

The Greek Alphabet

CAP / lower	Name & Description
A α	ALPHA (AL-fuh) First letter of the Greek alphabet.
B β	BETA (BAY-tuh)
Γ γ	GAMMA (GAM-uh)
Δ δ	DELTA (DEL-tuh)
E ε, ε	EPSILON (EP-sil-on) The second form of the lower case epsilon is used as the “set membership” symbol.
Z ζ	ZETA (ZAY-tuh)
H η	ETA (AY-tuh)
Θ θ	THETA (THAY-tuh)
I ι	IOTA (eye-OH-tuh)
K κ	KAPPA (KAP-uh)
Λ λ	LAMBDA (LAM-duh)
M μ	MU (MYOO)
N ν	NU (NOO)
Ξ ξ	XI (KS-EYE)
O ο	OMICRON (OM-i-KRON) Rarely used because it looks like an ‘o.’

Π π

PI (PIE) The lower-case Pi is universally used to represent that number which is the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. The upper-case Pi is used as the “product” symbol.

Ρ ρ

RHO (ROW)

Σ σ,ς

SIGMA (SIG-muh) The capital Sigma is used as the “summation” symbol.

Τ τ

TAU (TAU)

Υ υ

UPSILON (OOP-s|-LON)

Φ φ,ϕ

PHI (FEE) The two versions of lower-case Phi are used interchangeably.

Χ χ

CHI (K-EYE)

Ψ ψ

PSI (SIGH)

Ω ω

OMEGA (oh-MAY-guh) Last letter of the Greek alphabet.