$$\Theta_{i}$$
 is an unbiased estimator of  $\Theta$ 

2.  $E(\Theta_{2}) = E(\max(X_{1}, ..., X_{n})) = E(X_{i})$  where  $i$  is an integer  $|x| \le n$ 
 $= \frac{0+\theta}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2} \neq 0$ 

N Oz is a biased estimator of O

1.  $E(\tilde{\beta}_i) = E(2\bar{X}) = 2E(\bar{X}) = 2E(\frac{1}{h}\sum_{i=1}^{h}X_i)$ 

 $=\frac{2}{n}E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right)=\frac{2}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(E\left(X_{i}\right)\right)=\frac{2}{n}n\left(\frac{O+b}{2}\right)$ 

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 $= 2\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right) = \Theta$ 

3.  $Var(\overset{\sim}{\theta}_{1}) = Var(2\overline{x})$ 

 $= 2^2 \text{Var}(\overline{x})$ 

 $= 4 \text{ Var} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \right)$ 

 $= \frac{4}{n^2} \operatorname{Var} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \right)$   $= \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \operatorname{Var}(X_i) \right) \text{ because } X_i \text{ are in dependent}$ 

$$= \frac{4}{h^2} n \left( \frac{(\Theta - 0)^2}{12} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{h} \frac{\Theta^2}{12} = \frac{\Theta^2}{3h}$$
4. See Simulation. R and simulation. txt

Comparison: The sample mean & sample Variance of the 10000 samples of  $\widetilde{\Theta}_1$  are closer to the theoretical results I've obtained for  $E(\widetilde{\Theta}_1)$  and  $Var(\widetilde{\Theta}_1)$  5. See Simulation. R and simulation. txt

6. By over 82: The sample mean & sample

Variance of the 10000 samples of &, are

Closer to the theoretical results Ive obtained for  $E(\tilde{\Theta}_1)$  and  $Var(\tilde{\Theta}_1)$ . Also,  $\tilde{\Theta}_1$  is an unbiased estimator of  $\theta$  whereas  $\tilde{\Theta}_2$  is biased.  $\tilde{\Theta}_2$  over  $\tilde{\Theta}_1$ : From simulation,  $\tilde{MSE}(\tilde{\Theta}_2) < \tilde{MSE}(\tilde{\Theta}_1)$