{	`\lbrace`	[	`\lbrack`	⌈	`\lceil`
{	`\{`	]	`\rbrack`	⌉	`\rceil`
}	`\rbrace`	⟨	`\langle`	⌊	`\lfloor`
}	`\}`	⟩	`\rangle`	⌋	`\rfloor`

These commands produce left and right delimiters. Mathematicians use delimiters to indicate the boundaries between parts of a formula. Left delimiters are also called "openings", and right delimiters are also called "closings". Openings and closings are two of TEX's classes of math symbols. TEX puts different amounts of space around different classes of math symbols. You might expect the space that TEX puts around openings and closings to be symmetrical, but in fact it isn't.

Some left and right delimiters have more than one command that you can use to produce them:

- '{' (`\lbrace` and `\{`)
- '}' (`\rbrace` and `\}`)
- '[' (`\lbrack` and '`[`')
- ']' (`\rbrack` and '`]`')

You can also use the left and right bracket characters (in either form) outside of math mode.

In addition to these commands, TEX treats '`(`' as a left delimiter and '`)`' as a right delimiter.

You can have TEX choose the size for a delimiter by using `\left` and `\right` (p. '`\left`'). Alternatively, you can get a delimiter of a specific size by using one of the `\big`x commands (see `\big` et al., p. '`\big`').

Example:

```
The set $\{\,x \mid x>0\,\}$ is empty.
```

produces:

The set $\{\,x \mid x>0\,\}$ is empty.