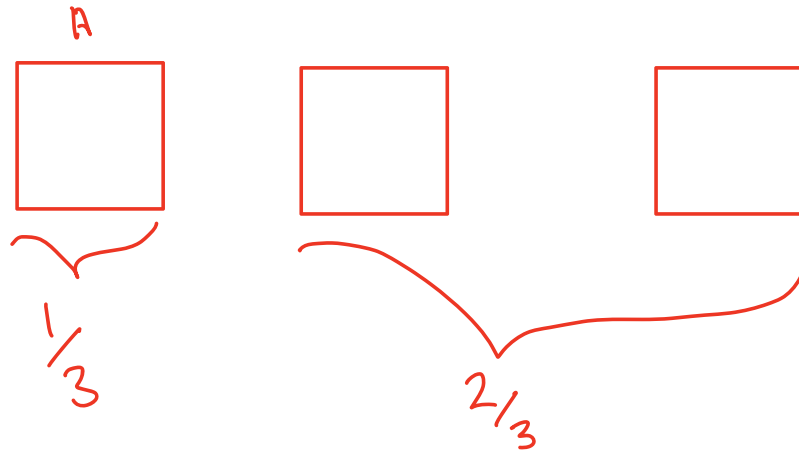


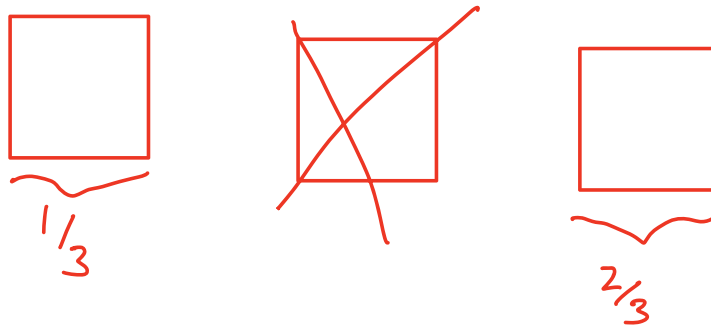
Monty hall problem.

Let us consider the 3 door case first.

Now when the contestant chooses a door(say A) there is a $\frac{1}{3}$ probability that door A has the prize and there is a $\frac{2}{3}$ probability that one of the other 2 doors has the prize.



Now when the host opens one door which is empty the $\frac{2}{3}$ probability goes to the remaining door



So it's better to switch.

Alternate explanation:

If the door chosen by the contestant does not have the prize ($p=\frac{2}{3}$), then switching will get him the prize.

If the door chosen by the contestant has the prize then not switching will get him the prize.

Since $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{3}$. It is always better to switch.

So if the contestant always switches he/she will have a $\frac{2}{3}$ chance of winning.

Extension to n door problem

Now if the problem is extended to n doors and the host opens $n-2$ empty doors after the contestant chooses a door.

If the contestant chooses a empty door initially ($p=n-1/n$) switching will get him the prize.
 If the contestant initially chooses the door with the prize($p=1/n$) then not switching will give him the prize.

Since $n-1 > 1$. The contestant should switch.

If the contestant switches his probability of winning the prize is $n-1/n$.

If the host opens only p empty doors after contestant chooses a door:

If the contestant initially chooses an empty door(probability $=n-1/n$). After this the host will open p empty doors. So now switching will give him the prize with a probability of

$$= \frac{\text{no of doors with prize}}{\text{no of doors to choose from}} = \frac{1}{n-p-1}$$

If the contestant initially chooses the door with the prize(probability $=1/n$). After this the host will open p empty doors. So now not switching will give him the prize with a probability of

$$\frac{1}{1} = 1$$

So the probability of winning by switching is $= \frac{n-1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n-p-1} \right)$

The probability of winning by not switching is $= \frac{1}{n} \times 1 = \frac{1}{n}$

$$\text{Since } \frac{n-1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n-p-1} \right) > \frac{1}{n}$$

It is always better to switch !