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 $f(\theta) - \mit\Gamma_\theta < f(\rho) - \mit\Gamma_\rho$.