

At root

0

Q

A prize is behind 1 of 3 doors. You choose a door at random. The host opens one of the other doors to reveal it doesn't contain the prize. Should you switch to the unopened door? The host's policy is to (H) always open a door, and to randomly choose one door to open that (a) you didn't choose and that (b) doesn't contain the prize.

H

Yes

D

It probably doesn't make any difference if you

Notes

Q

Is there a 1/3 probability of the prize being behind the door you chose if you don't switch?

H

Yes

D

It's unclear

2

Payment: H ☐ D ☐ None ☒ Recurse

Notes

Q

At the start of the game, is there an equal chance that the prize is behind the door you chose or that it's behind the unopened door?

H

Yes, however you are given further information once the door is opened.

D

Yes

1

Payment: H ☐ D ☐ None ☒ Recurse

Notes

Q

Is there a 2/3 probability of the prize being behind the door if you switch?

H

Yes

D

Probably not

3

Payment: H ☐ D ☐ None ☒ Recurse

Notes

Q

In this question, you should switch since there is a greater probability of the prize being behind the door you switch to?

H

Yes

D

If this was true, then yes you should switch

4

Payment: H ☐ D ☐ None ☒ Recurse

Q

Does the host opening the other door change anything about which door the prize is behind?

H

No

D

Probably not

5

Payment: H ☐ D ☐ None ☒ Recurse

Notes

Beth means something like 'does it move the prize around'

Q

If the two doors had the same probability of having the prize initially, and nothing changed where the prize is, do they still have the same probability of having the prize?

H

No

D

Yes

10

[To: 6_question](#)

H

What is the definition of probability that you're using in this situation?

D

The probability the prize is behind the door is the proportion of times the prize is behind the door if you run the experiment many times

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[To: 6_question](#)

H

If you opened one of the doors and saw that there wasn't a prize, what would be the probability of the prize being in the

D

approximately 1

Notes

6 Payment: H ☒ D ☐ None ☐ Recurse

Notes

beth means something like 'across all situations where two doors had the same probability initially and nothing moved the prize, is the frequency of having the prize the same for both doors', which I think is wrong because it's sort of excluding updating on your observations

Q If the door you chose and the unopened door have the same probability of having the prize, should you switch?

H No, but this definition of probability does not take into account given information and is not correct to use.

D It doesn't make any difference if you

7 Payment: H ☐ D ☐ None ☒ Recurse

Notes