

Ex 1.  $P(B) = 0.01 \Rightarrow P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = 0.99$

$$P(\text{Test} = \text{Positive} | B) = 0.95$$

$$P(\text{Test} = \text{Negative} | \bar{B}) = 0.90 \rightarrow P(T = \text{Positive} | \bar{B}) = 0.10$$

a) probabilitatea ca persoana să aibă boala dacă testul e pozitiv

$$P(B | \text{Positive}) = \frac{P(\text{Positive} | B) P(B)}{P(\text{Positive})}$$

$$P(\text{Positive}) = P(T=P | B) P(B) + P(T=P | \bar{B}) P(\bar{B})$$

$$P(\text{Positive}) = 0.95 \cdot 0.01 + 0.10 \cdot (0.99) = 0.0095 + 0.099$$

$$P(\text{Positive}) = 0.1085$$

$$P(B | T=P) = \frac{0.95 \cdot 0.01}{0.1085} = \frac{0.0095}{0.1085} = 0.0876$$

b) Care ar trebui să fie specificitatea minimă ptr.  $P(B | \text{Positive})$   
 $\rightarrow$  prob ca testul să fie negativ = 0.5?  
 Folosim tot Bayes  $\frac{P(T=P | B) P(B)}{P(T=P | B) P(B) + P(T=P | \bar{B}) P(\bar{B})} = 0.5$  dacă persoana NU are boala

$$\frac{0.95 \cdot 0.01}{0.95 \cdot 0.01 + P(T=P | \bar{B}) \cdot P(\bar{B})} = 0.5 \quad P(T=P | \bar{B}) \rightarrow 0.99 = 1 - S$$

$$\frac{0.95 \cdot 0.01}{0.95 \cdot 0.01 + (1 - S)(0.99)} = 0.5$$



$$0,95 \cdot 0,01 = 0,5(0,95 \cdot 0,01 + (1-S) \cdot 0,99)$$

$$0,0095 = 0,5(0,0095 + \cancel{0,99} - S \cdot 0,99)$$

$$0,0095 = 0,00475 + 0,495 - S \cdot 0,495$$

$$0,0095 = 0,49975 - S \cdot 0,495$$

$$0,0095 + 0,495 \cdot S = 0,49975$$

$$0,495 \cdot S = 0,49975 - 0,0095$$

$$0,495 \cdot S = 0,49025$$

$$S = \frac{0,49025}{0,495} = 0,9904$$