P(SIT) = P(TIS) P(S)

P(T) proba of a portion test = 0,06%

probability that the test

us positive given that you are sick!

$$P(SIT) = \frac{(1-0,001) \times 9,01\%}{9,06\%} = \frac{[0,1665]}{9,06\%}$$
 so it is not much

In order to have more chance to be sure to be sick when you come back with a positive test, you take a second one.

We want to compute the following: P(SITT) and P(SITT), that account for the probability of being sick given 2 positive tests and the probability of being sick often the first test positive and the second negative respectively. To achieve that we will need to compute particular towns such as the following: P(TT), $P(T\bar{T})$.

We know that.

$$P(SITT) = \frac{P(TTIS) \times P(S)}{P(TT)}$$
 from Bayes' rule and respectively:

$$P(S|TT) = \frac{P(TT)P(S)}{P(TT)}$$

So we need to compute P(TT), P(TT), P(TT|S) and P(TT|S).

*)
$$P(TT) = P(TT | S) P(S) + P(TT | \overline{S}) P(\overline{S})$$

= $P(T|S)^2 P(S) + P(T|\overline{S})^2 P(\overline{S})$
= $0.999^2 \times 0.0001 + 0.0005^2 0.9999 = 10^{-9}$

Therefore, from those results, we can now compute P(TT1S) and P(TT1S).

*)
$$P(S|TT) = P(TT|S) \times P(S)$$
 $P(TT)$

$$= \frac{P(T|S)^2 P(S)}{410^{-4}} = 0,938$$

*)
$$P(S|TT) = P(TT|S) P(S)$$

$$P(TT)$$

$$= P(T|S) P(T|S) P(S) = 1,398 10^{-4}$$

$$= 5 10^{-4}$$

We can then conclude that by toking a second test we are way more sure of beick sick or not. If the second test is positive, then there is obmost 100% chance (33,8%) that you are sick and if the second test is negative, then there is a violicule 20,2% chance that it is a folse negative.