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Question 3
function main
  clear all;
  close all;
  clc;
  n = 200;
  rng(0); % seed random number generator
  x = rand(n,1);
  z = zeros(n,1);
  k = n*0.4;
  rp = randperm(n);
  outlier_subset = rp(1:k);
  z(outlier_subset)=1; % outliers
  y = (1-z).*(10*x + 5 + randn(n,1)) + z.*(20 - 20*x + 10*randn(n,1));
  % plot data and true line
  scatter(x,y,'b')
  hold on
  t = 0:0.01:1;
  plot(t,10*t+5,'k')
  % add your code for ordinary least squares below
  [w_ols, b_ols] = OLS(x, y);
  plot(t, w_ols*t + b_ols, 'g--');
  % add your code for the robust regression MM algorithm below
  [w_rob, b_rob] = roblr(x, y);
  plot(t, w_rob*t + b_rob, 'r:')
  legend('data','true line','least squares','robust')
end
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
function [w,b] = wls(xtr, ytr,c)
  %Function to implement weighted linear regression
  %xtr is the input feature vector, ytr is the output vector and c is the
  % vector of weights
  xtr = [ones(size(xtr, 1), 1) xtr];
  theta = (xtr' * diag(c) * xtr) \setminus (xtr' * diag(c) * ytr);
  b = theta(1);
  w = theta(2:end);
function [w_rob, b_rob] = roblr(x, y)
%Function to implement robust linear regression
% x is the input feature vector and y is the output vector
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[n, p] = size(x);
  xtr = [ones(n, 1) x];
  theta = zeros(p+1, 1);
  for iter = 1:50
    r = y - xtr * theta;
    repeat_term = (1+r.^2).^0.5;
    rho_old = repeat_term - 1;
    obj_old = sum(rho_old)/n;
    weight_vector = r./(repeat_term);
    [w_new, b_new] = wls(x, y, weight_vector);
    theta = [b_new w_new]';
    r_new = y - xtr *theta;
    repeat_term_new = (1+r_new.^2).^0.5;
    obj_new = sum(repeat_term_new - 1)/n;
         if abs(obj_new - obj_old) < 1e-6
       break
    end
  end
  w_rob = w_new;
  b_rob = b_new;
end
function [w, b] = OLS(xtr, ytr)
  %implements ordinary linear regression here
  %xtr is the input feature vector and ytr is the input feature vector
  xtr = [ones(size(xtr, 1),1) xtr];
  theta = (xtr' * xtr) \setminus (xtr' * ytr);
  b = theta(1);
  w = theta(2:end);
end
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