can a beam be?** In general, the depth of the beam for a residential building should be 12-inches (300 mm) for a 5m span, 9-inches for a 3m to 4m span, 14-inches for a 6m span, 16-inches for a 7m span, 18-inches for a 8m span, 20-inches for a 9m span, and 24-inches for a 10m span.

What is the difference between a deep beam and a slender beam? A beam is generally regarded as a deep beam when its shear span (a) to depth ratio (d) is 2.5 [3]. The main difference between a slender and deep beam is that in case of a slender beam the shear deformation is negligible and could be ignored while it must be considered in the analysis and design of a deep beam.

What is the basic beam theory? In a general beam theory, all applied loads and geometry are such that the displacements (u, v, w) along the coordinates (x, y, z) are only functions of the x and z coordinates. Here it is further assumed that the displacement v is identically zero.

What is the design of beam theory? Beam theory, a fundamental aspect of structural engineering, explains how beams - long and rigid structural elements - support loads and resist bending. It is crucial in designing frameworks for buildings, bridges, and other structures, ensuring they withstand external pressures and

maintain stability.

What is the concept of a beam? A beam is a structural element that primarily resists loads applied laterally across the beam's axis (an element designed to carry a load pushing parallel to its axis would be a strut or column).

What is the major consideration in beam design? Basic Rules for Design of Beam 1. Strength and Stiffness: Design beams with sufficient strength and stiffness to support loads and prevent excessive deflection. 2. Load Consideration: Consider all anticipated loads, including dead and live loads, to determine the maximum load the beam will support.

### What determines beam depth?

What is the design of beam theory? Beam theory, a fundamental aspect of structural engineering, explains how beams - long and rigid structural elements - support loads and resist bending. It is crucial in designing frameworks for buildings, bridges, and other structures, ensuring they withstand external pressures and maintain stability.

Which of the following aspects need to be considered for beam design? The important aspects which need to be considered for beam design are moments, shears, deflection, crippling, buckling, and lateral support. Which of the following aspects need not be considered for beam design?... Deflection, buckling, and lateral supports are all important aspects to consider in beam design.

What are the advantages of permutations and combinations? They help us understand the various ways we can select and arrange items from a given set. Permutations focus on the arrangement of items, where the order of selection matters. On the other hand, combinations deal with the selection of items where the order of selection doesn't matter.

Why is it important to study permutation and combination? Probability and Statistics: Permutations and combinations are foundational to probability theory and statistics. Probability, in particular, is essential in real-world scenarios, such as assessing risks, making informed decisions, and understanding uncertainties in fields like finance, insurance, and science.

How are permutations and combinations useful? Permutations are used when order/sequence of arrangement is needed. Combinations are used when only the number of possible groups are to be found, and the order/sequence of arrangements is not needed. Permutations are used for things of a different kind.

What is the use of permutation and combination in real life? Permutations and combinations find real-life applications in logistics, cybersecurity, and biology. In logistics, they help optimize delivery routes and staffing schedules. For cybersecurity, they aid in creating secure passwords. In biology, they explain genetic combinations.

What are the advantages of combinations? Advantages of combinations are economies of large scale, specialisation, collective advertising, elimination of middlemen, better and steady supply of materials, functional specialisation, benefits of monopoly, elimination of wasteful competition, spirit of cooperation etc.

What is the importance of permutation in daily life? Permutations are important in many areas of daily life. They are used in communication networks for analyzing routing algorithms and ensuring network security through encryption. Permutations also play a role in computer architecture design and computational molecular biology for modeling DNA sequences.

What I have learned in permutation and combination? In math, permutations and combinations are groups or arrangements of things, including people, numbers, and objects. The main difference between the two is that permuations are those groups where order matters, while combinations are those where order does not matter.

What is the importance of permutation and combination in business? Permutations and combinations provide ways to evaluate arrangements and orderings that are important for problems in fields like logistics, computing, data analysis, and modeling complex systems.

What are the important concepts of permutation and combination? permutations and combinations, the various ways in which objects from a set may be selected, generally without replacement, to form subsets. This selection of subsets is called a permutation when the order of selection is a factor, a combination when

order is not a factor.

How does permutation importance work? Permutation feature importance measures the change in model error (like MAE, r-squared, or accuracy) after a single model feature's values have been permuted (aka. shuffled).

What is the purpose of the permutation? A permutation is a mathematical technique that determines the number of possible arrangements in a set when the order of the arrangements matters. Common mathematical problems involve choosing only several items from a set of items in a certain order.

What are the applications of permutations and combinations in business? Answer and Explanation: Permutation and combination belong to the mathematical branch of the accounting discipline. In business decision-making, combinations are used in the selection of the available objects. In contrast, permutations are used in the arrangement of such objects that are opted through combinations.

**How important is permutation and combination?** Permutations and Combinations help us to get a group of data in the form of sets and subsets. and can also be defined as Different ways of arranging specific groups of data. Permutation is used when the objects and things are of different kinds.

What is an example of a real life situation using permutation? For example, if you have a lock where you need to enter four digits, the order matters. If the correct numbers are 8 3 6 2, you can't enter the same numbers in any other order (e.g., 6 8 2 3) and expect the lock to open! Hence, that's a permutation.

What are the major uses of combination? A combination is a mathematical technique that determines the number of possible arrangements in a collection of items where the order of the selection does not matter. In combinations, you can select the items in any order.

What are the advantages of permutation tests? Advantages. Permutation tests exist for any test statistic, regardless of whether or not its distribution is known. Thus one is always free to choose the statistic which best discriminates between hypothesis and alternative and which minimizes losses.

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How are permutations and combinations useful when finding probabilities? How are permutations and combinations useful when finding probabilities? Permutations and combinations can help us in finding the number of favorable outcomes and total possible outcomes to find the probability when the sample space is too large.

**Title: Solving Simultaneous Equations with Haese Mathematics** 

**Introduction:** Simultaneous equations are mathematical equations involving two or more unknown variables. Solving them requires finding values for the variables that simultaneously satisfy all the equations. Haese Mathematics provides a method for solving simultaneous equations using a systematic and straightforward approach.

**Question 1:** Solve the following simultaneous equations:  $2x + 3y = 11 \times x - y = 1$ 

#### Answer:

#### 1. Substitution Method:

- $\circ$  From Equation 2, x = 1 + y.
- Substitute this into Equation 1: 2(1 + y) + 3y = 11.
- $\circ$  Solve for y: y = 2.
- Substitute y = 2 back into x = 1 + y: x = 3.

#### 2. Elimination Method:

- Multiply Equation 2 by 2: 2x 2y = 2.
- $\circ$  Add this to Equation 1: 4x + y = 13.
- $\circ$  Solve for x: x = 3.
- Substitute x = 3 back into Equation 1: 3y = 5.
- Solve for y: y = 2.

**Question 2:** Solve the following simultaneous equations: ax + by = c dx + ey = f

**Answer:** Using the Haese method, the solutions for x and y are: x = (ce - bf) / (ae - bd) y = (af - cd) / (ae - bd)

**Conclusion:** Haese Mathematics provides a reliable and efficient approach to solving simultaneous equations. It involves either the substitution or elimination method, and the derived formulas ensure accurate solutions even for complex equations. By understanding the Haese method, students can solve simultaneous equations with confidence and ease.

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