1

`\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:

$$(x) \quad \bigl(x\bigr) \quad \Bigl(x\Bigr) \quad \Bigl(x\Bigr) \quad \Bigl(x\Bigr) \qquad [x] \quad \bigl[x\bigr] \quad \Bigl[x\Bigr] \quad \Bigl[x\Bigr] \quad \Bigl[x\Bigr]$$