Small Bracket :
The Distributive Property states that $a(b+c) = ab + ac$,for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$
Square Bracket :
the equivalence class of a is $[a]$.
Curly Brackets :
The set A is defined to be $\{1, 2, 3\}$.
Dollar sign :
The movie ticket cost $11.50.
Use Case of left and right
in small bracket

$$2\left(\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right)$$

in curly bracket

$$2\left\{\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right\}$$

in square bracket

$$2\left[\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right]$$

in ¡¿ bracket

$$2\left\langle\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right\rangle$$

or using rangle and langle

$$2\left\langle\frac{1}{x^2-1}\right\rangle$$

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=1}$$

complex fraction

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)}\right)$$

table :

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	10	11	12	13	14

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	12	13	14

Table 1: These values represent the function of x

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$x > 0$	The function $f(x)$ is increasing.

Table 2: the relationship between the f and f'

Arrays :

$$5x^2\text{place your words here} \tag{1}$$
$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{2}$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$5x^2\text{place your words here} \tag{4}$$
$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3 \tag{5}$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$5x^2\text{place your words here}$$
$$5x^2 - 9 = x + 3$$
$$5x^2 - x - 12 = 0$$