
Printing of symbols

In accordance with international standards, symbols for physical quantities and symbols for numerical values are printed in *italic (sloping)* type in the Latin and Greek alphabets, while descriptive subscripts and numerical subscripts are printed in roman (upright) type. For reference, the two sets of symbols as used in the printing of this *Handbook* are reproduced below.

Note that in particular the difference between ν , ν and ν is small.

Italic type Latin alphabet

<i>a, A</i>	<i>h, H</i>	<i>o, O</i>	<i>v, V</i>
<i>b, B</i>	<i>i, I</i>	<i>p, P</i>	<i>w, W</i>
<i>c, C</i>	<i>j, J</i>	<i>q, Q</i>	<i>x, X</i>
<i>d, D</i>	<i>k, K</i>	<i>r, R</i>	<i>y, Y</i>
<i>e, E</i>	<i>l, L</i>	<i>s, S</i>	<i>z, Z</i>
<i>f, F</i>	<i>m, M</i>	<i>t, T</i>	
<i>g, G</i>	<i>n, N</i>	<i>u, U</i>	

Italic type Greek alphabet

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