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<code>\big</code>	<code>\Big</code>	<code>\bigg</code>	<code>\Bigg</code>
<code>\bigl</code>	<code>\Bigl</code>	<code>\biggl</code>	<code>\Biggl</code>
<code>\bigm</code>	<code>\Bigm</code>	<code>\biggm</code>	<code>\Biggm</code>
<code>\bigr</code>	<code>\Bigr</code>	<code>\biggr</code>	<code>\Biggr</code>

These commands make delimiters bigger than their normal size. The commands in the four columns produce successively larger sizes. The difference between `\big`, `\bigl`, `\bigr`, and `\bigm` has to do with the class of the enlarged delimiter:

- `\big` produces an ordinary symbol.
- `\bigl` produces an opening symbol.
- `\bigr` produces a closing symbol.
- `\bigm` produces a relation symbol.

T<sub>E</sub>X uses the class of a symbol in order to decide how much space to put around that symbol.

These commands, unlike `\left` and `\right`, do *not* define a group.

*Example:*

```


$$\begin{aligned}
& \$(x) \quad \text{\bigl}(x\text{\bigr)} \quad \text{\Bigl}(x\text{\Bigr)} \quad \text{\biggl}(x\text{\biggr)} \quad \text{\Biggl}(x\text{\Biggr)} \\
& \quad \text{\biggl}(x\text{\biggr)} \quad \text{\Biggl}(x\text{\Biggr)} \quad \text{\qquad} \text{\Biggl}(x\text{\Biggr)}\text{\qquad} \\
& [x] \quad \text{\bigl}[x\text{\bigr}] \quad \text{\Bigl}[x\text{\Bigr}] \quad \text{\biggl}[x\text{\biggr}] \quad \text{\Biggl}[x\text{\Biggr}] \\
& \quad \text{\biggl}[x\text{\biggr}] \quad \text{\Biggl}[x\text{\Biggr}]
\end{aligned}$$


```

*produces:*

$$(x) \quad (x) \quad (x) \quad \left(x\right) \quad \left(x\right) \quad [x] \quad [x] \quad [x] \quad [x] \quad [x]$$