

`\over`  
`\atop`  
`\above` *<dimen>*  
`\choose`  
`\brace`  
`\brack`

These commands stack one subformula on top of another one. We will explain how `\over` works, and then relate the other commands to it.

`\over` is the command that you'd normally use to produce a fraction. If you write something in one of the following forms:

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$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{\texttt{\$}\textit{formula}_1\texttt{\$}\over\text{\texttt{\$}\textit{formula}_2\texttt{\$}}} \\
& \text{\texttt{\$}\textit{formula}_1\texttt{\$}\over\text{\texttt{\$}\textit{formula}_2\texttt{\$}}} \\
& \text{\texttt{\left\textit{delim}\textit{formula}_1\textit{formula}_2\textit{right\textit{delim}}}} \\
& \{\text{\texttt{\textit{formula}_1\textit{formula}_2}}\}
\end{aligned}$$


```

you'll get a fraction with numerator *<formula<sub>1</sub>>* and denominator *<formula<sub>2</sub>>*, i.e., *<formula<sub>1</sub>>* over *<formula<sub>2</sub>>*. In the first three of these forms the `\over` is not implicitly contained in a group; it absorbs everything to its left and to its right until it comes to a boundary, namely, the beginning or end of a group.

You can't use `\over` or any of the other commands in this group more than once in a formula. Thus a formula such as:

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$$\text{\texttt{\$}\textit{a}\over n\textit{\texttt{\$}}\choose k\texttt{\$}}$$

```

isn't legal. This is not a severe restriction because you can always enclose one of the commands in braces. The reason for the restriction is that if you had two of these commands in a single formula, T<sub>E</sub>X wouldn't know how to group them.

The other commands are similar to `\over`, with the following exceptions:

- `\atop` leaves out the fraction bar.
- `\above` provides a fraction bar of thickness *<dimen>*.
- `\choose` leaves out the fraction bar and encloses the construct in parentheses. (It's called "choose" because  $\binom{n}{k}$  is the notation for the number of ways of choosing *k* things out of *n* things.)
- `\brace` leaves out the fraction bar and encloses the construct in braces.
- `\brack` leaves out the fraction bar and encloses the construct in brackets.

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*Example:*

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$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1} \\
& \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1} \\
& \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1} && \frac{n+1}{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

```

*produces:*

$$\frac{n+1}{n-1} \qquad \frac{n+1}{n-1} \qquad \frac{n+1}{n-1} \qquad \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right) \qquad \left\{\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right\} \qquad \left[\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right]$$