## 多行公式的编号技巧

amsmath 包 对于行间公式的输出提供了非常强大的功能,我们今天则是介绍基于 amsmath 包如何去实现特定的多行公式编号技巧.

## 1 多行公式一个编号

在换行的公式中,如果直接用 align 环境会给每行都编号, align\* 环境则每一行都没有编号. 但是我们可以用\notag命令指定某些行不编号, 如

\begin{align}
$$a\&=b+c \setminus a^2\&=b^2+c^2 \setminus a^3\&=b^3+c^3 \setminus a^3 = b^3+c^3$$
\text{end}{align}
$$a=b+c$$

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

$$a^3=b^3+c^3$$

除了用 align 环境之外, 我们还可以用次环境 aligned 来更好地实现这种效果

$$\begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{ll} a \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{$$

aligned 环境可以看成一个盒子, 我们还可以给这个盒子添加定界符

指定不同块按等号对齐,同时每个区块一个编号,这时用 split 次环境

```
\begin{align}
a+b&=b+c\setminus
\begin{split}
a\&=b+c\setminus
                                                             a + b = b + c
                                                                                      (1.4)
a^2&=b^2+c^2
                                                                 a = b + c
\end{split}\\
                                                                                      (1.5)
                                                                a^2 = b^2 + c^2
\begin{split}
a\&=b+c\setminus
                                                                 a = b + c
                                                                                      (1.6)
a^2 = b^2 + c^2
                                                                a^2 = b^2 + c^2
\end{split}
\end{align}
```

一行两个公式两个编号,这种情况自然需要 minipage 环境支持了.

```
\begin{minipage} \{0.5 \setminus textwidth\} \\ begin{equation} \\ a^2+b^2=c^2 \\ end{equation} \\ end{minipage} \\ begin{minipage} \{0.5 \setminus textwidth\} \\ begin{equation} \\ a^3=b^3+c^3 \\ end{equation} \\ end{minipage} \\ \end{minipage} \\ \end{minipage} \\ \end{minipage}
```

给带定界符的方程组的每一行都编号,这种情况 amsmath 包无法实现,我们可以用 cases 包的 numcases 环境

```
%\usepackage{cases}
\begin{numcases}{f(x)=}%f(x)=可以置空
1,&$x\in\mathbb{Q}$\(0,x \neq \mathbb{Q}$\) \\end{numcases}.

f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \quad (1.9) \\ 0, & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \quad (1.10) \end{cases}
\end{numcases}.
```

不过上述 numcases 环境的效果是不尽如人意的, 更好的效果是用 empheq 包, 它可以给 amsmath 包提供的数学环境添加各种定界符.

```
\begin{empheq}[left=\empheqlbrace,right=\empheqrbrack]{align}\\ \&a=b+c\&\&a=b\setminus\\ \&a^2=b^2+c^2\&\&a=b\\ \end{empheq} \begin{cases} a=b+c & a=b\\ a^2=b^2+c^2 & a=b \end{cases} \end{empheq} (1.11)
```