

# The \$64 Question

- Consider the problem faced by a contestant on a TV quiz show, in which there are six stages (1, ..., 6).
- At any stage, the person may choose to quit and receive payoff  $2^{i-1}$ , with a top prize of \$64.
- If the person chooses to continue, she is presented with a question which, if correctly answered, allows her to advance to the next stage (i+1), but if not correctly answered, forces her to quit with no payoff.
- The questions become progressively more difficult at each stage, of course, and she estimates that the probability that she can answer the question at stage i to be  $P_i$  where  $P_{i+1} < P_i$ .

1. Formulate a dynamic programming model to compute her optimal strategy.

- What are the states? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the decision set for each state? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the recursive definition of the optimal value function?

## State Vector

i	s[i]	name
1	1	Active
2	0	Stopped

## Decision Vector

i	x[i]	name
1	1	Continue
2	0	Stop

## Random Variable

i	d[i]	name
1	1	Success
2	0	Failure

## Optimal Value Function:

$f_n(s)$  = maximum expected reward if at stage n the current state is s

### Recursive definition:

$$f_n(0) = f_{n+1}(0) \quad \forall n = 1, 2, \dots, 6$$

$$f_n(1) = \max \begin{cases} R[n-1] & \sim x=0 \text{ (stop)} \\ p_n f_n(1) + (1-p_n) f_n(0) & \sim x=1 \text{ (continue)} \end{cases}$$

## APL implementation of Optimal Value Function

```

z, F, N; t
[1]  Ⓞ
[2]  Ⓞ Optimal Value Function
[3]  Ⓞ for optimal stopping problem
[4]  Ⓞ
[5]  :if N>NN
[6]    z, (Reward[NN+1]), 0, -BIG
[7]  :else
[8]    Ⓞ Recursive definition of optimal value function
[9]    z, (P[N], 1-P[N]) Maxi ze_E
      ((s×Reward[N])°. ×(1-x)°. +0×d)+(F -N+1)[TRANSITION s°. ×x°. ×d]
[10] :endif
  
```

2. Specify values for  $P_i$ ,  $i=0, 1, \dots, 6$  and compute the optimal strategy.

Stage	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P(\text{success})$	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3

Reward , 1 2 4 8 16 32 64

Quiz Show

Recursion type: forward

		---Stage 6---		
s \ x:	1	0	Maximum	
1	19.2000	32.0000	32.0000	
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	

**Final Stage**

### Example calculation:

If  $s=1$  and  $x=1$ , i.e., the contestant is still active and chooses to continue, the expected reward is

$$0.3 \times f_7(1) + 0.7 \times f_7(0) = 0.3 \times 64 + 0.7 \times 0 = 19.20$$

---Stage 5---

s \ x:	1	0	Maximum
1	12.8000	16.0000	16.0000
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

---Stage 4---

s \ x:	1	0	Maximum
1	8.0000	8.0000	8.0000
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

---Stage 3---

s \ x:	1	0	Maximum
1	4.8000	4.0000	4.8000
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

---Stage 2---

s \ x:	1	0	Maximum
1	3.3600	2.0000	3.3600
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

---Stage 1---

s \ x:	1	0	Maximum
1	2.6880	1.0000	2.6880
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

## Summary of Optimal Returns and Decisions

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Stage 6	Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value
	Active	Stop	32.0000
	Stopped	Continue	0.0000
		Stop	

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Stage 5	Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value
	Active	Stop	16.0000
	Stopped	Continue	0.0000
		Stop	

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Stage 4	Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value
	Active	Continue	8.0000
		Stop	
	Stopped	Continue	0.0000
		Stop	

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**Stage 3**

Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value
Active	Continue	4.8000
Stopped	Continue	0.0000
	Stop	

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**Stage 2**

Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value
Active	Continue	3.3600
Stopped	Continue	0.0000
	Stop	

-----  
**Stage 1**

Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value
Active	Continue	2.6880
Stopped	Continue	0.0000
	Stop	

The **optimal strategy** is therefore to continue playing until the contestant fails a question or reaches stage 4, at (assuming she is risk-neutral) she is indifferent toward stopping or continuing.

**At stage 5, if she is still active, she should quit.**

**Expected reward** at beginning of game: **\$2.688**