- 1. Let  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  be i.i.d. observations with normal distribution  $N(\mu, 1)$ , where it is known that  $\mu \ge 0$ .
  - 1.1. Find the maximum likelihood estimator  $\hat{\mu}$  of  $\mu$ .
  - 1.2. Derive the asymptotic distribution, as  $n \to \infty$  of  $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\mu} \mu)$ , when the true mean satisfies  $\mu > 0$ ; please provide a direct proof not relying on any general result about MLEs.
  - 1.3. Derive the asymptotic distribution, as  $n \to \infty$ , of  $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\mu}-\mu)$ , that is, the limit of the probability  $P(\sqrt{n}(\hat{\mu}-\mu) \leq x)$  for all values of  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , when the true mean  $\mu$  is equal to 0.
  - 1.4. Why would typical general results about the asymptotic distribution of maximum likelihood estimators not apply in part (3)?
- 2. 2.1. Show that if W is UMVU for a parameter  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ , then for any U that is an unbiased estimator of 0 with finite variance, that is,  $E_{\theta}[U] = 0$  and  $E_{\theta}[U^2] < \infty$  for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ , we have  $E_{\theta}[WU] = 0$ for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ . (Hint: Construct a family of unbiased estimators of  $\theta$  using W and U.)
  - 2.2. Let X be a sample from the uniform distribution on the interval  $[\theta 1/2, \theta + 1/2]$ , where  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$  is unknown. Find a continuous function  $u(\cdot)$  such that U = u(X) is an unbiased estimator of zero and  $P_{\theta}(U \neq 0) = 1$ . (Hint: consider periodic functions.)
  - 2.3. Let  $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be a nonconstant differentiable function of  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that there does not exist a UMVU of  $g(\theta)$  of the form w(X), a function of the observation X that is uniformly distributed over the interval  $[\theta - 1/2, \theta + 1/2]$ . You may assume you are given an unbiased estimator U of zero that satisfies the conditions in part (2), and that W = w(X) with w(x) continuous in x. (Hint: Use part (1) and differentiate the equalities  $E_{\theta}[U] = 0$  and  $E_{\theta}[WU] = 0$  with respect to  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ .)