

**Question 1****1 pts** $\mathbb{E}(a_p)$ for $p = 1, \dots, N/2 - 1$ is

☐ $2/N$

☐ 1

☐ 0

**Question 2****1 pts** $\text{Var}(a_p)$ for $p = 1, \dots, N/2 - 1$ is

☐ $\frac{2\sigma^2}{N}$

☐ $\frac{4\sigma^2}{N}$

☐ $\frac{4\sigma^2}{N^2}$



Question 3

1 pts

$\mathbb{E}(I(\omega_p))$ for $p = 1, \dots, N/2 - 1$ is

☐ 0

☐ $\frac{N\sigma^2}{4\pi}$

☐ $\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi}$



Question 4

1 pts

$\text{Var}(I(\omega_p))$ for $p = 1, \dots, N/2 - 1$ is

☐ $\frac{\sigma^4}{4\pi}$

☐ $\frac{\sigma^4}{\pi^2}$

☐ $\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi}$

**Question 5****1 pts**

Based on the results obtained in Problem 5 on the worksheet, we conclude that here the periodogram is

- ☐ an unbiased and consistent estimator of the spectrum
- ☐ unbiased but not a consistent estimator of the spectrum
- ☐ biased but a consistent estimator of the spectrum
- ☐ biased and not a consistent estimator of the spectrum

**Question 6****1 pts**

As N grows large, the distribution of $2\pi I(\omega_p)/\sigma^2$

- ☐ remains unchanged
- ☐ becomes more heavy-tailed
- ☐ becomes more light-tailed