The delarray package*

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1 Examples

The addition to `array.sty` added in `delarray.sty` is a system of implicit `\left` `\right` pairs. If you want an array surrounded by parentheses, you can enter: `\begin{array}({cc}) ...`

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right)$$

Similarly if an environment equivalent to PLAIN TEX's `\cases` could be defined by: `\begin{array}\{{lL}. ...`

$$f(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \sin(x)/x & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

Here `L` is supposed to denote a column of left aligned L-R text. It may be defined via: `\newcolumntype{L}{>{$}l<{$}}`, as discussed in `array.sty`. Note that as the delimiters must always be used in pairs, the '`.`' must be used to denote a 'null delimiter'.

This feature is especially useful if the `[t]` or `[b]` arguments are also used. In these cases the result is not equivalent to surrounding the environment by `\left...\right`, as can be seen from the following example:

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{not} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \end{array} \right)$$

```
\begin{array}[t]({c}) 1\\2\\3 \end{array}
\begin{array}[c]({c}) 1\\2\\3 \end{array}
\begin{array}[b]({c}) 1\\2\\3 \end{array}
\quad\mbox{not}\quad
\left(\begin{array}[t]{c} 1\\2\\3 \end{array}\right)
\left(\begin{array}[c]{c} 1\\2\\3 \end{array}\right)
\left(\begin{array}[b]{c} 1\\2\\3 \end{array}\right)
```

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