```
% Grahm-Schmidt Orthogonalization-4
% Name: Sachin Chauhan
% Roll# 23SP06007
% Course: Advanced Communication Laboratory
clc;
clear global;
close all;
u1=[3,-2,-1]%inital basis vectors
u2=[-2,-1,3]%inital basis vectors
u=[u1;u2];
phi=[];%new basis vectors
phi(1,:)=u1/calc_norm(u1,u1);
f_tilda=u2-(innerProduct(phi(1,:),u2).*phi(1,:));
phi(2,:)=f_tilda/calc_norm(f_tilda,f_tilda);
w1=phi(1,:)
w2=phi(2,:)
%user defined function for calculating norm
function norm=calc_norm(s1,s2)
            % v=s1.*s2
             norm=sqrt(innerProduct(s1,s2));
end
%user defined function for calculating innerproduct of two signals
function inner_prod=innerProduct(v,u)
              \\ \text{inner\_prod} = 2*((v(1)*u(1)) + (v(2)*u(2)) + (v(3)*u(3))) \\ + (v(1)*u(2)) + (v(2)*u(1)) + (v(2)*u(3)) \\ + (v(3)*u(2)) + (v(3)*u(1)) + (v(1)*u(3)); \\ \text{inner\_prod} = 2*((v(1)*u(1)) + (v(2)*u(2)) + (v(3)*u(3))) \\ + (v(1)*u(2)) + (v(2)*u(3)) \\ + (v(3)*u(2)) + (v(3)*u(3)) \\ + (v(3)*u(3)) + (v(3)*u(3)) + (v(3)*u(3)) + (v(3)*u(3)) \\ + (v(3)*u(3)) + (v(3)*u(3)) + (v(3)*u(3)) + (v(3)*u(3)) \\ + (v(3)*u(3)) + (v(3)*u(3)) + (v(3)*u(3)
             % inner_prod
end
u1 =
                3
                                -2
                                                -1
u2 =
             -2
                            -1
                                                3
w1 =
            0.8018 -0.5345 -0.2673
w2 =
          -0.1543 -0.6172 0.7715
```

Published with MATLAB® R2023a