a convex proper cone since for $h_1>0$, $h_2>0$, $\phi_1 \in E_+^p$, $\phi_2 \in E_+^p$ we have

$$h_1\phi_1 + h_2\phi_2 \in E_+^p .$$

⌈ $(h_1\phi_1+h_2\phi_2) \wedge (i\alpha_1 \wedge \overline{\alpha_1}) \wedge \cdots \wedge (i\alpha_{n-p} \wedge \overline{\alpha_{n-p}}) = l(h_1\phi_1+h_2\phi_2, L^{n-p})$
$\tau_n = \{ l(h_1\phi_1, L^{n-p}) + h_2 l(\phi_2, L^{n-p}) \} \tau_n$ ⌋

One has $E_+^n = \{ a\tau_n \}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^+$.
Let us put

$$E_+ = \sum_{p=0}^{n} E_+^p .$$

(2) In order that ϕ belong to E_+^1 it is necessary and sufficient that there is an admissible basis $(\omega, \overline{\omega})$ in which ϕ can be expressed as follows:

$$\phi = i \sum_1^q s_j \, \omega_j \wedge \overline{\omega_j} , \quad 1 \le q \le n, \quad s_i \in \mathbb{R}^+ \qquad (6).$$

⌈ ($\Rightarrow$) Let $\{\omega_1, \cdots \omega_n, \overline{\omega_1}, \cdots \overline{\omega_n}\}$ be a basis for E_{2n}.

$\Rightarrow \quad \phi = i \sum s_j \, \omega_j \wedge \overline{\omega_j}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \phi \wedge (i\,\omega_1 \wedge \overline{\omega_1}) \wedge \cdots \wedge (i\,\omega_{n-1} \wedge \overline{\omega_{n-1}})$

$= i^n s_n \, \omega_1 \wedge \overline{\omega_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge (\omega_{n-1} \wedge \overline{\omega_{n-1}}) \wedge (\omega_n \wedge \overline{\omega_n})$

$= s_n \; i(\omega_1 \wedge \overline{\omega_1}) \wedge \cdots \wedge (i\,\omega_n \wedge \overline{\omega_n}) = s_n \tau_n$

$\Rightarrow s_n \in \mathbb{R}^+ \Rightarrow \cdots$ Similarly, we get $s_i \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

($\Leftarrow$) If $\phi = i \sum s_j \omega_j' \wedge \overline{\omega_j'}$ for some admissible basis $(\omega', \overline{\omega}')$, then. $\omega_k' = \sum C_k^j \omega_k$.

$\Rightarrow \quad \phi = i \sum s_j \, \omega_j' \wedge \overline{\omega_j}' = i \sum s_j \, C_j^k \omega_j \wedge \overline{C_j^k} \, \overline{\omega_j} =$