

Covariance Sensitivity Proofs

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Lemma 1. *The covariance matrix of X may be written as*

$$\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)(X_i - \mu)^T.$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)(X_i - \mu)^T &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} x_{1i} - \mu_1 \\ x_{2i} - \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{mi} - \mu_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1i} - \mu_1 & x_{2i} - \mu_2 & \cdots & x_{mi} - \mu_m \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} (x_{1i} - \mu_1)(x_{1i} - \mu_1) & (x_{1i} - \mu_1)(x_{2i} - \mu_2) & \cdots & (x_{1i} - \mu_1)(x_{mi} - \mu_m) \\ (x_{2i} - \mu_1)(x_{1i} - \mu_1) & (x_{2i} - \mu_1)(x_{2i} - \mu_2) & \cdots & (x_{2i} - \mu_1)(x_{mi} - \mu_m) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (x_{mi} - \mu_1)(x_{1i} - \mu_1) & (x_{mi} - \mu_1)(x_{2i} - \mu_2) & \cdots & (x_{mi} - \mu_1)(x_{mi} - \mu_m) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \mu_1)(x_{1i} - \mu_1) & \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \mu_1)(x_{2i} - \mu_2) & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \mu_1)(x_{mi} - \mu_m) \\ \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i} - \mu_1)(x_{1i} - \mu_1) & \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i} - \mu_1)(x_{2i} - \mu_2) & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i} - \mu_1)(x_{mi} - \mu_m) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{mi} - \mu_1)(x_{1i} - \mu_1) & \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{mi} - \mu_1)(x_{2i} - \mu_2) & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{mi} - \mu_1)(x_{mi} - \mu_m) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

which is the covariance matrix of X . □

Lemma 2.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu) = 0.$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum (X_i - \mu) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_{1i} \\ x_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{mi} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_m \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} x_{1i} - \mu_1 \\ x_{2i} - \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{mi} - \mu_m \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{1i} - \mu_1) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i} - \mu_2) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{mi} - \mu_m) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} n\mu_1 - n\mu_1 \\ n\mu_2 - n\mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ n\mu_m - n\mu_m \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 1.

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^T = 0.$$

by identical proof construction.

1 NEIGHBORING DEFINITION: CHANGE ONE

1.1 ℓ_1 -sensitivity

Theorem 1. Let $F(X)$ be the covariance matrix of X without the normalization factor of $n - 1$. Let M_i be a maximum bound on $x_i \in X_i$, and let m_i be a minimum bound on $x_i \in X_i$. Then each entry f_{ij} of this matrix has sensitivity bounded above by

$$\frac{2(n-1)}{n} (M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j)$$

Proof. Let X' be defined as

$$X' = [X'_1 \quad \cdots \quad X'_m]^T$$

where

$$X'_i = X_i \cup \{y_i\}.$$

I.e., each row i has a single additional observation y_i in X' that it does not have in X . Let X'' be defined in the same way as X' , except with a different point $\{y'_i\}$ added to each row of X . This proof, which is essentially an extension of the proof of variance sensitivity, will use the definition of “neighboring databases” in which databases are neighboring if they have a single point changed. I.e., X' and X'' are neighboring databases.

It is first useful to determine how $f(X')$ compares to $f(X)$. Let Y be the vector of all the $\{y_i\}$ observations in X' . Then,

$$F(X') = \sum (X_i - \mu')(X_i - \mu')^T + (Y - \mu')(Y - \mu')^T.$$

The first of the sums inside this expression may be expanded to give

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (x_i - \mu')(x_i - \mu')^T &= \sum ((x_i - \mu) + (\mu - \mu'))((x_i - \mu) + (\mu - \mu'))^T \\ &= \sum (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T + (\mu - \mu') \sum (x_i - \mu)^T + \sum (x_i - \mu)(\mu - \mu')^T \\ &\quad + \sum (\mu - \mu')(\mu - \mu')^T \\ &= \sum (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T + (\mu - \mu') \sum (x_i - \mu)^T + \sum (x_i - \mu)(\mu - \mu')^T \\ &\quad + n(\mu - \mu')(\mu - \mu')^T \\ &= \sum (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T + n(\mu - \mu')(\mu - \mu')^T \\ &= F(X) + n(\mu - \mu')(\mu - \mu')^T, \end{aligned}$$

where the second-to-last line is due to cancellations of the middle two terms by Lemma 2 and Corollary 1. So,

$$F(X') = F(X) + n(\mu - \mu')(\mu - \mu')^T + (Y - \mu')(Y - \mu')^T. \quad (1.1)$$

Looking at the two expressions inside the parentheses of Eq. 1.1, note first that

$$n(\mu - \mu')(\mu - \mu')^T$$

is an $m \times m$ matrix with ij th entry

$$\begin{aligned} x_{ij} &= n(\mu_i - \mu'_i)(\mu_j - \mu'_j) \\ &\leq n \left(\frac{M_i - m_i}{n+1} \right) \left(\frac{M_j - m_j}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} (M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j). \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

The second term,

$$(Y - \mu')(Y - \mu')^T,$$

is also an $m \times m$ matrix, with ij th entry

$$\begin{aligned} x_{ij} &= (y_i - \mu'_i)(y_j - \mu'_j) \\ &= \left(y_i - \frac{n\mu_i + y_i}{n+1} \right) \left(y_j - \frac{n\mu_j + y_j}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} (y_i - \mu_i)(y_j - \mu_j) \\ &\leq \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} (M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j). \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

Let f_{ij} be the ij th entry of the $m \times m$ matrix output by F . Then plugging the bounds in Eq. 1.2 and Eq. 1.3 back into Eq. 1.1 gives

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{ij}(X') &\leq f_{ij}(X) + \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}(M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j) + \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2}(M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j) \\
&= f_{ij}(X) + \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}(M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j)(n+1) \\
&= f_{ij}(X) + \frac{n}{n+1}(M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j).
\end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

Since we'd really like to consider the sensitivity of $f(X')$, it makes sense to redefine n based on the size of X' rather than of X , i.e. redefine n to be $n+1$. Then,

$$f_{ij}(X') = f_{ij}(X) + \frac{n-1}{n}(M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j). \tag{1.5}$$

Now, consider two neighboring databases X' and X'' . Say X' may still be written as $X \cup \{y\}$, and X'' may be similarly written as $X \cup \{z\}$. It then follows from Eq. 1.5, using the triangle inequality, that

$$|f_{ij}(X') - f_{ij}(X'')| \leq \frac{2(n-1)}{n}(M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j).$$

□

Corollary 2. *The sample covariance has sensitivity*

$$\frac{2}{n}(M_i - m_i)(M_j - m_j).$$

Proof. This follows directly from the above theorem, re-inserting the normalization factor of $n-1$. □

1.2 ℓ_2 -sensitivity

2 NEIGHBORING DEFINITION: ADD/DROP ONE

2.1 ℓ_1 -sensitivity

2.2 ℓ_2 -sensitivity