

monty hall
workshop

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CSCI
373

Ask Marilyn™

BY MARILYN VOS SAVANT



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?

—Craig F. Whitaker, Columbia, Md.



Source: wikipedia

should you
switch?

Ask Marilyn

BY MARILYN



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yes



should you
switch?

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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?

—Craig F. Whitaker, Columbia, Md.

yes

You blew it, and you blew it big! Since you seem to have difficulty grasping the basic principle at work here, I'll explain. After the host reveals a goat, you now have a one-in-two chance of being correct. Whether you change your selection or not, the odds are the same. There is enough mathematical illiteracy in this country, and we don't need the world's highest IQ propagating more. Shame!

Scott Smith, University of Florida^[3]

Ask Marilyn™

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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?

—Craig F. Whitaker, Columbia, Md.

I have been a faithful reader of your column, and I have not, until now, had any reason to doubt you. However, in this matter (for which I do have expertise), your answer is clearly at odds with the truth.

*James Rauff, Ph.D.
Millikin University*

May I suggest that you obtain and refer to a standard textbook on probability before you try to answer a question of this type again?

*Charles Reid, Ph.D.
University of Florida*

I am sure you will receive many letters on this topic from high school and college students. Perhaps you should keep a few addresses for help with future columns.

*W. Robert Smith, Ph.D.
Georgia State University*

You are utterly incorrect about the game show question, and I hope this controversy will call some public attention to the serious national crisis in mathematical education. If you can admit your error, you will have contributed constructively towards the solution of a deplorable situation. How many irate mathematicians are needed to get you to change your mind?

*E. Ray Bobo, Ph.D.
Georgetown University*

I am in shock that after being corrected by at least three mathematicians, you still do not see your mistake.

*Kent Ford
Dickinson State University*

Maybe women look at math problems differently than men.

*Don Edwards
Sunriver, Oregon*

You are the goat!

*Glenn Calkins
Western State College*

You made a mistake, but look at the positive side. If all those Ph.D.'s were wrong, the country would be in some very serious trouble.

*Everett Harman, Ph.D.
U.S. Army Research Institute*

assume the contestant's initial choice is door I
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice

let W be whether the contestant wins

assume the contestant's initial choice is door F
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice

let W be whether the contestant wins

$$P(w, f, g, c)$$

$$= P(w | f, c)$$

$$\cdot P(f | g)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

$$\cdot P(c)$$

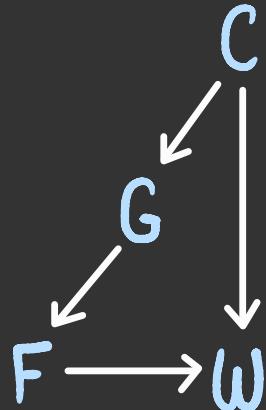
assume the contestant's initial choice is door F
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice

let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c)$$

$$= P(w | f, g, c)$$

$$\cdot P(f | g, c)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

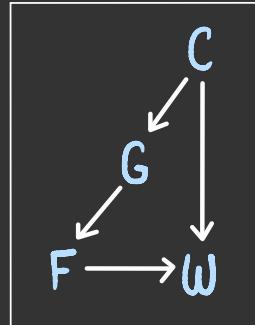
$$\cdot P(c)$$

assume the contestant's initial choice is door $|$
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

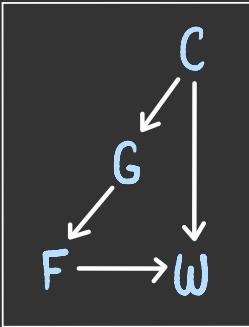
let F be the contestant's final choice
let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c) \cdot P(f | g) \cdot P(g | c) \cdot P(c)$$

next, we need
to specify these
distributions

assume the contestant's initial choice is door f
 and that the contestant's strategy is to switch
 let C be the door with the car
 let G be the door that the host opens to
 reveal a goat
 let F be the contestant's final choice
 let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

- $P(f | g)$
- $P(g | c)$
- $P(c)$

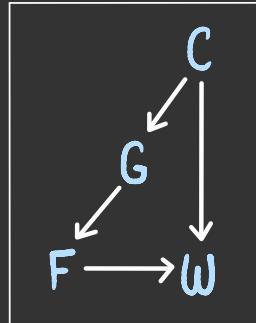
f	c	w	$P(w f, c)$
how	many	rows	?

assume the contestant's initial choice is door f
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice
let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

- $P(f | g)$
- $P(g | c)$
- $P(c)$

f	c	w	$P(w f, c)$
1	1	yes	?
1	1	no	?
1	2	yes	?
1	2	no	?
1	3	yes	?
1	3	no	?
2	1	yes	?
2	1	no	?
2	2	yes	?
2	2	no	?
2	3	yes	?
2	3	no	?
3	1	yes	?
3	1	no	?
3	2	yes	?
3	2	no	?
3	3	yes	?
3	3	no	?

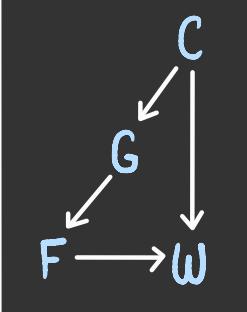
assume the contestant's initial choice is door 1
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice

let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

$$\cdot P(f | g)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

$$\cdot P(c)$$

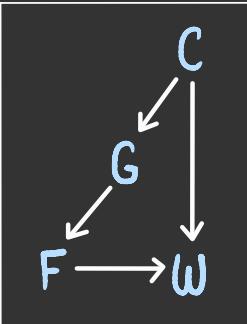
f	c	w	$P(w f, c)$
1	1	yes	1
1	1	no	0
1	2	yes	0
1	2	no	1
1	3	yes	0
1	3	no	1
2	1	yes	0
2	1	no	1
2	2	yes	1
2	2	no	0
2	3	yes	0
2	3	no	1
3	1	yes	0
3	1	no	1
3	2	yes	0
3	2	no	1
3	3	yes	1
3	3	no	0

assume the contestant's initial choice is door $|$
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice
let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

$$\cdot P(f | g)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

$$\cdot P(c)$$

g	f	$P(f g)$
2	1	?
2	2	?
2	3	?
3	1	?
3	2	?
3	3	?

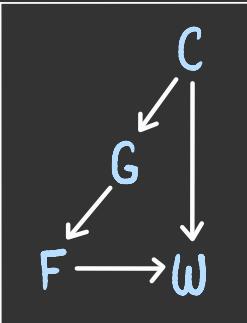
assume the contestant's initial choice is door $|$
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice

let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

$$\cdot P(f | g)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

$$\cdot P(c)$$

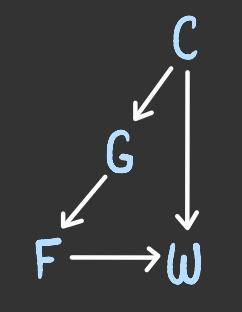
g	f	$P(f g)$
2	1	0
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	1	0
3	2	1
3	3	0

assume the contestant's initial choice is door c
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice
let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

$$\cdot P(f | g)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

$$\cdot P(c)$$

c	g	$P(g c)$
1	2	?
1	3	?
2	2	?
2	3	?
3	2	?
3	3	?

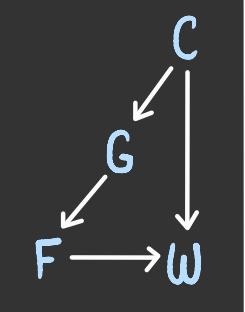
assume the contestant's initial choice is door c
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice

let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

$$\cdot P(f | g)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

$$\cdot P(c)$$

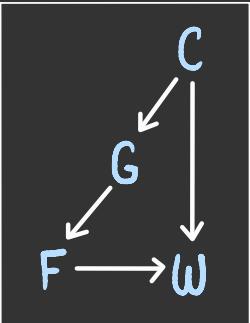
c	g	$P(g c)$
1	2	0.5
1	3	0.5
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	2	1
3	3	0

assume the contestant's initial choice is door 1
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice
let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

$$\cdot P(f | g)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

$$\cdot P(c)$$

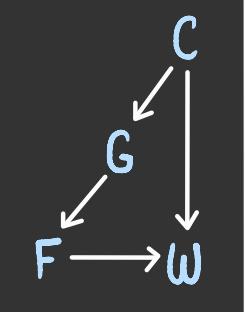
C	$P(c)$
1	?
2	?
3	?

assume the contestant's initial choice is door 1
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch

let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice
let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c)$$

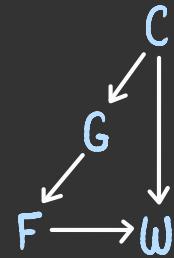
$$\cdot P(f | g)$$

$$\cdot P(g | c)$$

$$\cdot P(c)$$

C	P(c)
1	0. <u>33</u>
2	0. <u>33</u>
3	0. <u>33</u>

assume the contestant's initial choice is door 1
 and that the contestant's strategy is to switch
 let C be the door with the car
 let G be the door that the host opens to
 reveal a goat
 let F be the contestant's final choice
 let W be whether the contestant wins



$$P(w, f, g, c) = P(w | f, c) \cdot P(f | g) \cdot P(g | c) \cdot P(c)$$

f	c	w	g	f	c	g	c
1	1	yes	1	2	1	0	1
1	1	no	0	2	2	0	1
1	2	yes	0	2	3	1	3
1	2	no	1	3	1	0	2
1	3	yes	0	3	1	0	2
1	3	no	1	3	2	1	3
2	1	yes	0	3	2	1	1
2	1	no	1	3	3	0	0
2	2	yes	1	3	3	0	0
2	2	no	0				
2	3	yes	0				
2	3	no	1				
3	1	yes	0				
3	1	no	1				
3	2	yes	0				
3	2	no	1				
3	3	yes	1				
3	3	no	0				

$$P(\omega, f, g, c) = P(\omega | f, c) \cdot P(f | g) \cdot P(g | c) \cdot P(c)$$

c	g	
1	2	0.5
1	3	0.5
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	2	1
3	3	0

c	
1	0.33
2	0.33
3	0.33

C

G

F → ω

g	f	
2	1	0
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	1	0
3	2	1
3	3	0

f	c	ω	
1	1	yes	1
1	1	no	0
1	2	yes	0
1	2	no	1
1	3	yes	0
1	3	no	1
2	1	yes	0
2	1	no	1
2	2	yes	1
2	2	no	0
2	3	yes	0
2	3	no	1
3	1	yes	0
3	1	no	1
3	2	yes	0
3	2	no	1
3	3	yes	0
3	3	no	1

assume the contestant's initial choice is door 1
 and that the contestant's strategy is to switch
 let C be the door with the car
 let G be the door that the host opens to
 reveal a goat
 let F be the contestant's final choice
 let W be whether the contestant wins

c	g	
1	2	0.5
1	3	0.5
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	2	1
3	3	0

c	0.33
1	0.33
2	0.33
3	0.33

g	f	
2	1	0
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	1	0
3	2	1
3	3	0

f	c	w
1	1	yes
1	1	no
1	2	yes
1	2	no
1	3	yes
1	3	no
2	1	yes
2	1	no
2	2	yes
2	2	no
2	3	yes
2	3	no
3	1	yes
3	1	no
3	2	yes
3	2	no
3	3	yes
3	3	no

Should the contestant switch?

how do we express this as a probability query?

your answer
here

assume the contestant's initial choice is door 1
and that the contestant's strategy is to switch
let C be the door with the car

let G be the door that the host opens to
reveal a goat

let F be the contestant's final choice
let W be whether the contestant wins

c	g	
1	2	0.5
1	3	0.5
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	2	1
3	3	0

C	
1	0.33
2	0.33
3	0.33

g	f	
2	1	0
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	1	0
3	2	1
3	3	0

f	c	w
1	1	yes
1	2	no
2	1	yes
2	2	no
2	2	yes
2	2	no
2	3	yes
2	3	no
3	1	yes
3	1	no
3	2	yes
3	2	no
3	3	yes
3	3	no

Should the contestant
switch?

how do we express this as
a probability query?

P(w)

$$P(w) = ?$$

marginal
distribution
over W

how do we express a
marginal probability in
terms of a joint probability?

a representation of
the joint distribution



The diagram illustrates the decomposition of a joint distribution $P(f, c, w)$ into its marginal components. On the left, three smaller tables are shown: $P(g|c)$, $P(c)$, and $P(f|g)$. Arrows point from these tables to a larger table on the right, which contains the joint distribution data.

Tables:

- $P(g|c)$ (top-left):

c	g	
1	2	0.5
1	3	0.5
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	2	1
3	3	0
- $P(c)$ (top-middle):

c		
1		0.33
2		0.33
3		0.33
- $P(f|g)$ (bottom-left):

g	f	
2	1	0
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	1	0
3	2	1
3	3	0
- $P(f, c, w)$ (right):

f	c	w	
1	1	yes	1
1	2	no	0
2	2	yes	0
2	2	no	1
1	3	yes	0
1	3	no	1
2	1	yes	0
2	1	no	1
2	2	yes	1
2	2	no	0
2	3	yes	0
2	3	no	1
3	1	yes	0
3	1	no	1
3	2	yes	0
3	2	no	1
3	3	yes	1
3	3	no	0



$$P(w) = \sum_{c f g} P(w, f, g, c)$$

marginal
distribution
over W

a representation of
the joint distribution



The diagram illustrates the joint distribution $P(w, f, g, c)$ through four tables:

- C**: A table showing the marginal distribution over c .

c	w
1	0.33
2	0.33
3	0.33
- G**: A table showing the marginal distribution over g .

g	w
1	0.5
2	0.5
- F**: A table showing the marginal distribution over f .

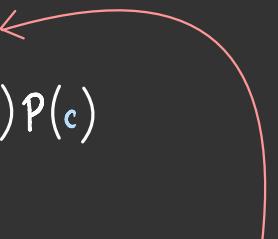
f	w
1	0
2	0
3	1
- w**: A table showing the joint distribution $P(w, f, g, c)$.

f	c	w
1	1	yes
1	2	no
2	1	yes
2	2	no
2	3	yes
3	1	no
3	2	yes
3	3	no



$$P(\omega) = \sum_{c} \sum_{f} \sum_{g} P(\omega, f, g, c)$$

$$= \sum_{c} \sum_{f} \sum_{g} P(\omega | f, c) P(f | g) P(g | c) P(c)$$



c	g	
1	2	0.5
1	3	0.5
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	2	1
3	3	0

c	
1	0.33
2	0.33
3	0.33

f	c	w
1	1	yes
1	2	no
2	2	yes
2	2	no
1	3	yes
1	3	no
2	1	yes
2	1	no
2	2	yes
2	2	no
2	3	yes
2	3	no
3	1	yes
3	1	no
3	2	yes
3	2	no
3	3	yes
3	3	no

g	f	
2	1	0
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	1	0
3	2	1
3	3	0

C

G

F → **W**

 $P(\omega) = \sum_{c} \sum_{f} \sum_{g} P(\omega, f, g, c)$

$$= \sum_{c} \sum_{f} \sum_{g} \overbrace{P(\omega|f,c)} \overbrace{P(f|g)} \overbrace{P(g|c)} \overbrace{P(c)}$$

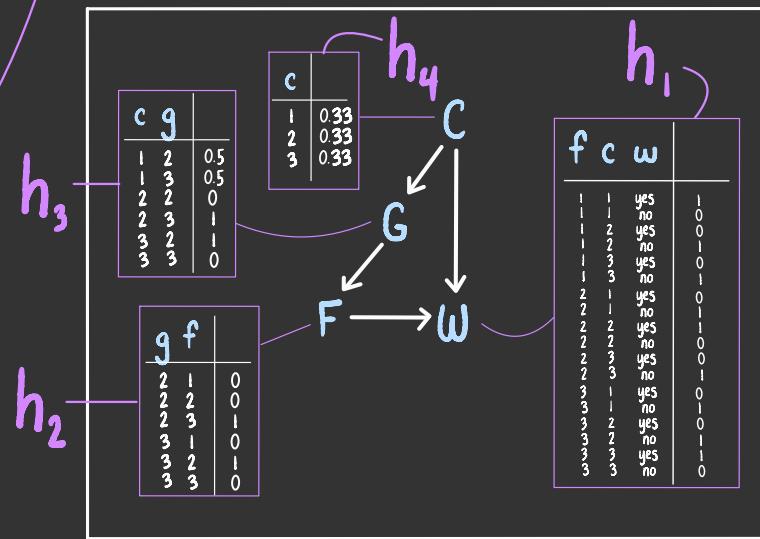
$h_1(f, c, \omega)$

$h_2(g, f)$

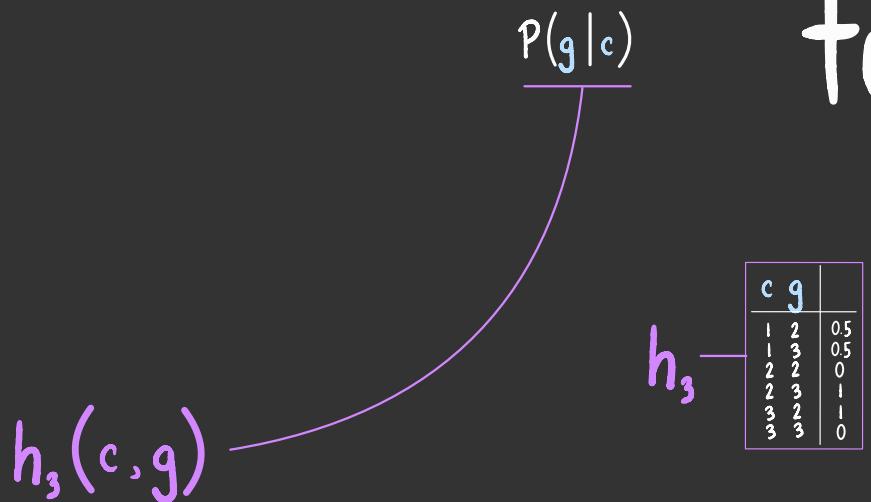
$h_3(c, g)$

$h_4(c)$

these are all just
multivariable
functions



these are all just
multivariable
functions



c	g	$P(g c)$
1	2	0.5
1	3	0.5
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	2	1
3	3	0

these are all just
multivariable
functions

c	g	$h_3(c, g)$
1	2	0.5
1	3	0.5
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	2	1
3	3	0

these are all just
multivariable
functions

so computing a probability boils down
to computing a sum of products

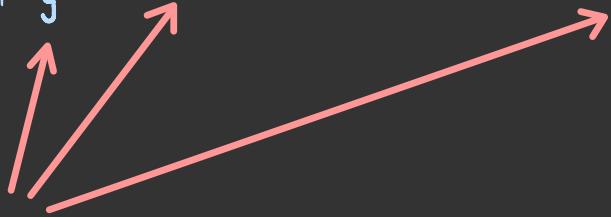
$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g P(\omega | f, c) P(f | g) P(g | c) P(c)$$

so computing a probability boils down
to computing a sum of products

$$P(w) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, w) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$
$$\quad \quad \quad \cancel{P(w|c, f)} \quad \cancel{P(c|f)} \quad \cancel{P(g|f)} \quad \cancel{P(c)}$$

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) \underline{h_2(g, f)} h_3(c, g) \underline{h_4(c)}$$



not all of the functions

involve g

$$P(\omega) = \sum_{c} \sum_{f} \sum_{g} h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$



$$\boxed{\sum_x k f(x) = k \sum_x f(x)}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \sum_{x=1}^3 10x^2 = 10 \cdot 1^2 + 10 \cdot 2^2 + 10 \cdot 3^2 = 10(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) = 10 \sum_{x=1}^3 x^2$$

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \boxed{\sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)}$$

↑ this subexpression is a
function
of which variables?

your answer
here

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \boxed{\sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)}$$

↑ this subexpression is a
function
of which variables?

f, c

$$P(\omega) = \sum_{c} \sum_{f} \sum_{g} h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_{c} \sum_{f} h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_{g} h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_{c} \sum_{f} h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \quad h_5(f, c) \leftarrow \text{let } h_5(f, c) = \sum_{g} h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \quad h_5(f, c) \leftarrow \text{let } h_5(f, c) = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

compute and store
all 9 values of
this function



F	C	$h_5(f, c)$
1	1	0
1	2	0
1	3	0
2	1	.5
2	2	1
2	3	0
3	1	.5
3	2	0
3	3	1

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \quad h_5(f, c) \leftarrow \frac{\text{let } h_5(f, c) = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)}{q_{\text{computed values}}}$$

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) h_5(f, c) \leftarrow \text{let } h_5(f, c) = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c h_4(c) \boxed{\sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)}$$

9 computed values

↑ this subexpression is a
function
of which variables?

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) h_5(f, c) \leftarrow \text{let } h_5(f, c) = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c h_4(c) \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

9 computed values

$$= \sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c) \leftarrow \text{let } h_6(\omega, c) = \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

compute and store
all 6 values of
this function

ω	c	$h_6(\omega, c)$
yes	1	0
yes	2	1
yes	3	1
no	1	1
no	2	0
no	3	0

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) h_5(f, c) \leftarrow \text{let } h_5(f, c) = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c h_4(c) \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

$$= \sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c) \leftarrow \text{let } h_6(\omega, c) = \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

6 computed values

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\omega) &= \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c) \\
 &= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) \\
 &= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) h_5(f, c) \quad \text{let } \frac{h_5(f, c)}{\sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)} = \text{q computed values} \\
 &= \sum_c h_4(c) \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c) \\
 &= \boxed{\sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c)} \quad \text{let } \frac{h_6(\omega, c)}{\sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)} = \text{b computed values}
 \end{aligned}$$

↗ this subexpression is a
function
 of which variables?

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) h_5(f, c) \leftarrow \text{let } \frac{h_5(f, c)}{\sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)} = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c h_4(c) \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

$$= \sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c) \leftarrow \text{let } \frac{h_6(\omega, c)}{\sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)} = \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

$$= h_7(\omega)$$

↑

$$\text{let } \frac{h_7(\omega)}{\sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c)} = \sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c) \leftarrow \text{let } \frac{2 \text{ computed values}}{2}$$

$$P(\omega) = \sum_c \sum_f \sum_g h_1(f, c, \omega) h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g) h_4(c)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

$$= \sum_c \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_4(c) h_5(f, c) \quad \text{let } \frac{h_5(f, c)}{\sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)} = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

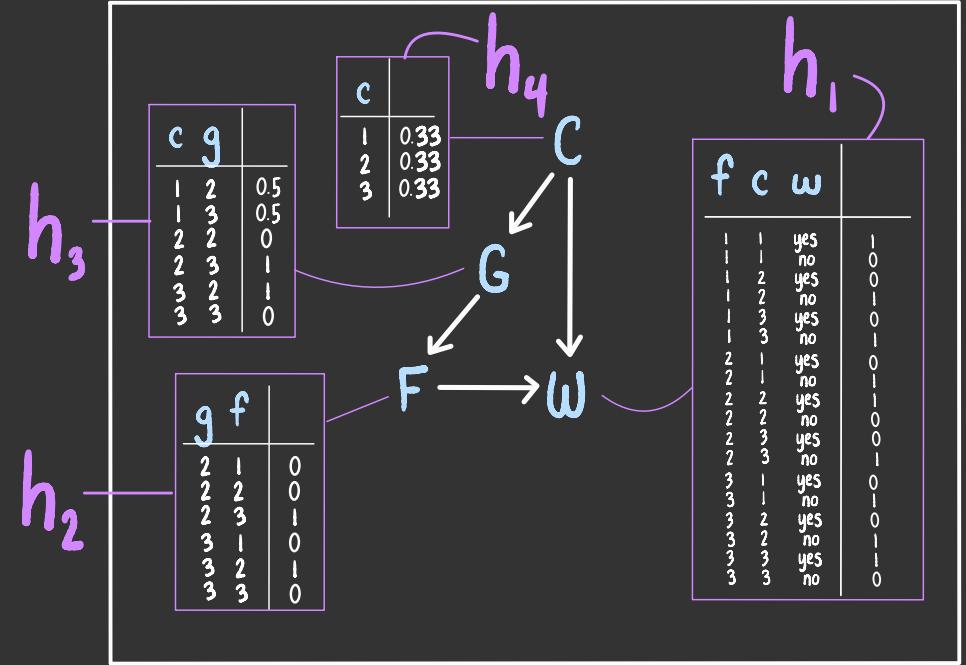
$$= \sum_c h_4(c) \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

$$= \sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c) \quad \text{let } \frac{h_6(\omega, c)}{\sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)} = \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

$$= h_7(\omega)$$

We've computed the marginal!

$$\text{let } \frac{h_7(\omega)}{\sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c)} = \sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c) \quad \text{2 computed values}$$



compute these



$$\text{let } h_5(f, c) = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_3(c, g)$$

9 computed values

$$\text{let } h_6(w, c) = \sum_f h_1(f, c, w) h_5(f, c)$$

6 computed values

$$\text{let } h_7(w) = \sum_c h_4(c) h_6(w, c)$$

2 computed values

f	c	ω	h_1
1	1	yes	1
1	1	no	0
1	2	yes	0
1	2	no	1
1	3	yes	0
1	3	no	1
2	1	yes	0
2	1	no	1
2	2	yes	1
2	2	no	0
2	3	yes	0
2	3	no	1
3	1	yes	0
3	1	no	1
3	2	yes	0
3	2	no	1
3	3	yes	1
3	3	no	0

g	f	h_2
2	1	0
2	2	0
2	3	1
3	1	0
3	2	1
3	3	0

c	h_4
1	0.33
2	0.33
3	0.33

compute these



$$\text{let } h_5(f, c) = \sum_g h_2(g, f) h_4(c, g)$$

9 computed values

$$\text{let } h_6(\omega, c) = \sum_f h_1(f, c, \omega) h_5(f, c)$$

6 computed values

$$\text{let } h_7(\omega) = \sum_c h_4(c) h_6(\omega, c)$$

2 computed values

to compute $P(\omega) = h_7(\omega)$

compute
 $h_5(f, c)$

F	C	$h_5(f, c)$
1	1	?
1	2	?
1	3	?
2	1	?
2	2	?
2	3	?
3	1	?
3	2	?
3	3	?

compute
 $h_6(\omega, c)$

W	C	$h_6(\omega, c)$
yes	1	?
yes	2	?
yes	3	?
no	1	?
no	2	?
no	3	?

compute
 $h_7(\omega)$

W	$h_7(\omega)$
yes	?
no	?

to compute $P(\omega) = h_7(\omega)$

compute
 $h_5(f, c)$

F	C	$h_5(f, c)$
1	1	0
1	2	0
1	3	0
2	1	.5
2	2	1
2	3	0
3	1	.5
3	2	0
3	3	1

compute
 $h_6(\omega, c)$

W	C	$h_6(\omega, c)$
yes	1	0
yes	2	1
yes	3	1
no	1	1
no	2	0
no	3	0

compute
 $h_7(\omega)$

W	$h_7(\omega)$
yes	$\frac{2}{3}$
no	$\frac{1}{3}$

to compute $P(\omega) = h_7(\omega)$

compute
 $h_5(f, c)$

F	C	$h_5(f, c)$
1	1	0
1	2	0
1	3	0
2	1	.5
2	2	1
2	3	0
3	1	.5
3	2	0
3	3	1

compute
 $h_6(\omega, c)$

W	C	$h_6(\omega, c)$
yes	1	0
yes	2	1
yes	3	1
no	1	1
no	2	0
no	3	0

compute
 $h_7(\omega)$

W	$h_7(\omega)$
yes	$\frac{2}{3}$
no	$\frac{1}{3}$

you should!
switch!