1 Prime equation numbers

First an equation.

\[ A = B \]  \hspace{1cm} (1.1)

That was equation (1.1).

Then the same, with a prime on the number.

\[ C = D \]  \hspace{1cm} (1.1')

And that was equation (1.1').

Notice, by the way, that when a \texttt{ref} occurs inside a \texttt{tag}, and that \texttt{tag} is then \texttt{label}'d, a \texttt{ref} for the second \texttt{label} requires \textit{three} runs of \LaTeX{} in order to get the proper value. (If you run through the logic of \LaTeX{}’s cross-referencing mechanisms as they apply in this case, you will see that this is necessary.)

2 Subnumbered equations

Here is a,b,c sub-numbering.

\[ A = B \]  \hspace{1cm} (2.1a)
\[ D = C \]  \hspace{1cm} (2.1b)
\[ E = F \]  \hspace{1cm} (2.1c)

That was produced with the \texttt{eqnarray} environment; the middle line was labeled as (2.1b).

An equation following the end of the \texttt{subequations} environment should revert to normal numbering:

\[ H < K \]  \hspace{1cm} (2.2)

A check on the labeling: that was equation (2.2).

The sub-numbered equations can be spread out through the text, like this:

\[ A = B \]  \hspace{1cm} (2.3a)

The \texttt{subequations} environment can span arbitrary text between subsidiary equations. The only restriction is that if there are any numbered equations inside the \texttt{subequations} environment that break out of the subequation numbering sequence, they would have to be handled specially.

\[ D = C \]  \hspace{1cm} (2.3b)

More arbitrary text.

\[ E = F \]  \hspace{1cm} (2.3c)
Label check: the middle one was (2.3b)
A final equation for a numbering check.
\[ G = H \] (2.4)
That equation was labeled as (2.4).

3 Tests of \texttt{align}, \texttt{gather}, and other AMS-\LaTeX environments

The \texttt{align} environment:
\begin{align}
A + B &= B + A \\
C &= D + E \\
E &= F
\end{align} (3.1a)
\begin{align}
B &= B + A \\
C &= D + E \\
E &= F
\end{align} (3.1b)
\begin{align}
C &= D + E \\
E &= F
\end{align} (3.1c)
Label check: that was (3.1a), (3.1b), and (3.1c).
The \texttt{align} environment again:
\begin{align}
A + B &= B \\
C &= D + E \\
E &= F
\end{align} (3.2a)
\begin{align}
B &= B + A \\
C &= D + E \\
E &= F
\end{align} (3.2b)
\begin{align}
C &= D + E \\
E &= F
\end{align} (3.2c)
Label check: that was (3.2a), (3.2b), and (3.2c).
The \texttt{gather} environment. For the third line we refer to one of the numbers in the first \texttt{align} structure.
\begin{align}
A + B &= B \\
C &= D + E \\
E &= F
\end{align} (3.3a)
\begin{align}
C &= D + E \\
E &= F
\end{align} (3.3b)
\begin{align}
E &= F
\end{align} (3.1c′)
Label check: that was (3.3a), (3.3b), and (3.1c′).
The next \texttt{subequations} environment encompasses two separate equations.
A \texttt{split} environment:
\begin{align}
A &= B + C + F \\
&= G
\end{align} (3.4a)
and a \texttt{multline} environment:
\begin{align}
H[I][J[K[L[M[N[O,P[Q]R[S][T[U][V[W][X[Y][Z]]]]]]]]]] (3.4b)
\end{align}
Label check: That was (3.4a) and (3.4b).