Math Test

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

So the basic idea behind the fundamental theorem of calculus is that integration is the "reverse" operation of differentiation, i.e. if we have a function $f(x)$ such that $F'(x) = f(x)$, then we can say the following:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(x)|_a^b$$

Eigenvectors

Say you have a square matrix A. Then an eigenvector v is a vector such that:

$$Av = \lambda v$$

For some scalar λ, called the **eigenvalue** associated with v.

> Note: For our purposes, the zero vector is not considered an eigenvector.

2.1 Properties of matrices

- The eigenvalues of a matrix add up to the trace.
- The product of eigenvalues is the determinant.

Option	Description
data	path to data files to supply the data that will be passed into templates.
engine	engine to be used for processing templates. Handlebars is the default.
ext	extension to be used for dest files.