

The Greek Alphabet in LaTeX

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α	<code>\alpha</code>	A
β	<code>\beta</code>	B
γ	<code>\gamma</code>	Γ
δ	<code>\delta</code>	Δ
ϵ, ε	<code>\epsilon</code>	E
ζ	<code>\zeta</code>	Z
η	<code>\eta</code>	H
θ, ϑ	<code>\theta</code>	Θ
ι	<code>\iota</code>	I
κ, \varkappa	<code>\kappa</code>	K
λ	<code>\lambda</code>	Λ
μ	<code>\mu</code>	M
ν	<code>\nu</code>	N
ξ	<code>\xi</code>	Ξ
\omicron	<code>[omicron]</code>	O
π, ϖ	<code>\pi</code>	Π
ρ, ϱ	<code>\rho</code>	P
σ, ς	<code>\sigma</code>	Σ
τ	<code>\tau</code>	T
υ	<code>\upsilon</code>	Υ
ϕ, φ	<code>\phi</code>	Φ
χ	<code>\chi</code>	X
ψ	<code>\psi</code>	Ψ
ω	<code>\omega</code>	Ω

Capital letters on the right-hand side are obtained by capitalizing the LaTeX command for the lowercase version. Capital letters in alternate color are exceptions which have no LaTeX commands. Instead, use their Roman counterparts. For example, to produce a capital chi simply type `X`. This also applies for the lowercase omicron.

When two versions of the lowercase letter are available, a `\var` prefix can be added to obtain the second version. For example, the two versions of epsilon are `\epsilon` and `\varepsilon`.

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