Subnumbering of equations*

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1 Introduction

Sometimes it is necessary to be able to refer to subexpressions of an equation. In
order to do that these subexpressions should be numbered. In standard \LaTeX
there is no provision for this. To solve this problem Stephen Gildea once wrote
subeqn.sty for \LaTeX 2.09; Donald Arsenau rewrote the macros and Johannes
Braams made them available for \LaTeX 2ε.

Note that this package is \textbf{not} compatible with the package subeqnarray, writ-
ten by Johannes Braams.

This package can be used together with the \LaTeX options leqno and fleqn.

2 Available environments

\begin{subeqnarray}
\end{subeqnarray}
works like
\begin{subequations}\begin{eqnarray}
\end{subequations}, subeqnarray but saves typing. A \label command given at the very beginning of the first
entry defines a \texttt{label} for the overall equation number, as if you had typed
\begin{subequations}\label{xxx}\begin{eqnarray}
\end{subequations}.

3 Available commands

\texttt{\thesubequation} The command \texttt{\thesubequation} controls the labelling of the subexpressions of
an equation. You can change the labelling by redefining this command, but the
names of the counters may be confusing: The sub-number is given by counter
equation, while the overall equation number is given by mainequation.

There are two ways to reference the overall equation number: through its
value, as in \texttt{\Roman{mainequation}}, or through \texttt{\ THEM A N E Q U A T I O N}, which gives
the text of the normal \texttt{theequation}. Refer to the local sub-number through the
value of the \texttt{equation} counter, as in \texttt{\alph{equation}}. The default numbering
is like 13c, given by:

\newcommand*{\thesubequation}{\themainequation\alph{equation}}

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Some alternatives:
A number such as 13.C is achieved by

\newcommand\thesubequation{\themainequation.\Alph{equation}}

A number such as 13-iii is achieved by

\newcommand\thesubequation{\themainequation-\roman{equation}}
\newcommand\thesubequation{\themainequation.\Alph{equation}}

When the document class which is used has declared

\renewcommand\@eqnnum{\theequation}
\renewcommand\theequation{(\arabic{equation})}

which puts parentheses around all equation numbers, including those produced by the \ref command, you can use:

\newcommand\thesubequation{(\arabic{mainequation}\alph{equation})}

4 The implementation

\begin{subequations}
\begin{equation}
1 \text{⟨∗package⟩}
\end{equation}

Within the subequations the equation numbers consist of two parts. The first part is a representation of the current value of the equation counter when the environment is entered, ie the number of the equation; the second part indicates the number of the subexpression of the equation.

\begin{equation}
2 \text{\newenvironment{subequations}{\refstepcounter{equation}}}\end{equation}

First we update the equation counter,

\begin{equation}
3 \text{\let\c@mainequation\c@equation}\end{equation}
then we save its current value in \c@mainequation and define \themainequation to be the current representation of the equation counter.

\begin{equation}
4 \text{\mathchardef\c@mainequation\c@equation}\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
5 \text{\protected@edef\themainequation{\theequation}}\end{equation}

Then we change the representation of the equation counter to represent the subexpression number. Finally we set the equation counter to zero as we use it for counting the subexpressions.

\begin{equation}
6 \text{\let\theequation\thesubequation}\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
7 \text{\global\c@equation\z@}\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
8 \text{\%}\end{equation}

When the environment is finished we restore the value of the equation counter.

\begin{equation}
9 \text{\global\c@equation\c@mainequation}\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
10 \text{\global\@ignoretrue}\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
11 \text{}\}\end{equation}

\end{subequations}

By default the subexpressions will be numbered with lower case letters. The representation of the equation counter also includes the saved value of the equation counter. This can be changed by redefining this command.

\newcommand\thesubequation{(\arabic{mainequation}\alph{equation})}
\newenvironment{subeqnarray}{\subequations}{\endeqnarray}\endsubequations
\@lab@subeqnarray  This macro picks up the \label command and its argument and re-inserts it before starting the eqnarray environment.

\newcommand*{\@lab@subeqnarray}{\label\eqnarray}

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{subeqn}
\begin{document}
This is an example of the use of this package. When you run the following document through \LaTeX\ you will see the difference between the subeqnarray and eqnarray environments.
\begin{equation}
\label{a}
a^2 + b^2 = c^2
\end{equation}
Now we start sub-numbering.
\begin{subequations}
\label{b}
\begin{equation}
\label{b1}
d^2 + e^2 = f^2
\end{equation}
We can refer to equation~\ref{a}, \ref{b} and~\ref{b1}.
\begin{equation}
\label{b2}
g^2 + h^2 = i^2
\end{equation}
This was equation~\ref{b2}.
\begin{eqnarray}
\label{c}
x &=& y+z\label{c1}
u &=& v+w\label{c2}
\end{eqnarray}
This was expression~\ref{c}, consisting of parts~\ref{c1} and~\ref{c2}.
\end{subequations}
Now lets start a \textsf{subeqnarray} environment.
\begin{subeqnarray}
\label{d}
\end{subeqnarray}
\end{document}
This was equation \ref{d}, with parts \ref{d1} and \ref{d2}.