

## Homework 4

Due: Monday, September 30

1. 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? Write a matlab program that can test this situation. We need to compare two scenarios, one where the contestant never switches and one where the contestant reconsiders and switches, a rough algorithm could look like this:

- (a) Run a 1000 gameshows
- (b) put the car behind a door: pick random number and select 1,2, or 3
- (c) contestant picks a door: pick a random number 1 or 2 or 3
- (d) pick a random door to reveal to the contestant: pick a door that does not hide the car and that is not the choice of the contestant
- (e) record whether the contestant is right, without changing the door
- (f) record whether the contestant is right by changing the door
- (g) Go to (a)
- (h) Report your findings

2. In this problem we consider a modification of the drunken sailor problem. Assume we have a town consisting of  $m \times n$  blocks. We have illustrated the case below with  $3 \times 2$  blocks. The sailor starts at crossroads and he is equally probable to go in any of the four directions. For the case of a  $3 \times 2$  town the probability that he will leave through exits 1,2, or 3 is 0.266667 and through exits 4,5,or 6 is 0.066667 assuming he starts at crossroads A. For a discussion on how to compute the exact probabilities see

[http://www.chem.uoa.gr/applets/AppletSailor/Appl\\_Sailor2.html](http://www.chem.uoa.gr/applets/AppletSailor/Appl_Sailor2.html)

- (a) Use a random walk in two dimensions to estimate the probability of each exit for a  $3 \times 2$  town. Output your results and corresponding errors for  $N = 100, 1000, 10000, 100000$ .
- (b) Modify your code to simulate a  $3 \times 3$  town. Output your approximate probabilities for the values of  $N$  in part (a).

