The Greek Alphabet

A, α:	Alpha	**N**, ν:	Nu (pr. new)
B, β:	Beta (pr. bee-ta or bay-ta)	**Ξ**, ξ:	Xi (pr. k-sigh)
Γ, γ:	Gamma	**O**, o:	Omicron
Δ, δ:	Delta	**Π**,π:	Pi
E, ε:	Epsilon (pr. ep′see-lon or ep-sigh′-lon)	**P**, ρ:	Rho (pr. row)
Z, ζ:	Zeta (pr. zee-ta)	**Σ**, σ:	Sigma
H, η:	Eta (pr. ee-ta or eh-ta)	**T**, τ:	Tau (pr. to rhyme with cow)
Θ, θ:	Theta (pr. thee-ta or thay-ta)	**Υ**, υ:	Upsilon
I, ι:	Iota	**Φ**, φ:	Phi (pr. fie or fee)
K, κ:	Kappa	**X**, χ:	Chi (pr. as in sky, occasionally chai)
Λ, λ:	Lambda	**Ψ**, ψ:	Psi (pr. p-sigh)
M, μ:	Mu (pr. mew)	**Ω**, ω:	Omega (pr. o′mega or o-mee′-ga)

Almost all the Greek letters which are not already used in Roman alphabet versions are used in mathematics, sometimes following conventions (e.g. θ for angles, Σ for summation) that are well-accepted but, even for π, never exclusive. There is one variation in common use: the ϵ version of Epsilon used, in stylised form, $\in$, to stand for set membership (see Symbols).

The only other non-Roman letter in common use in mathematics is the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet $\aleph$ (pr. ah-lef) to denote infinite cardinals (see Glossary).

Web links: www.greek-language.com/alphabet/, www.jewfaq.org/alephbet.htm