

	<b>Question 1</b>	1 pts
<p><math>\mathbb{E}(a_p)</math> for <math>p = 1, \dots, N/2 - 1</math> is</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>2/N</math></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0</p>		

	<b>Question 2</b>	1 pts
<p><math>\text{Var}(a_p)</math> for <math>p = 1, \dots, N/2 - 1</math> is</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>\frac{2\sigma^2}{N}</math></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>\frac{4\sigma^2}{N}</math></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>\frac{4\sigma^2}{N^2}</math></p>		

<input type="checkbox"/> Question 3	1 pts
<p><math>\mathbb{E}(I(\omega_p))</math> for <math>p = 1, \dots, N/2 - 1</math> is</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p><input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>\frac{N\sigma^2}{4\pi}</math></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi}</math></p>	

<input type="checkbox"/> Question 4	1 pts
<p><math>\text{Var}(I(\omega_p))</math> for <math>p = 1, \dots, N/2 - 1</math> is</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>\frac{\sigma^4}{4\pi}</math></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>\frac{\sigma^4}{\pi^2}</math></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <math>\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi}</math></p>	

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Question 5</b>	1 pts
Based on the results obtained in Problem 5 on the worksheet, we conclude that here the periodogram is		
<input type="radio"/>	an unbiased and consistent estimator of the spectrum	
<input type="radio"/>	unbiased but not a consistent estimator of the spectrum	
<input type="radio"/>	biased but a consistent estimator of the spectrum	
<input type="radio"/>	biased and not a consistent estimator of the spectrum	

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Question 6</b>	1 pts
As $N$ grows large, the distribution of $2\pi I(\omega_p)/\sigma^2$		
<input type="radio"/>	remains unchanged	
<input type="radio"/>	becomes more heavy-tailed	
<input type="radio"/>	becomes more light-tailed	