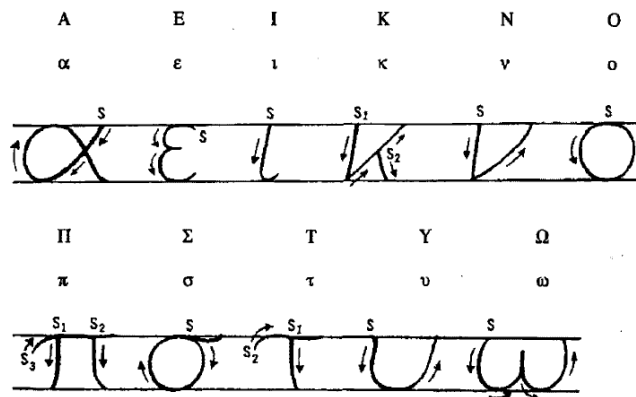


Griechisches Alphabet

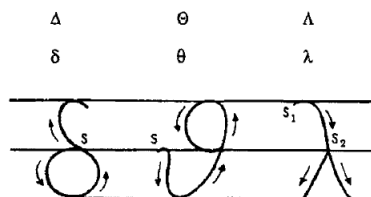
Alpha: $A \alpha$	Beta: $B \beta$	Gamma: $\Gamma \gamma$	Delta: $\Delta \delta$	Epsilon: $E \epsilon, \varepsilon$	Zeta: $Z \zeta$
Eta: $H \eta$	Theta: $\Theta \theta, \vartheta$	Iota: $I \iota$	Kappa: $K \kappa, \varkappa$	Lambda: $\Lambda \lambda$	My: $M \mu$
Ny: $N \nu$	Xi: $\Xi \xi$	Omikron: $O \omicron$	Pi: $\Pi \pi$	Rho: $P \rho, \varrho$	Sigma: $\Sigma \sigma, \varsigma$
Tau: $T \tau$	Ypsilon: $\Upsilon \upsilon$	Phi: $\Phi \phi, \varphi$	Chi: $X \chi$	Psi: $\Psi \psi$	Omega: $\Omega \omega$

Strichführung

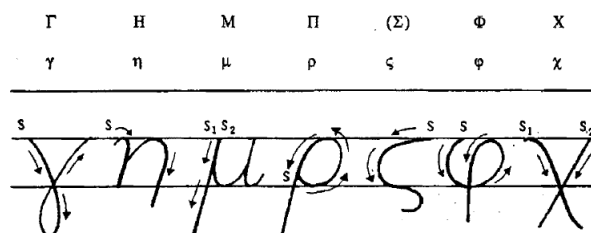
- WikiHow.com: <https://www.wikihow.com/Write-the-Greek-Alphabet>
- Siehe Abb. 1.1 (Quelle: Athenaza via Twitter @LRNR, 25.05.20, 12:46 pm)



(2) Three of the Greek small letters rest on the line of writing but are twice as high as the letters in group 1:



(3) Seven of the Greek small letters rest on the line of writing and extend below it, but do not extend above the letters of group 1:



(4) Four of the Greek small letters extend both above and below the line of writing:

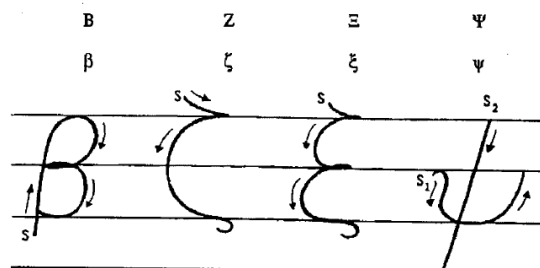


Abb. 1.1: Strichführung griechische Buchstaben