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In [4]: # 1. A Python script containing the function implementation

```
def posterior_probability(prior, sensitivity, specificity):

    false_positive_rate = 1 - specificity

    p_test_positive = (sensitivity * prior) + (false_positive_rate * (1 - prior))

    posterior = (sensitivity * prior) / p_test_positive
    return posterior
```

## 2. Explanation

This function applies **Bayes' theorem** to compute the probability that a person actually has the disease given that they tested positive.

Bayes' theorem states:

$$P(D|T^+) = \frac{P(T^+|D) \cdot P(D)}{P(T^+)}$$

Where:  $P(D|T^+)$  is the Posterior Probability: The probability of having the disease (D) given a positive test result ( $T^+$ ).

$P(T^+|D)$  is the Sensitivity (0.99): The probability of testing positive if you have the disease.

$P(D)$  is the Prior (0.0001): The prior probability of having the disease (1 in 10,000).

$P(T^+)$  is the total probability of testing positive.

True Positive: Having the disease AND testing positive.

False Positive: Not having the disease AND testing positive.

Finally, the function returns the posterior probability (  $P(\text{Disease} | \text{Test}^+)$  ).

### Code Explanation:

The Python function `posterior_probability` automates this calculation:

- Inputs: It accepts prior, sensitivity, and specificity as floating-point numbers.
- Complements: It calculates the complement of the prior ( $P(\text{No Disease})$ ) and the False Positive Rate ( $1 - \text{Specificity}$ ).
- Total Probability: It sums the probability of a True Positive and a False Positive to find the total probability of a positive test result.
- Bayesian Update: It divides the True Positive probability by the Total Probability to return the final posterior percentage.

### Analysis of the Result

Using the provided data:

prior: 1/10000

Sensitivity: 0.99

Specificity: 0.95

The result is approximately **0.197%**

In [5]: *#3. An example of how to use your function with the provided scenario*

```
prior = 1 / 10000
sensitivity = 0.99
specificity = 0.95

# Calculate posterior probability
posterior = posterior_probability(prior, sensitivity, specificity)

print(f"Probability of having the disease given a positive test: {poste
```

Probability of having the disease given a positive test: 0.001976