Week 6 Exercises (ECE 598 DA)

Exercise (Randomized Response under LDP): Suppose each user has a bit $x_i \in \{0,1\}$ and applies randomized response: with probability $p = \frac{e^{\varepsilon}}{1+e^{\varepsilon}}$ they report their true bit, and with probability 1-p they flip it.

- 1. Show that this mechanism satisfies ε -local differential privacy.
- 2. Suppose n users participate. Derive an unbiased estimator of the true mean $\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i x_i$ from the randomized reports, and compute its variance.

Exercise (Shuffling Amplification): Consider n users each applying an ε_0 -LDP randomizer $R_i(x_i)$. The outputs are passed through a uniformly random shuffler before the server sees them.

- 1. State an informal privacy amplification by shuffling theorem.
- 2. Give a proof sketch (at a high level) of why shuffling amplifies privacy.

Exercise (Sensitivity in Secure Aggregation): Suppose n users each have data $x_i \in [0, 1]$, and a secure aggregation protocol computes the sum $S = \sum_i x_i$ with Laplace noise $\mathsf{Lap}(0, 1/\varepsilon)$ added.

- 1. Argue that the global sensitivity of S with respect to changing one x_i is 1.
- 2. Show that the noised aggregate $\tilde{S} = S + \mathsf{Lap}(0, 1/\varepsilon)$ is $(\varepsilon, 0)$ -DP.
- 3. Derive a (1β) high-probability additive error bound for \tilde{S} .

Exercise (Federated Learning with DP-SGD): In DP-SGD, each client's per-example gradient is clipped to norm C before adding Gaussian noise.

- 1. Explain formally why clipping is necessary for bounding sensitivity of the (average) gradient.
- 2. Consider a single round without subsampling (all n clients used). Let the per-example clipped gradients be \bar{g}_i with $\|\bar{g}_i\|_2 \leq C$. The server releases

$$\widetilde{g} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overline{g}_{i} + \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^{2} C^{2} I).$$

Prove that this is $(\varepsilon_0, \delta_0)$ -DP (central model) by calibrating σ using the Gaussian mechanism, and give the resulting high-probability error.

3. Briefly discuss how $Poisson \ subsampling$ with sampling rate q changes the per-round privacy (amplification by sampling).