

Plain aligns

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

$$C = D \tag{2}$$

(3)

$$A = B \tag{4}$$

$$C = D \tag{5}$$

+ E

Equations (6) and (7):

$$x = c_1, \tag{6}$$

and

$$y = c_2, \tag{7}$$

Aligned within math

$$A = B$$

Tendency to see the ampersand before aligned has started

$$C = \{D$$

Align with aligned

$$AB$$

$$C \{D$$

$$A = \begin{cases} B & \text{if} \\ C & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{8}$$

Or even

$$\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \tag{9}$$

Equation with split; Ampersand before relation

$$\begin{matrix} C = D \\ + E \end{matrix} \tag{10}$$

or after

$$\begin{matrix} C = D \\ + E \end{matrix} \tag{11}$$

Gather with split

$$A = B \quad (12)$$

$$C = D \quad (13)$$

$$+ E$$

$$F = G \quad (14)$$

Align with split. Notice that the split acts like a column pair in the align.

$$A = B \quad (15)$$

$$C = D \quad (16)$$

$$+ E$$

$$F = G \quad (17)$$

$$H = I \quad (18)$$

$$A = B \quad (19)$$

$$B = -C \quad (20)$$

$$C = -D + E + F + G + H \quad (21)$$

$$+ I$$

2-Column align, with missing columns

$$A = B \quad C = D \quad (22)$$

$$E = F \quad (23)$$

$$H = I \quad J = K \quad (24)$$

2-Column align with split; Note that you should omit double slash from last line of split!

$$A = B \quad C = D \quad (25)$$

$$E = F \quad (26)$$

$$+ G$$

$$H = I \quad J = K \quad (27)$$

$$A = B \quad C = D \quad (28)$$

$$X = Y \quad E = F \quad (29)$$

$$+ G$$

$$H = I \quad J = K \quad (30)$$

$$L = M \quad O = P \quad (31)$$

$$+ N$$

$$Q = R \quad S = T \quad (32)$$

Multiple splits in multicolumn align. Note how each split block contributes to a single row, but it is horizontally aligned as if it were a column pair in the align.

$$A = B + b + c + d \qquad C = D \qquad (33)$$

$$E + e + f + g = F \qquad L = M \qquad (34)$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad + G \qquad \qquad \qquad + N$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad + Z$$

$$Q = R \qquad S = T \qquad (35)$$