

ref

Figure 1: 12

cref

Figure 2: eq. (12)

### Tests

- Additionally, test that deactivating the package does not result in compile errors during the next run if only basic features are used.
- Additionally, test that everything works with and without the above inputenx package (after deactivating the very strange label below).
- Additionally, test test-freeze.tex.

- Having a referenced equation with reference before 1

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

2

$$d - d = 0$$

$$a$$

$$b \tag{2}$$

- 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 does only work without package inputenx

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

- Having a labeled equation with a colon in the label 5

$$\sqrt{c} \tag{5}$$

- Having an equation with a following label with a colon in the label 6

$$\sqrt{d} \tag{6}$$

- Having an equation with a following label with a colon in the label

$$\sqrt{e} \tag{7}$$

and referencing 7 only afterwards

- Having a labeled equation with umlauts in the label 8

$$\sqrt{c} \tag{8}$$

- Check for spurious whitespace around reference (9)

$$b_c \tag{9}$$

- Check if the starred version of ref does also work (10)

$$c_D \tag{10}$$

- Check if the starred version of cref does also work (eq. (11))

$$d_E \tag{11}$$

- Placing the number in long equations 12

$$\sum a \tag{12}$$

- Printing the number without referencing (needs autonum)

$$E = mgh \tag{13}$$

- Using a ref inside a caption
- Using a cref inside a caption

- Using cref with one argument

$$g \tag{14}$$

eq. (14)

- Using cref with two arguments

$$cr = ef \tag{15}$$

eqs. (14) and (15)

- Using otherwise unused cref with two arguments (needs autonum)

$$cr = ef \tag{16}$$

$$cr = ef \tag{17}$$

eqs. (16) and (17)

- Using cref with a custom type ineq. 18 and thus an optional argument in the label command

$$a < b \tag{18}$$

- Using an unused cref with a custom type and thus an optional argument in the label command

$$d < c$$

- Using align 19, 20

$$a \tag{19}$$

$$b \tag{20}$$

$$c \tag{20}$$

- Using gather 21, 22

$$a \tag{21}$$

$$b \tag{22}$$

$$c \tag{22}$$

- Using multiline without referencing

a

c

- Using multiline with referencing 23

a

c (23)

- Using flalign with referencing 24

$$a \tag{24}$$

$$c \tag{24}$$

- Using alignat with referencing 25

$$x = yy \implies y = x \tag{25}$$

$$y = z \implies z = y \tag{25}$$

- short one-line shortcut

n

- align, numbering always

$$a = l \tag{26}$$

(needs autonum)

- gather, numbering always

$$g = a \tag{27}$$

(needs autonum)

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

$$m = u \text{-----} = v \tag{28}$$

(needs autonum)

- equation, numbering always

$$e = q \tag{29}$$

(needs autonum)

- shortcut and split 30

$$s \tag{30}$$

$$p \tag{30}$$

(needs autonum)

- equation and split 31

$$s \tag{31}$$

$$p \tag{31}$$

- Split with a long line and a \notag after ending split has too much spacing afterwards, if the split environment is not patched:

$$\sum_1^2 a = 2a$$

$$= \sum_3^4 aaa$$

- Split with a long line and a \notag before ending split has correct spacing afterwards:

$$\sum_1^2 a = 2a$$

$$= \sum_3^4 aaa$$

- Split with a long line should have correct spacing afterwards automatically:

$$\sum_1^2 a = 2a$$

$$= \sum_3^4 aaa$$

- Split with a long line should have long spacing afterwards if it is referenced 32:

$$\sum_1^2 a = 2a$$

$$= \sum_3^4 aaa \tag{32}$$

Note, that the \label must not be put inside the split environment, as according to the  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -math documentation split provides no numbering.

## 1 Using ref in section 1

text

## 2 Using cref in section 2

text

### Contents

1	Using ref in section 1	1
2	Using cref in section 2	1

### List of Figures

1	12	1
2	eq. (12)	1
3	Ref 2: section 2 and 2	1