Monty Hall problem

问题重述

[Wikipedia][https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monty_Hall_problem]:

Suppose you're on a game show, and you're given the choice of three doors: Behind one door is a car; behind the others, goats. You pick a door, say No. 1, and the host, who knows what's behind the doors, opens another door, say No. 3, which has a goat. He then says to you, "Do you want to pick door No. 2?" Is it to your advantage to switch your choice?

贝叶斯证明:换门好!

首先给出记号:

X:选手选择的□;

Y: ♠实际在的目;

• Z: \pm 持人打开的 \Box (必然是 \Box); 按照题意,Z的取值同时受到X和Y的取值的限制,即Z的取值不能和X和Y的取值重复;

假设选手打开了No.1 2 , 主持人打开了No.3 2 , 选手该不该换门No.2 2 的问题,转化成概率问题,我们希望比较两个条件概率那个更大:

$$P(Y = 1|X = 1, Z = 3)$$

$$P(Y = 2|X = 1, Z = 3)$$

直觉上讲,主持人实际上在打开No.32的时候帮我们排除了Y=3的可能,按理来说就只有剩下两个门会有20,换与不换。在后面的概率不应该是相等吗?

X=i	1	2	3
Р	1/3	1/3	1/3

Y=i	1	2	3
Р	1/3	1/3	1/3

由于Z同时受限与X和Y,所以实际上他的样本空间由27种可能缩减到12种可能;

	X	Y	Z
1	1	1	2
2	1	1	3
3	2	1	3
4	3	1	2
5	1	2	3
6	2	2	1
7	2	2	3
8	3	2	1
9	1	3	2
10	2	3	1
11	3	3	1
12	3	3	2

我们可以得到概率(后面计算要用的)

$$P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 2) = 1$
 $P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 3) = 0$

$$P(Y = k | X = 1, Z = 3) = \frac{P(Y = k, X = 1, Z = 3)}{P(X = 1, Z = 3)}$$
$$= \frac{P(Y = k, X = 1, Z = 3)}{\sum_{y=1}^{3} P(Y = y, X = 1, Z = 3)}$$

也就是说我们只要计算P(Y=y,X=1,Z=3), 就万事大吉了!

$$P(Y = y, X = 1, Z = 3) = P(Y = y)P(X = 1, Z = 3|Y = y)$$

$$= P(Y = y)P(X = 1|Y = y)P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = y)$$

$$= P(Y = y)P(X = 1)P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = y)$$

(第三个等号由X和Y的独立性得到) 这些概率我们前面都已经铺垫好啦,直接计算就可以了

$$P(Y = 1, X = 1, Z = 3) = P(Y = 1)P(X = 1)P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(Y = 2, X = 1, Z = 3) = P(Y = 2)P(X = 1)P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1$$

$$P(Y = 3, X = 1, Z = 3) = P(Y = 3)P(X = 1)P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 0$$

回到我们要计算的目标:

$$P(Y=1|X=1,Z=3) = \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 0} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(Y=2|X=1,Z=3) = \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1}{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

嗯哼! P(Y=1|X=1,Z=3) < P(Y=2|X=1,Z=3), 也就是说当选手选择了No.1 2 , 主持人选择了No.3 2 之后,No.2 2 里有车的概率概率竟然会变大!! 真的好反直觉orz...

原因是啥?

我们为什么直觉上是主持人选择后换不换中奖的概率是相等的呢?

哈哈,其实是我们忽略了主持人对Y的认识,那么我们的样本空间只是从27种降到18种(仅限制X的取值不与Z的取值[大白话就是主持人不能打开选手选的门],但是主持人不知道哪个 \Box 后面有 \Box ,就是说随机开剩下的 \Box [Z的取值可以和Y的取值相等]),那么我们的样本空间如下:

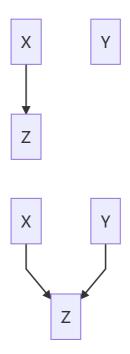
	X	Υ	Z
1	1	1	2
2	1	1	3
3	2	1	1
4	2	1	3
5	3	1	1
6	3	1	2
7	1	2	2
8	1	2	3
9	2	2	1
10	2	2	3
11	3	2	1
12	3	2	2
13	1	3	2
14	1	3	3
15	2	3	1
16	2	3	3
17	3	3	1
18	3	3	2

$$P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 2) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $P(Z = 3|X = 1, Y = 3) = 0$

再根据上述步骤进行计算实际上就可以获得等概的结果。

实际上主持人选择打开哪扇门的时候,实际上是透露了真的有 \bigcirc 的 \square 的信息(即仅限制X的取值不与Z的取值,同时限制Y的取值不与Z的取值),上面样本空间中序号为3/5/7/12/14/16实际上会因为主持人知道Y的信息而不会出现的情况;



如果用图模型来表示他们之间的关系,实际上是上图中靠下的这个情况,是一个对撞结构,Z受到其他两个变量的共同影响。

- [1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monty Hall problem
- [2] Jewell, Nicholas P, Glymour, et al. Causal Inference In Statistics.