Mean Sensitivity Proofs

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Definition 1. The sample mean of database X of size n is

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

1 Neighboring Definition: Change One

1.1 ℓ_1 -sensitivity

Theorem 1. Say the space of datapoints \mathcal{X} is bounded above by M and bounded below by m. Then f has ℓ_1 -sensitivity bounded above by

$$\frac{M-m}{n}$$
.

Proof. Say X and X' are neighboring databases which differ at data-point x_i . Then

$$\Delta f = \max_{X,X'} \left| f(X) - f(X)' \right|$$

$$= \max_{X,X'} \frac{1}{n} \left| \left(\sum_{\{i \in [n] | i \neq j\}} x_i \right) + x_j - \left(\sum_{\{i \in [n] | i \neq j\}} x'_i \right) + x'_j \right|$$

$$= \max_{X,X'} \frac{1}{n} \left| x_j - x'_j \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{M - m}{n}.$$

1.2 ℓ_2 -sensitivity

Theorem 2. Say the space of datapoints \mathcal{X} is bounded above by M and bounded below by m. Then f has ℓ_2 -sensitivity bounded above by

$$\left(\frac{M-m}{n}\right)^2$$
.

Proof. Say X and X' are neighboring databases which differ only at index j. Then

$$\Delta f = \max_{X,X'} (f(X) - f(X)')^{2}$$

$$= \max_{X,X'} \frac{1}{n^{2}} \left(\left(\sum_{i \in [n] | i \neq j} x_{i} \right) + x_{j} - \left(\sum_{i \in [n] | i \neq j} x'_{i} \right) - x'_{j} \right)^{2}$$

$$= \max_{X,X'} \frac{1}{n^{2}} (x_{j} - x'_{j})^{2}$$

$$\leq \frac{(M - m)^{2}}{n^{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{M - m}{n} \right)^{2}$$

2 NEIGHBORING DEFINITION: ADD/DROP ONE

2.1 ℓ_1 -sensitivity

Theorem 3. Say the space of datapoints \mathcal{X} is bounded above by M and bounded below by m. Then f has ℓ_1 -sensitivity bounded above by

$$\frac{M-m}{n}$$
.

Proof. For notational ease, let n always refer to the size of database x. We must consider both adding and removing an element from x. First, consider adding a point:

Let $X' = X \cup x$. Without loss of generality, assume the point added is the $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$ element of database x'. Note that

$$|f(X) - f(X)'| = \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i \right|$$

$$= \left| \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - \frac{x}{n+1} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - x \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|M-m|}{n+1}.$$

Second, consider removing a point:

Let $X' = X \setminus \{x\}$. Without loss of generality assume that the point subtracted is the n^{th}

element of database x.

$$|f(X) - f(X')| = \left| \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right|$$

$$= \left| \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i - \frac{x}{n} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left| \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i - x \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|M-m|}{n}.$$

Then, since $\forall n > 0$,

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n},$$

the sensitivity of the mean in general is bound from above by

$$\frac{M-m}{n}$$
.

2.2 ℓ_2 -sensitivity

Theorem 4. Say the space of datapoints \mathcal{X} is bounded above by M and bounded below by m. Then f has ℓ_2 -sensitivity bounded above by

$$\left(\frac{M-m}{n}\right)^2$$
.

Proof. We must consider both adding and removing an element from X.

Adding an element:

Let $X' = X \cup x'_{n+1}$. Then,

$$\begin{split} \Delta f &= \max_{X,X'} (f(X) - f(X)')^2 \\ &= \max_{X,X'} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i' \right)^2 \\ &= \max_{X,X'} \left(\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) - \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i' \right) - \frac{x_{n+1}'}{n+1} \right)^2 \\ &= \max_{X,X'} \left(\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) - n x_{n+1}'}{n(n+1)} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{nM - nm}{n(n+1)} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{M - m}{n+1} \right)^2. \end{split}$$

Removing an element:

Let $X' = X \setminus \{x_n\}$. Then,

$$\begin{split} \Delta f &= \max_{X,X'} (f(X) - f(X)')^2 \\ &= \max_{X,X'} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i' \right)^2 \\ &= \max_{X,X'} \left(\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i \right) + \frac{x_n}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i' \right) \right)^2 \\ &= \max_{X,X'} \left(\frac{(n-1)x_n - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i}{n(n-1)} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{(n-1)M - (n-1)m}{n(n-1)} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{M-m}{n} \right)^2. \end{split}$$