

`\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:*

```

 $\{m \overwithdelims () n\}$ \quad
 $\{m \atopwithdelims || n\}$ \quad
 $\{m \abovewithdelims \{\} 2pt n\}$ 

```

*produces:*

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