1. You are on the Olympic committee responsible for testing athletes for the use of performanceenhancing drugs. A high-profile athlete just tested positive for drugs. You have the following data. When given to a drug-using athlete, the chances are $50 \%$ that the test will come back positive. One in ten athletes uses drugs. The false positive rate is $1 \%$. The committee chair argues that the test is $99 \%$ accurate, and so the athlete should be suspended. What counterargument can you give? Are you convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the athlete is a drug user?
2. Suppose you are on a jury for a criminal trial. Based on all the evidence you have seen so far, you decide that there is a $60 \%$ chance that the defendant actually committed the crime. At the end of the trial, new evidence is introduced: the attacker's blood was found on the scene, and a blood test produced a match with the defendant. An expert witness testifies that that the attacker's blood would certainly produce a match, but that $10 \%$ of the population would also produce a match, despite being innocent. How do you revise your estimate of the probability of guilt? Explain your reasoning.
3. $15 \%$ of the population carry the genetic marker for disease $A$. Of those who carry the genetic marker for disease $A, 20 \%$ carry the genetic marker for disease $B$.

- What percent of the total population carry the genetic marker for both diseases?
- What percent of the total population carry the genetic marker for disease $A$, but not for disease $B$ ?
- What percent of the total population carry the marker for disease $B$ ?

