

Equation with split; Ampersand before relation

$$\begin{array}{l} C = D \\ + E \end{array} \quad (1)$$

or after

$$\begin{array}{l} C = D \\ + E \end{array} \quad (2)$$

Gather with split

$$A = B \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C = D \\ + E \end{array} \quad (4)$$

$$F = G \quad (5)$$

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

$$A = B \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C = D \\ + E \end{array} \quad (7)$$

$$F = G \quad (8)$$

$$H = I \quad (9)$$

2-Column align, with missing columns

$$A = B \quad C = D \quad (10)$$

$$E = F \quad (11)$$

$$H = I \quad J = K \quad (12)$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} E = F \\ + G \end{array} \quad (14)$$

$$H = I \quad J = K \quad (15)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} X = Y \\ + G \end{array} \quad (17)$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} L = M \\ + N \end{array} \quad O = P \quad (19)$$

$$Q = R \quad S = T \quad (20)$$

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.

$$A = B + b + c + d \qquad C = D \qquad (21)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} E + e + f + g = F \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad + G \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} L = M \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad + N \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad + Z \end{array} \qquad (22)$$

$$Q = R \qquad S = T \qquad (23)$$