

CAPA implements a Computer-Assisted Personalized Approach for assignments, quizzes and examinations. With CAPA, each student receives a personalized problem set.

Each assignment has a CAPA ID which functions as a “PIN number” for accessing that assignment. The CAPA ID is valid for that assignment only and is printed on the assignment sheet. In addition, you need a student number to use CAPA. The student number is a 9-digit number printed on your ID card. For the new Baylor CAPA interface, you can also use your Bear ID to log in. Your Bear ID is the first part of your e-mail address (before the “at” sign).

If you do not receive a printed handout, the CAPA ID can be obtained via e-mail or by using a previously known CAPA ID. Links for obtaining a CAPA ID will be available on the log-in page.

The due date and time are printed on each assignment. Note that the time is *very strict*. It is strongly recommended that you solve the problems before login. Some problems have hints that are activated after a set number of tries.

CAPA may accessed via the World Wide Web from any computer with an internet connection.

1. Start your favorite Web browser.
2. Type <http://capa.baylor.edu/> for the location. Click on the **CAPA Login** button. (The original CAPA interface is still available via a link below, but is not recommended.)
3. Choose your course from the pull-down menu. Be sure to select the correct section and the the current semester. These are clearly labeled in the new Baylor interface.
4. Enter your Student Number and CAPA ID. (The new Baylor interface will accept your Bear ID in place of your student number.)
5. Once you have logged in, you will see the main CAPA menu. Click on the **Try Current Set** button to work on your current problem set. (You can use CAPA to check on the term summary and review previous assignments.)
6. On the problem set page enter your answers at the spaces provided. You can enter your answer one at a time or some or all of the problems and then click on any of the **Submit All Answers** button.

You may also use other items on the main menu to check your scores, view answers to earlier problem sets, or contribute to online discussions (if enabled by the instructor). Help links are available online while you work.

- You may repeat the problems you missed. Your instructor sets the number of tries for each problem. If you get an “incorrect” response, there is help available for some of the problems. There is no limit to the number of times you can login/logout.
- Do not open multiple windows of the browser, or they may display incorrect data.
- Avoid using your browser’s Reload/Refresh button as it may resubmit an incorrect answer and use up 1 try. Use instead the Refresh button near the top of your assignment.
- Exponents should be entered calculator-style, as E_{xx} . For example, if the answer is 6.02×10^{-9} it should be entered as $6.02e-9$.
- Powers for a unit should be entered as n . For example, acceleration which has unit m/s^2 should be entered as m/s^2 .
- Accepted units are shown in the table on the following page. Only the *symbol* form of the unit is accepted in CAPA answers. For example, if the answer is 1.0 foot/sec, it should be entered as 1.0 ft/s, not 1.0 foot/second or 1.0 foot/s. However, you can enter the answer as 30.48 cm/s or 0.3048 m/s or any form that has the correct conversion factor.
- A unit that contains a product of two quantities must use the * symbol to indicate multiplication. For example, the unit for momentum should be written as kg*m/s.
- CAPA checks the significant figures and units before checking the answer, since no points are deducted for wrong significant figures or units. Therefore, a response indicating incorrect significant figures or units does *not* imply that the answer is otherwise correct.

Prefix

prefix	symbol	factor
yotta	Y	10^{24}
zetta	Z	10^{21}
exa	E	10^{18}
peta	P	10^{15}
tera	T	10^{12}
giga	G	10^9
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
hecto	h	10^2
deci	d	10^{-1}
centi	c	10^{-2}
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	u	10^{-6}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}
femto	f	10^{-15}
atto	a	10^{-18}
zepto	z	10^{-21}
yocto	y	10^{-24}

Units

name	symbol	unit	comment
meter	m	(base unit)	length
kilogram	kg	(base unit)	mass
second	s	(base unit)	time
ampere	A	(base unit)	electric current
kelvin	K	(base unit)	thermodynamic temperature
mole	mol	(base unit)	amount of substance
candela	cd	(base unit)	luminous intensity
gram	g	0.001 kg	mass
hour	hr	3600.0 s	time
minute	min	60.0 s	time
year	yr	3.15E7 s	time
pound	lb	0.45359237 kg	mass
ounce	oz	1.77185E-3 kg	mass
inch	in	2.54 cm	length
foot	ft	12 in	length
mile	mi	5280 ft	length
yard	yd	0.9144 m	length
nautical_mile	n_mi	6080 ft	length, nautical mile (UK)
astrounit	AU	1.49598E11 m	length, mean earth to sun distance
acre	acre	4840 yd ²	area, acre
hertz	hz	1/s	frequency
litre	L	10 ³	volume
newton	N	m*kg/s ²	force
pound_force	lbf	4.44822 N	force
dyne	dyn	1E-5 N	force
pascal	Pa	N/m ²	pressure, stress
bar	bar	1E5 Pa	pressure
mmHg	mmHg	1.33322E2 Pa	pressure, millimeter of mercury
torr	torr	1 mmHg	pressure
atmosphere	atm	760 torr	pressure, standard atmosphere
joule	J	N*m	energy, work, heat
electronvolt	eV	1.6021892E-19 J	energy
Btu	Btu	1.05506E3 J	energy
watt	W	J/s	power, radiant flux
couloumb	C	A*s	electric charge
volt	V	J/s	electric potential, electromotive force
ohm	ohm	V/A	electric resistance
siemens	S	A/V	electric conductance
farad	F	C/V	electric capacitance
weber	Wb	V*s	magnetic flux
henry	H	V*s/A	inductance
radian	rad	m/m	plane angle
degree	deg	1.745329E-2 rad	plane angle (pi rad = 180 deg)
steradian	sr	m ² /m ²	solid angle
lumen	lm	cd*sr	luminous flux
lux	lx	cd*sr/m ²	illuminance
becquerel	Bq	1/s	activity (radioactive)
curie	Ci	3.70E10 Bq	activity (in Curie)
gray	Gy	J/kg	absorbed dose (of radiation)
sievert	Sc	J/kg	dose equivalent (dose equivalent index)
barn	barn	1E-28 m ²	scattering cross-sectional area