use of simple brackets:
$$(x+1)$$
$$3(x+2)$$

use of square brackets:
$$[x+1]$$
$$3[x + \sin x + 20 + \pi(\sqrt{x^{2.89} + \log_5 2x^3})]$$

print curly brackets:
$$\{a, b, c\}$$

print dollar sign:
$$\$12.554$$

$$3(\frac{2}{5})$$

increase the size of brackets according to its components:
$$3\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$3\left[\frac{2}{5}\right]$$

$$3\left\{\frac{2}{5}\right\}$$

$$3\left|\frac{x}{5x^{2x^5}}\right|$$

$$(5x+2)\left(\frac{5x^2 + 9x^5 + \pi}{\tan(x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x^1 + 1.22)}\right)$$

$$(5x+2)\left[\frac{5x^2 + 9x^5 + \pi}{\tan\{x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x^1 + 1.22\}}\right]$$

$$3\left\{\frac{x}{5x^{2x^5}}\right\}$$

not required one side bracket then replace that bracket with dot, as such
:

$$3\left\{\frac{x}{5x^{2x^5}}\right.$$

$$3\left.\frac{x}{5x^{2x^5}}\right|_{x=1}$$

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