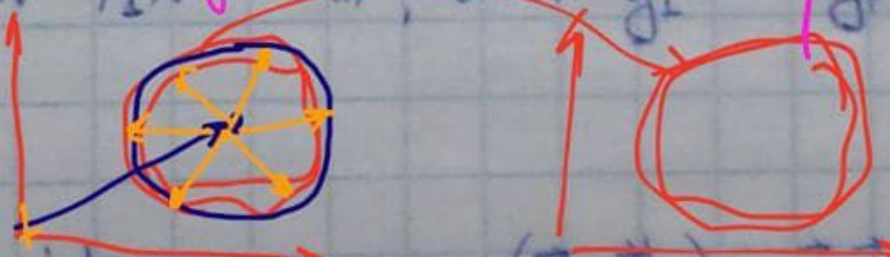
complement of $\vec{c}_1$ in $\vec{x}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \vec{x}_m$, and $\vec{y}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \vec{y}_p$ to $\vec{d}_1 \lrcorner (\vec{y}_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \vec{y}_p)$.



As a result, we will obtain a pair $(\vec{c}_2, \vec{d}_2)$; $\vec{c}_1\vec{c}_2 = \vec{c}_1 \wedge \vec{c}_2$, $\vec{d}_1\vec{d}_2 = \vec{d}_1 \wedge \vec{d}_2$. Steps 2-4 then can be repeated once again and again, up to $\min\{m,p\}$ times in total.

6. Statement: this process is equivalent to Canonical Correlation Analysis (GA vs PLS)

more precisely, $\vec{c}_i = X\vec{a}_i$, $\vec{d}_i = Y\vec{b}_i$ $(i = 1 \dots l \le \min\{m,p\})$,

where pairs $(\vec{a}_i, \vec{b}_i)$ are obtained in CCA $\equiv$ PLS