

## Tests

- Having a referenced equation with reference before 1

$$d - d = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$d - d = 0$$

2

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \tag{2}$$

- Having a referenced equation with reference after

$$c^2 = cc \tag{3}$$

3

- Having an unlabeled equation

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

- Having a labeled, but unreferenced equation

$$\sqrt{a}$$

- Having a labeled equation with a very strange label 4

$$\sqrt{b} \tag{4}$$

- Check for spurious whitespace around reference (5)

$$b_c \tag{5}$$

- Placing the number in long equations 6

$$\sum a \tag{6}$$

- Printing the number without referencing

$$E = mgh \tag{7}$$

- Using a ref inside a caption

- Using a cref inside a caption

- Using cref with one argument

$$g \tag{8}$$

eq. (8)

ref

Figure 1: 6

cref

Figure 2: 6

- Using cref with two arguments

$$cr = ef \tag{9}$$

eqs. (8) and (9)

- Using align 10, 11

$$a \tag{10}$$

$$b$$

$$c \tag{11}$$

- Using gather 12, 13

$$a \tag{12}$$

$$b$$

$$c \tag{13}$$

- Using multiline without referencing

$$a$$

$$c$$

- Using multiline with referencing 14

$$a$$

$$c \tag{14}$$

- Using flalign with referencing 15

$$a$$

$$c$$

$$\tag{15}$$

- Using alignat with referencing 16

$$x = yy \implies y = x$$

$$y = z \implies z = y$$

$$\tag{16}$$

- short one-line shortcut

$$n$$

- align, numbering always

$$a = l \tag{17}$$

- gather, numbering always

$$g = a \tag{18}$$

- multline, numbering always (and avoiding overfull hbox warning)

$$m = u \rule{10cm}{0.4pt} = v \tag{19}$$

- equation, numbering always

$$e = q \tag{20}$$

- shortcut and split 21

$$\begin{array}{c} s \\ p \end{array} \tag{21}$$

- equation and split 22

$$\begin{array}{c} s \\ p \end{array} \tag{22}$$