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$\alpha$	<code>\alpha</code>	$\mu$	<code>\mu</code>	$\sigma$	<code>\sigma</code>
$\beta$	<code>\beta</code>	$\nu$	<code>\nu</code>	$\varsigma$	<code>\varsigma</code>
$\chi$	<code>\chi</code>	$\omega$	<code>\omega</code>	$\Sigma$	<code>\Sigma</code>
$\delta$	<code>\delta</code>	$\Omega$	<code>\Omega</code>	$\tau$	<code>\tau</code>
$\Delta$	<code>\Delta</code>	$\phi$	<code>\phi</code>	$\theta$	<code>\theta</code>
$\epsilon$	<code>\epsilon</code>	$\varphi$	<code>\varphi</code>	$\vartheta$	<code>\vartheta</code>
$\varepsilon$	<code>\varepsilon</code>	$\Phi$	<code>\Phi</code>	$\Theta$	<code>\Theta</code>
$\eta$	<code>\eta</code>	$\pi$	<code>\pi</code>	$\upsilon$	<code>\upsilon</code>
$\gamma$	<code>\gamma</code>	$\varpi$	<code>\varpi</code>	$\Upsilon$	<code>\Upsilon</code>
$\Gamma$	<code>\Gamma</code>	$\Pi$	<code>\Pi</code>	$\xi$	<code>\xi</code>
$\iota$	<code>\iota</code>	$\psi$	<code>\psi</code>	$\Xi$	<code>\Xi</code>
$\kappa$	<code>\kappa</code>	$\Psi$	<code>\Psi</code>	$\zeta$	<code>\zeta</code>
$\lambda$	<code>\lambda</code>	$\rho$	<code>\rho</code>		
$\Lambda$	<code>\Lambda</code>	$\varrho$	<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<sub>E</sub>X 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` (‘ $\upsilon$ ’), `\rm v` (‘v’), and `\nu` (‘ $\nu$ ’).
- `\varsigma` (‘ $\varsigma$ ’) and `\zeta` (‘ $\zeta$ ’).

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

T<sub>E</sub>X 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  $\rho$  and  $\theta$  are both positive, then  $f(\theta) - \Gamma_\theta < f(\rho) - \Gamma_\rho$ .