You should go to www.myopenmath.com and click 'register as a new student'. Follow the instructions to create an account. At the bottom of the page enter the Course ID that your instructor gave you. If you were given an Enrollment Key you should also enter that. Then click Sign Up. If you already have a MyOpenMath account you should log into it. On the left of the screen will be a "Courses you're taking" bar. Click on 'Enroll in a New Course'. Enter the Course ID and Enrollment key. Then click Sign Up.

The vast majority of numerical answers have a 2% tolerance, so you will be counted as correct if your answer is within 2% of the actual answer. I would suggest keeping four significant figures for intermediate steps and then entering your final answer with three significant figures. That's usually an overkill for 2% tolerance but developing that habit should mean that rounding errors never bring you outside that 2%.

- For answers that have a unit, you will need to have the unit correct to be given credit. If your unit is incorrect a red box will appear alerting you to this fact.
- Units can be multiplied or divided. Use the ^ symbol for exponents. All units following a / are assumed to be in the denominator. For example 'kg/m^3' represents 'kilograms per cubic meter', which is the unit for mass density. The next page includes a column telling an appropriate way of entering almost all of the units you may encounter this semester.
- Typically, any equivalent unit will be accepted. The exception is torque: torque should be measured in newton meters, not joules. Problems asking for torque are coded to not accept J as the unit. Problems asking for energy *might* be coded to only accept J (not N*m), particularly if a different part of the problem is asking for torque.
- You can use SI prefixes with unit symbols: ng, ms, cm, kN, MPa, etc. You can use a 'u' (lower case u) to represent micro or μ. So '2.3 uN' represents '2.3×10^{-6} N'.
- You can also use scientific notation to describe very large or very small numbers by using a capital E followed by the exponent. For example, answering '1.77E11 m' is totally fine. When you type the E an error message at the end of the line saying Unknown unit"E". will appear. But that will go away once you enter the exponent.
- Angles can be given in either degrees or radians. You can shorten to deg or rad. So '30 degrees', '45 deg', '0.36 radians', or '1.23 rad' are all fully acceptable. Angle units (degrees, deg, radians, or rad) can not be combined with SI prefixes.

Quantity name	Quantity symbol(s)	Unit name	Unit symbol	SI base units	MyOpenMath
Acceleration	$\vec{a}$		$\mathrm{m/s^2}$	$\mathrm{m{\cdot}s^{-2}}$	m/s^2
Angle	θ, ϕ	radian	rad	-	rad
Angle	θ, ϕ	degree	$^\circ$	-	deg
Angular acceleration	$\vec{\alpha}$		$\mathrm{rad/s^2}$	$\mathrm{s^{-2}}$	rad/s^2
Angular frequency	ω		rad/s	$\mathrm{s^{-1}}$	rad/s
Angular momentum	$\vec{L}$		$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^2/s}$	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^2{\cdot}s^{-1}}$	kg*m^2/s
Angular velocity	$\vec{\omega}$		rad/s	$\mathrm{s^{-1}}$	rad/s
Density	ρ		$\mathrm{kg/m^3}$	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^{-3}}$	kg/m^3
Energy, Work	E, U, K, W	joule	J	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^2{\cdot}s^{-2}}$	J
Force	$\vec{F}$	newton	N	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m{\cdot}s^{-2}}$	N
Force constant	k		N/m	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}s^{-2}}$	N/m
Frequency	f	hertz	Hz	$\mathrm{s^{-1}}$	Hz
Impulse	$\vec{I}$		N·s	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m{\cdot}s^{-1}}$	N*s
Intensity	I		$\mathrm{W/m^2}$	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}s^{-3}}$	W/m^2
Length, position	l, x, $\vec{r}$	meter	m	m	m
Linear mass density	μ		kg/m	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^{-1}}$	kg/m
Mass	m	kilogram	kg	kg	kg
Moment of inertia	I		$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^2}$	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^2}$	kg*m^2
Momentum	$\vec{p}$		kg·m/s	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m{\cdot}s^{-1}}$	kg*m/s
Power	P	watt	W	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^2{\cdot}s^{-3}}$	W
Pressure	P	pascal	Pa	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^{-1}{\cdot}s^{-2}}$	Pa
Surface mass density	σ		$\mathrm{kg/m^2}$	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^{-2}}$	kg/m^2
Temperature	T	kelvin	K	K	K
Torque	$\vec{\tau}$		N·m	$\mathrm{kg{\cdot}m^2{\cdot}s^{-2}}$	N*m
Time	t	second	s	s	s
Velocity	$\vec{v}$		m/s	$\mathrm{m{\cdot}s^{-1}}$	m/s
(Angular) Wave number	k		rad/m	$\mathrm{m^{-1}}$	rad/m