This is an example of the use of the `subeqations` package.

\[ a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Now we start sub-numbering.

\[ d^2 + e^2 = f^2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (2a)

We can refer to equation 1, 2 and 2a.

\[ g^2 + h^2 = i^2 \]  \hspace{1cm} (2b)

This was equation 2b.

\[ x = y + z \]  \hspace{1cm} (2c)
\[ u = v + w \]  \hspace{1cm} (2d)

This was expression 2c, consisting of parts 2c and 2d.

Now let’s start a `subeqnarray` environment.

\[ x = y + z \]  \hspace{1cm} (3a)
\[ u = v + w \]  \hspace{1cm} (3b)

This was equation 3, with parts 3a and 3b.