

The Greek Alphabet

A, α:	Alpha	N, ν:	Nu (pr. new)
B, β:	Beta (pr. bee-ta or bay-ta)	Ξ, ξ:	Xi (pr. k-sigh)
Γ, γ:	Gamma	O, \omicron:	Omicron
Δ, δ:	Delta	Π, π:	Pi
E, ϵ:	Epsilon (pr. ep'see-lon or ep-sigh'-lon)	P, ρ:	Rho (pr. row)
Z, ζ:	Zeta (pr. zee-ta)	Σ, σ:	Sigma
H, η:	Eta (pr. ee-ta or eh-ta)	T, τ:	Tau (pr. to rhyme with cow)
Θ, θ:	Theta (pr. thee-ta or thay-ta)	Υ, υ:	Upsilon
I, ι:	Iota	Φ, φ:	Phi (pr. fie or fee)
K, κ:	Kappa	X, χ:	Chi (pr. as in sky, occasionally chai)
Λ, λ:	Lambda	Ψ, ψ:	Psi (pr. p-sigh)
M, μ:	Mu (pr. mew)	Ω, ω:	Omega (pr. o'mega or o-mee'-ga)

Almost all the Greek letters which are not already used in Roman alphabet versions are used in mathematics, sometimes following conventions (e.g. θ for angles, Σ for summation) that are well-accepted but, even for π , never exclusive. There is one variation in common use: the ϵ version of Epsilon used, in stylised form, \in , to stand for set membership (see [Symbols](#)).

The only other non-Roman letter in common use in mathematics is the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet \aleph (pr. ah-lef) to denote infinite cardinals (see [Glossary](#)).

Web links: <http://www.greek-language.com/alphabet/>, <http://www.jewfaq.org/alephbet.htm>