Parenthesis: $a(b+c) = ab + ac$ for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$.
Square brackets: $[a, b]$
Curl brackets: $\{a, b\}$

The show costs \$5.00.

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{3}\right]$$

$$\left\{\frac{2}{3}\right\}$$

$$\left|\frac{2}{3}\right|$$

$$\left\|\frac{2}{3}\right\|$$

$$\left\langle\frac{2}{3}\right\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}x^2\Big|_{x=2}$$

Tables:

| $x$ | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| $f(x)$ | 2 | 4 | 6 |

Table 1: Values of $f(x)$ for different $x$.

| $x$ | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| $f(x)$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 6 |

Arrays:

$$2x^2 - 9 = 3x + 5 \tag{1}$$
$$2x^2 - 3x - 14 = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$2x^2 - 9 = 3x + 5$$
$$2x^2 - 3x - 14 = 0$$