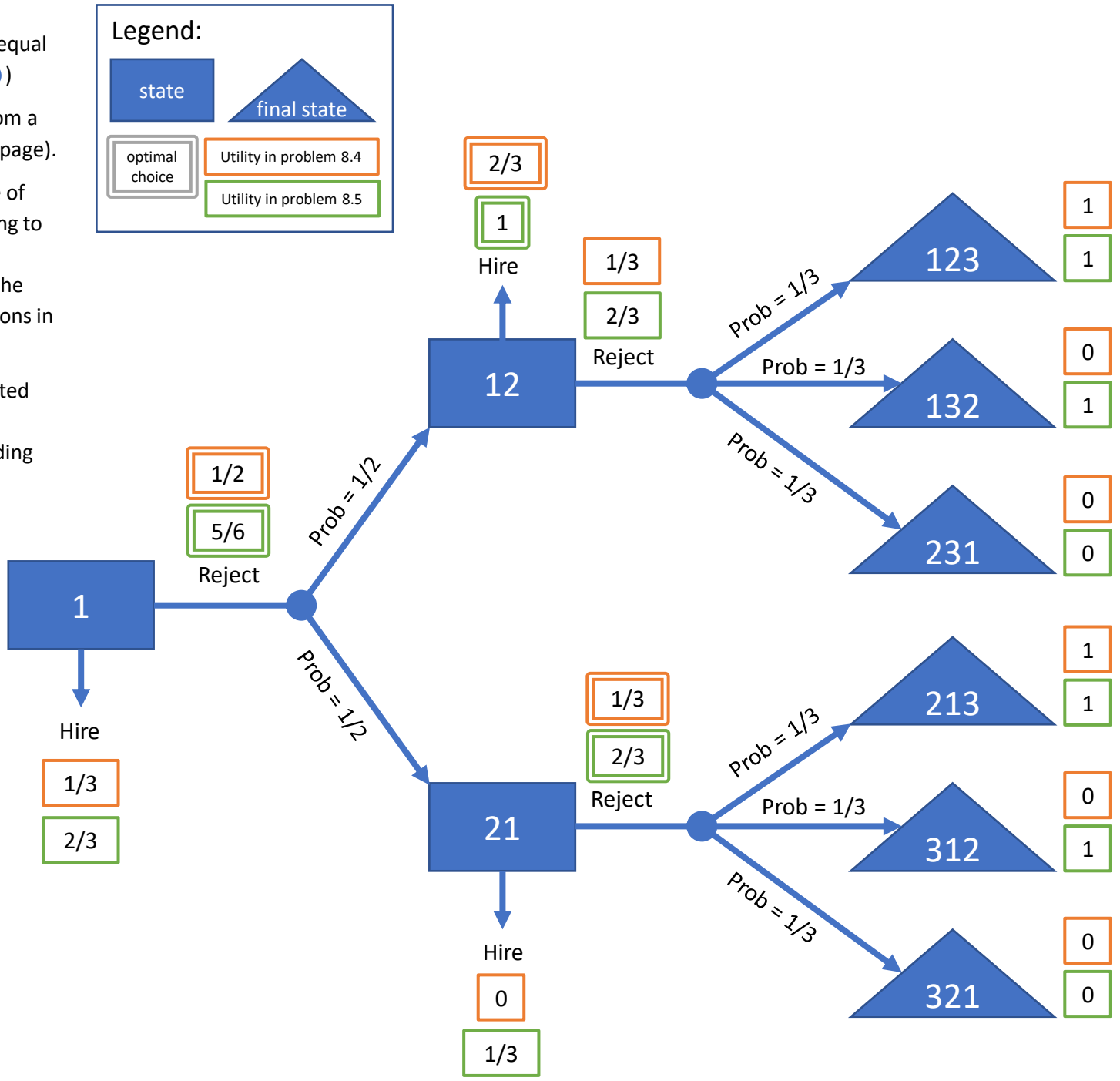
Case $N = 3$ is illustrated in the adjacent figure. Probabilities are equal in every intersection (blue dot ●)

The case $N = 4$ can be solved from a similar decision tree (on the next page).

If you hire at stage k, you get one of the possible persons corresponding to the k^{th} number in the final state (triangle). The expected utility is the average over all the possible persons in that branch.

If you reject at stage k, the expected utility is the average utility of the optimal choices of the corresponding next stage possibilities.



Case $N = 4$ is illustrated in the adjacent figure. Note that in the homework problem (green utilities) at stage 3 in states 132 and 312 the utility of hiring is the same as the utility of rejecting, and thus both choices are equally optimal.