

`\overwithdelims` $\langle delim_1 \rangle \langle delim_2 \rangle$
`\atopwithdelims` $\langle delim_1 \rangle \langle delim_2 \rangle$
`\abovewithdelims` $\langle delim_1 \rangle \langle delim_2 \rangle \langle dimen \rangle$

Each of these commands stacks one subformula on top of another one and surrounds the entire construct with $\langle delim_1 \rangle$ on the left and $\langle delim_2 \rangle$ on the right. These commands follow the same rules as `\over`, `\atop`, and `\above`. The $\langle dimen \rangle$ in `\abovewithdelims` specifies the thickness of the fraction bar.

Example:

```


$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{\texttt{\$m \overwithdelims () n}\texttt{\quad}} \\
& \text{\texttt{\{m \atopwithdelims || n}\texttt{\quad}}} \\
& \text{\texttt{\{m \abovewithdelims \{\} 2pt n}\texttt{\$}}}
\end{aligned}$$


```

produces:

$$\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \qquad \left|m\right| \qquad \left\{\frac{m}{n}\right\}$$