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☞	α	\alpha	μ	\mu	σ \sigma
	β	\beta	ν	\nu	ς \varsigma
	χ	\chi	ω	\omega	Σ \Sigma
	δ	\delta	Ω	\Omega	τ \tau
	Δ	\Delta	ϕ	\phi	θ \theta
	ϵ	\epsilon	φ	\varphi	ϑ \vartheta
	ε	\varepsilon	Φ	\Phi	Θ \Theta
	η	\eta	π	\pi	υ \upsilon
	γ	\gamma	ϖ	\varpi	Υ \Upsilon
	Γ	\Gamma	Π	\Pi	ξ \xi
	ι	\iota	ψ	\psi	Ξ \Xi
	κ	\kappa	Ψ	\Psi	ζ \zeta
	λ	\lambda	ρ	\rho	
	Λ	\Lambda	ϱ	\varrho	

These commands produce Greek letters suitable for mathematics. You can only use them within a math formula, so if you need a Greek letter within ordinary text you must enclose it in dollar signs (`$`). TEX does not have commands for Greek letters that look like their roman counterparts, since you can get them by using those roman counterparts. For example, you can get a lowercase omicron in a formula by writing the letter 'o', i.e., '`{\rm o}`' or an uppercase beta ('B') by writing '`{\rm B}`'.

Don't confuse the following letters:

- `\upsilon` ('υ'), `{\rm v}` ('v'), and `\nu` ('ν').
- `\varsigma` ('ς') and `\zeta` ('ζ').

You can get slanted capital Greek letters by using the math italic (`\mit`) font.

TEX treats Greek letters as ordinary symbols when it's figuring how much space to put around them.

Example:

```
If $\rho$ and $\theta$ are both positive, then $f(\theta)
-{\mit \Gamma}_{\theta} < f(\rho)-{\mit \Gamma}_{\rho}$.
```

produces:

If ρ and θ are both positive, then $f(\theta) - \mit\Gamma_\theta < f(\rho) - \mit\Gamma_\rho$.