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

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 (\$). T_EX 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` (‘v’), `\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.

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

Example:

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

produces:

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