Произношение греческих букв по-английски

Символ	Буква	Произношение	Русский.вариант
Αα	Alpha	/ˈælfə/	альфа
Ββ	Beta	/ˈbiːtə, ˈ beɪtə/	бета
Γγ	Gamma	/ˈgæmə/	гамма
Δδ	Delta	/ˈdeltə/	дельта
Εε	Epsilon	/ˈepsəˌlɒn/	эпсилон
Ζζ	Zeta	/ziːtə, ˈzeɪtə/	дзета
Ηη	Eta	/ˈiːtə, ˈeɪtə/	эта
Θθ	Theta	/ˈθiːtə, ˈθeɪtə/	тэта
Ιι	Iota	/aɪˈəʊtə/	иота
Κχ	Kappa	/ˈkæpə/	каппа
Λλ	Lambda	/ˈlæmbə/	ламбда
Μμ	Mu	/ˈmjuː/	ми (мю)
Νν	Nu	/njuː,nuː/	ни (ню)
Ξξ	Xi	/zaɪ, ksaɪ/	кси
Οο	Omicron	/ˈəʊməˌkrɒn, ˈɒmɪkrɒn	омикрон
Ππ	Pi	/paɪ/	пи
Ρρ	Rho	/rəʊ/	ро
Σσ	Sigma	/ˈsɪgmə/	сигма
Ττ	Tau	/taʊ/	тау
Υυ	Upsilon	/ˈʌpsəˌlɒn, ˈjʊpsln/	ипсилон
Φφ	Phi	/faɪ/	фи
Χχ	Chi	/kaɪ/	хи
Ψψ	Psi	/saɪ, psaɪ/	пси
Ωω	Omega	/əʊˈmɪgə, əʊˈmegə/	омега

+	plus / and
-	minus / take away
±	plus or minus / approximately
×	(is) multiplied by / times
:	(is) divided by
=	is equal to / equals
≠	is not equal to / does not equal to
≤	is more than or equal to
≥	is less than or equal to
>	less than
<	more than
∞	infinity
%	per 'cent
=>	implies
√	(square) root
$\sqrt[3]{}$	cube root
x^2	/eks/ squared
x^3	/eks/ cubed
x^4	/eks/ to the power of four
∫	the integral of
∠	angle
′	minute
″	second
°	degree
$\log_e$	natural logarithm or logarithm to the base

3:9 :: 4:16 three is to nine, as four is to sixteen

Ex. 9. Practise the fractional numerals.

a) Простые дроби.

Model: $^1/_2$ — a (one) half
$^1/_3$ — a (one) third
$^2/_3$ — two thirds
$1^1/_2$ — one and a half
$2\ ^2/_3$ — two and two thirds

$^1/_4$, $^2/_5$, $1^1/_6$, $10^1/_2$, $7^6/_8$, $12^1/_3$, $15^3/_4$, $3^1/_5$, $6^1/_{12}$, $4^1/_{10}$

b) Десятичные дроби.

Model: 0.1 — nought point one
0.01 — nought point nought one (point nought one)
2.54 — two point five four

0.2, 0.15, 1.25, 0.001, 3.42, 52.03, 0.14, 0.7

c) Проценты.

Model: 3% — three per cent (*Latin* — pro centum)
$^2/_5$% — two fifths per cent
0.1% — nought point one per cent

1%, 7%, 25%, 0.2%, $^1/_5$%, 27.3%, 81.357%, 16.5%

Произношение некоторых имен собственных, единиц измерения, сочетаний

Angstrom A.J.(1814-1874)	/ˈæŋstrəm/	Angstrom unit
Arrhenius S. (1859-1927)	/ɑːˈreɪniːəs/	
Avogadro A. (1770-1856)	/ˌævəʊˈgɑːdrəʊ/	Avogadro number
Becquerel H. (1852 -1908)	/ˈbekərəl/	
Berzelium (1779-1848)	/bəˈziːliəs/	
Bohr N. (1885-1962	/bɔː/	
Boyle R. (1627 -1691)	/bɔɪl/	
Bunsen R.W. (1811-1899)	/ˈbʌnsən/	Bunsen burner
Cavendish H.(1731-1810)	/ˈkævəndɪʃ/	
Celsius A. (1701 -1744)	/ˈselsiəs/	
Chadwick J.I (1891- 1974).	/ˈtʃædwɪk/	
Curie M (1867 -1934)	/ˈkjʊəri/	curie
Dalton J. (1766-1844)	/ˈdɔːltən/	D. law of combination, D. atomic theory
Davy H. (1776-1829)	/ˈdeɪvɪ/	Davy lamp
Doppler C. (1803-1853)	/ˈdɒplə/	Doppler effect
Edison M. (1847-1931)	/ˈedɪsən/	
Eistein A. (1879-1955)	/ˈaɪnstaɪn/	
Fahrenheit D.G. (1686-1736)	/ˌfærənˈhaɪt/	F. scale
Faraday M. !1791-1867)	/ˈfærədeɪ/	Faraday number
Fermi H. (1901-1954)	/ˈfɜːmi/	
Galvani L. (1737-1798)	/gælˈvæni/	
Huygens C. (1629-1695)	/ˈhaɪgəns/	
Joule J.P (1818-1889)	/ˈdʒuːl/	Joule second, joule
Lewis G.N. (1875 -1946)	/ˈluːɪ s/	Lewis structure (a dot)
Planck M. (1858 -1947)	/plæŋk/	Plank constant
Roentgen W.C. (1875 -1923)	/ˈrɒntgən/	Roentgen, R, r.
Rutherford E. (1871-1937)	/ˈrʌðəfəd/	
Van der Waals J.D. (1837-1923)	/ˌvændə ˈwɔːlz/	Van der Waals forces
Volta A. (1775-1827)	/ˈvəʊltə/	Volt, voltmeter
Watt (1736-1819)	/wɒt/	watt