#### eqArr (Equation-Array Function)

This element specifies the Equation-Array function, an object consisting of one or more equations that can be vertically justified as a unit respect to surrounding text on the line. Alignment of multiple points within each equation can occur within the equation array. [Example: An example of an equation [array](array.docx) with alignment points is:

$$\begin{array}{c}\&x-\&\&y+\&\&z\&\&=\&\&10\\3\&x+\&\&y+\&2\&z\&\&=\&\&34\\-5\&x+\&2\&y-\&\&z\&\&=-\&\&14\end{array}$$

Notice that the variables, operators, and tens digits of the sums line up properly.

The XML of a simple eqArr $\begin{array}{c}a=b+c\\d+e=f\end{array}$ is:

<m:eqArr>
 <m:e>
 <m:r>
 <m:t>a=b+c</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:e>

 <m:e>
 <m:r>
 <m:t>d+e=f</m:t>
 </m:r>
 </m:e>
</m:eqArr>

end example]

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| --- |
| Parent Elements |
| [deg](deg.docx) (§); del (§); [den](den.docx) (§); [e](e.docx) (§); [fName](fName.docx) (§); ins (§); [lim](lim.docx) (§); moveFrom (§); moveTo (§); [num](num.docx) (§); [oMath](oMath.docx) (§); [sub](sub.docx) (§); [sup](sup.docx) (§) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Child Elements | Subclause |
| [e](e.docx) (Base (Argument)) | § |
| [eqArrPr](eqArrPr.docx) (Equation Array Properties) | § |

The following XML Schema fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType name="CT\_EqArr">

 <sequence>

 <element name="[eqArrPr](eqArrPr.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_EqArrPr" minOccurs="0"/>

 <element name="[e](e.docx)" [type](type.docx)="CT\_OMathArg" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>

 </sequence>

</complexType>