

`\delimiterfactor` [*<number>* parameter]
`\delimitershortfall` [*<number>* parameter]

These parameters together tell T_EX how the height of a delimiter should be related to the vertical size of the subformula with which the delimiter is associated. `\delimiterfactor` gives the minimum ratio of the delimiter size to the vertical size of the subformula, and `\delimitershortfall` gives the maximum by which the height of the delimiter will be reduced from that of the vertical size of the subformula.

Suppose that the box containing the subformula has height h and depth d , and let $y = 2 \max(h, d)$. Let the value of `\delimiterfactor` be f and the value of `\delimitershortfall` be δ . Then T_EX takes the minimum delimiter size to be at least $y \cdot f/1000$ and at least $y - \delta$. In particular, if `\delimiterfactor` is exactly 1000 then T_EX will try to make a delimiter at least as tall as the formula to which it is attached. See page 152 and page 446 (Rule 19) of *The T_EXbook* for the exact details of how T_EX uses these parameters. Plain T_EX sets `\delimiterfactor` to 901 and `\delimitershortfall` to 5pt.