2) Space inversion

$$\gamma_0 \to \gamma'_0 = \gamma_0 , \quad \gamma_r \to \gamma'_r = -\gamma_r , \quad r = 1,2,3$$

$$\theta_1 \to \tfrac{1}{2}(\gamma_0 - \gamma_3) = \bar{\theta}_1 ,$$

$$\theta_2 \to \tfrac{1}{2}(-\gamma_1 - i\gamma_2) = -\theta_2$$

$$\bar{\theta}_1 \to \tfrac{1}{2}(\gamma_0 + \gamma_3) = \theta_1$$

$$\bar{\theta}_2 \to \tfrac{1}{2}(-\gamma_1 + i\gamma_2) = -\bar{\theta}_2$$

A spinor of the first left ideal transforms as

> This is a spinor of the 3rd left ideal

$$(\underbrace{\psi^{11}\underline{1} + \psi^{21}\theta_1\theta_2}_{L} + \underbrace{\psi^{31}\theta_1 + \psi^{41}\theta_2}_{R})\,\bar{\theta}_1\bar{\theta}_2 \to (\underbrace{-\psi^{11}1 + \psi^{21}\bar{\theta}_1\theta_2}_{R} \underbrace{-\psi^{31}\bar{\theta}_1 + \psi^{41}\theta_2}_{L})\,\theta_1\bar{\theta}_2$$

A left handed spinor of the *first ideal* transforms into a right handed spinor of the *third ideal*.