In general, under *space inversion*, the matrix of the spinor basis elements

$$\xi_{\alpha i} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & \bar{\theta}_1 f_3 & \theta_1 f_4 \\ \theta_1\theta_2 f_1 & \bar{\theta}_1\bar{\theta}_2 f_2 & \theta_2 f_3 & \bar{\theta}_2 f_4 \\ \theta_1 f_1 & \bar{\theta}_1 f_2 & f_3 & f_4 \\ \theta_2 f_1 & \bar{\theta}_2 f_2 & \bar{\theta}_1\theta_2 f_3 & \theta_1\bar{\theta}_2 f_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

transforms into

$$\xi'_{\alpha i} = \begin{pmatrix} -f_3 & -f_4 & -\theta_1 f_1 & -\bar{\theta}_1 f_2 \\ \bar{\theta}_1\theta_2 f_3 & \theta_1\bar{\theta}_2 f_4 & \theta_2 f_1 & \bar{\theta}_2 f_2 \\ -\bar{\theta}_1 f_3 & -\theta_1 f_4 & -f_1 & -f_2 \\ \theta_2 f_3 & \bar{\theta}_2 f_4 & \theta_1\theta_2 f_1 & \bar{\theta}_1\bar{\theta}_2 f_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix of components

$$\psi^{\alpha i} = \begin{pmatrix} \psi^{11} & \psi^{12} & \psi^{13} & \psi^{14} \\ \psi^{21} & \psi^{22} & \psi^{23} & \psi^{24} \\ \psi^{31} & \psi^{32} & \psi^{33} & \psi^{34} \\ \psi^{41} & \psi^{42} & \psi^{43} & \psi^{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

transforms into

$$\psi'^{\alpha i} = \begin{pmatrix} -\psi^{33} & -\psi^{34} & -\psi^{31} & -\psi^{32} \\ \psi^{43} & \psi^{44} & \psi^{41} & \psi^{42} \\ -\psi^{13} & -\psi^{14} & -\psi^{11} & -\psi^{12} \\ \psi^{23} & \psi^{24} & \psi^{21} & \psi^{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

The spinor of the 1st ideal transforms into the spinor of the 3rd ideal