I. A THEOREM

Theorem 1. Whenever this, then that.

Proof of Theorem 1: Because I say so.
This completes the proof.

II. IEEE STYLE EQNARRAY

Normal numbering.

\[ N = 1 \quad (1) \]
\[ N = 2 \quad (2) \]

No numbering.

\[ N = 3 \]
\[ N = 3 \]

Only number first

\[ N = 3 \quad (3) \]
\[ N = 4 \]

Normal numbering, done differently

\[ N = 4 \quad (4) \]
\[ N = 5 \quad (5) \]

Only number last.

\[ N = 6 \]
\[ N = 6 \quad (6) \]

Same done differently

\[ N = 7 \]
\[ N = 7 \quad (7) \]

Number all

\[ N = 8 \quad (8) \]
\[ N = 9 \quad (9) \]

Sub-number first

\[ N = 10 \quad (10a) \]
\[ N = 11 \quad (11) \]

Sub-number persistently

\[ N = 12 \quad (12a) \]
\[ N = 12 \quad (12b) \]

Resume normal numbering

\[ N = 13 \quad (13) \]
\[ N = 14 \quad (14) \]

\[ N = 14 \]

And boxed? \( N = 14 \)
Mixed case, single column

\[ x_1 \quad (15a) \]
\[ x_2 \quad (15b) \]
\[ x_3 \quad (16a) \]
\[ x_4 \quad (16b) \]
\[ x_5 \quad (17) \]
\[ x_6 \quad (18) \]