Кстати, по поводу промежуточных задач. Если ты помнишь, я говорила еще про устойчивость, так вот там нам понадобится использовать не только конечное решение. Посмотри, пожалуйста, насколько это возможно и что с этим делать.

8. Во второй вкладке мы по дефолту задаем D=0,2F. Появилась такая идея, сделать два варианта выбора:

1) вводишь свою и все замечательно считается;

2) чекбокс «Авторасчет» (или типа того) и прогнать все решения для D=k\*F, где k \in [0.1, 1(или 1.5)], шаг 0.1 (пока что, если будет более менее шустро работать, то можно попробовать начать с 0.05 с шагом 0.05)

Когда все решения прогонятся, нужно будет выбрать лучший результат(значение функции самое большое) и записать его как решение, указав все данные которые были выбраны для него, т.е. D

In 1916, Henri Fayol was one of the first who gave the definition of management control. He says that   
Control of an undertaking consists of seeing that everything is being carried out in accordance with the plan which has been adopted, the orders which have been given, and the principles which have been laid down. Its object is to point out mistakes in order that they may be rectified and prevented from recurring.[1]

to control of the enterprise is to make sure that everything is carried out in accordance with the adopted plan, given orders and laid down principles. Its purpose is to point out errors so that they can be corrected and prevented from recurring.  
  
According to EFL Brech, management control is checking current performance against pre-determined standards contained in the plans, with a view to ensure adequate progress and satisfactory performance.

Reviewing ongoing activities against predetermined standards contained in plans to ensure proper progress and satisfactory functioning  
  
Harold Koontz says that controlling is the measurement and correction of performance in order to make sure that enterprise objectives and the plans devised to attain them are accomplished.

Harold Koontz says that control is the measurement and adjustment of performance to make sure that the company's goals and plans to achieve them are met.

Stafford Beer: management is the profession of control.  
  
Robert J. Mockler gave a more detiailed definition of managerial control:  
Management control can be defined as a systematic effort by business management to compare performance to predetermined standards, plans, or objectives in order to determine whether performance is in line with these standards and presumably in order to take any remedial action required to see that human and other corporate resources are being used in the most effective and efficient way possible in achieving corporate objectives.[2]   
Management control can be defined as the systematic efforts of the company's management aimed at comparing the results of the company's activity with the predetermined standards, plans or goals to establish the compliance of the results of the activity with these standards and, presumably, to take any corrective measures necessary to ensure the most effective and efficient use of manpower and other corporate resources to achieve the corporate goals[2].  
Also control can be defined as "that function of the system that adjusts operations as needed to achieve the plan, or to maintain variations from system objectives within allowable limits". The control subsystem functions in close harmony with the operating system. The degree to which they interact depends on the nature of the operating system and its objectives. Stability concerns a system's ability to maintain a pattern of output without wide fluctuations. Rapidity of response pertains to the speed with which a system can correct variations and return to expected output.[3]

Control can also be described as “that function of the system that adjusts operations as needed to achieve the plan, or to maintain variations from system objectives within allowable limits”. The control subsystem works in close harmony with the operating system. The extent of their interaction depends on the nature of the operating system and its goals. Stability refers to the ability of the system to maintain a stable level of production without significant fluctuations. Rapidity of response depends on the speed with which the system can correct deviations and return to the expected performance [3].  
  
A political election can illustrate the concept of control and the importance of feedback. Each party organizes a campaign to get its candidate selected and outlines a plan to inform the public about both the candidate's credentials and the party's platform. As the election nears, opinion polls furnish feedback about the effectiveness of the campaign and about each candidate's chances to win. Depending on the nature of this feedback, certain adjustments in strategy and/or tactics can be made in an attempt to achieve the desired result.

Political election can serve to illustrate the concept of control and the importance of feedback. Parties organize a campaign for their candidates and prepare a plan to inform the public about both the candidate's competencies and the party's agenda. As the elections approach, opinion polls provide feedback on the effectiveness of the campaign and the chances of each candidate winning. Depending on this feedback, certain adjustments may be made to the strategy to achieve the desired result.  
  
From these definitions it can be stated that there is strong relationship between planning and controlling. Planning is a process by which an organization's objectives and the methods to achieve the objectives are established, and controlling is a process which measures and directs the actual performance against the planned goals of the organization. Thus, goals and objectives are often referred to as siamese twins of management.

It can be concluded that there is a close link between planning and controlling. Planning is the process by which the goals and methods of achieving these goals are set, and control is the process that measures and guides the actual activities in accordance with the planned goals of the organization. As a result, goals and objectives are often referred to as Siamese twins of management.

In 1916, Henri Fayol was one of the first who gave the definition of management control. He believes that to control of the enterprise is to make sure that everything is carried out in accordance with the adopted plan, given orders and laid down principles. Its purpose is to point out errors so that they can be corrected and prevented from recurring.  
  
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