

Cross-references

Give an environment an identifier, and cite it. A reference can come before what it refers to, as 2 does here.

Theorem 1 (Euler). $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$.

Lemma 2. $e^z \neq 0$ for every complex z .

You write	You get	LaTeX gets
<code>@euler</code>	1	<code>\ref{euler}</code>
<code>[@euler]</code>	(1)	<code>\eqref{euler}</code>
<code>@Euler</code>	Theorem 1	<code>Theorem~\ref{euler}</code>
<code>[@Euler]</code>	(Theorem 1)	<code>(Theorem~\ref{euler})</code>
<code>[@euler; @nz]</code>	(1), (2)	<code>\eqref{euler}, \eqref{nz}</code>
<code>\ref{nz}</code>	2	<code>\ref{nz}</code>
<code>\eqref{nz}</code>	(2)	<code>\eqref{nz}</code>

Capitalising the first letter of the identifier, `@Nz`, puts the environment's name before the number: Lemma 2. It stays right if Lemma later becomes Proposition. For this, use identifiers that start with a lowercase letter.

In the italic body of a theorem, a number from `@id` or `\ref` is italic, as in LaTeX, and one from `[@id]` or `\eqref` upright:

Theorem 3. *By Lemma 2 and (1), the exponential has no zeros.*