

`\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
 $\{m \abovewithdelims {\backslash} 2pt n\}$ 

```

produces:

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