

The Greek Alphabet

lower	L ^A T _E X	upper
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	<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

Notes:

1. The L^AT_EX commands are the same as the Greek names for the letters.
2. Letters in light blue do not have L^AT_EX commands because they look the same as roman letters.
3. When there are two versions of a Greek letter, the second is formed by prepending `var` to the L^AT_EX command.