Let's Make a Deal! The Monty Hall Problem

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The Science of Strategy

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Game Theory

The study of interacting decisions of rational agents and how these strategies produce outcomes with respect to the utilities of the agents.

Assume...

• Players are *rational*

The Science of Strategy

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Game Theory

The study of interacting decisions of rational agents and how these strategies produce outcomes with respect to the utilities of the agents.

Assume...

- Players are *rational*
- Players always have a set of preferences and always act in order to maximize these preferences

Games and Solutions

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Games

• situations in which players act and respond to each other with utility-maximizing strategies

Games and Solutions

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Games

 situations in which players act and respond to each other with utility-maximizing strategies

Nash Equilibrium

• refers to whole strategies for each player that maximize the utility of every player

Let's Make a Deal!

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First Choice	Prize Door	Switch	Stay
1	1	L	W
1	2	W	L
1	3	W	L
2	1	W	L
2	2	L	W
2	3	W	L
3	1	W	L
3	2	W	L
3	3	L	W

Table: Should You Switch?

Meet the Players

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The Contestant

• rational agent playing with the goal of winning the prize

Meet the Players

The Contestant

 rational agent playing with the goal of winning the prize

The Host

 NOT a rational agent... playing with the same strategy every time and not maximizing his utility.

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Meet the Players

The Contestant

• rational agent playing with the goal of winning the prize

The Host

 a rational agent playing with a strategy to produce the most popular game show

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The Evil Showmaster

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Playing Fair

The fair host always reveals a goat and allows contestants to switch.

• switching $\implies P(win) = \frac{2}{3}$

Playing Evil

The evil host only allows contestants to switch if they initially pick the prize.

• switching
$$\implies P(win) = 0$$

The Evil Showmaster

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Playing Fair

The fair host always reveals a goat and allows contestants to switch.

- switching $\implies P(win) = \frac{2}{3}$
- staying $\implies P(win) = \frac{1}{3}$

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- switching $\implies P(win) = 0$
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A Workaround

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Define Parameters

- p = the frequency with which the host plays evil
- q = the frequency with which the contestant will NOT switch when given the choice

The Real Monty Hall

Mind Reading Host

The host reaches his highest utility when he can accurately predict your behavior and adjust his strategy accordingly.

• high q or initially picked prize \implies fair

Lying Contestant

The contestant can try to trick the host by pretending to have a high q and then switching doors at the last moment.

• switching
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The Real Monty Hall

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•
$$P(\text{open}) = P(\text{stay}) + P(\text{switch})P(\text{car}) = \frac{1+2q}{3}$$

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Credit Where Credit is Due

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Link to References: https://docs.google.com/document/d/ 1NJOqgb8TZdd31jMW8tWeP5G_wbnIGd1XaCHsh8Dhbzc/edit? usp=sharing