1 Prime equation numbers

First an equation.

$$A=B \tag{1}$$

That was equation (?).

And that was equation (?).

Notice, by the way, that when a \ref occurs inside a \tag, and that \tag is then \labeljd, a \ref for the the second \label requires *three* runs of LATEX in order to get the proper value. (If you run through the logic of LATEX js 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.

That was produced with the equarray environment; the middle line was labeled as (?). An equation following the end of the subequations environment should revert to normal numbering:

$$H < K$$
 (3)

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

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

Label check: the middle one was (?) A final equation for a numbering check.

$$G=H$$
 (4)

That equation was labeled as (?).

3 Tests of align, gather, and other AMS-LATEX **environments**

The align environment: \beginsubequations [Sorry. Ignored Ι endsubequations] Label check: that was (?), (?), and (?). The align environment again: \beginsubequations Ι [Sorry. Ignored endsubequations) Label check: that was (?), (?), and (?). The gather environment. For the third line we refer to one of the numbers in the first align structure. \beginsubequations [Sorry. Ignored endsubequations] Label check: that was (?), (?), and (?). The next subequations environment encompasses two separate equations. A split environment: [Sorry. Ignored \beginsubequations Ι . . . endsubequations]

Label check: That was (?) and (?).