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☞

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

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.

TEX 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:

```
$$(x) \quad \bigl(x\bigr) \quad \Bigl(x\Bigr) \quad
   \biggl(x\biggr) \quad \Biggl(x\Biggr)\qquad
[x] \quad \bigl[x\bigr] \quad \Bigl[x\Bigr] \quad
   \biggl[x\biggr] \quad \Biggl[x\Biggr]$$
```

produces:

$$(x) \quad \bigl(x\bigr) \quad \Bigl(x\Bigr) \quad \biggl(x\biggr) \quad \Biggl(x\Biggr) \qquad [x] \quad \bigl[x\bigr] \quad \Bigl[x\Bigr] \quad \biggl[x\biggr] \quad \Biggl[x\Biggr]$$