

fn discrete_laplacian_scale_to_accuracy

Michael Shoemate

November 18, 2025

This document contains materials associated with `discrete_laplacian_scale_to_accuracy`.

Definition 0.1. Let z be the true value of the statistic and X be the random variable the noisy release is drawn from. Define $Y = |X - z|$, the distribution of DP errors. Then for any statistical significance level `alpha`, denoted $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, and `accuracy`, denoted $a \geq 0$,

$$\alpha = P[Y \geq a] \quad (1)$$

Theorem 0.2. For any `scale` ≥ 0 denoted s , when $X \sim \mathcal{L}_Z(z, s)$,

$$a = s \cdot \ln(2/(\alpha(e^{1/s} + 1))) + 1 \quad (2)$$

Proof. Consider that the distribution of $(X - z) \sim \mathcal{L}_Z(0, s)$. Then the PMF of Y is:

$$\forall y \geq 0 \quad g(y) = (1 + 1[y \neq 0]) \frac{1 - e^{-1/s}}{1 + e^{-1/s}} e^{-y/s} \quad (3)$$

The purpose of the indicator function is to avoid double-counting zero.

Now derive an expression for α :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= P[Y \geq a] \\ &= 1 - P[Y < a] \\ &= 1 - \sum_{y=0}^{a-1} g(y) \quad \text{where } g(y) \text{ is the distribution of Y} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1 - e^{-1/s}}{1 + e^{-1/s}} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{y=0}^{a-1} e^{-y/s} \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{e^{(1-a)/s}}{e^{1/s} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Invert to solve for a :

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \frac{e^{(1-a)/s}}{e^{1/s} + 1} &= \alpha \\ e^{(1-a)/s} &= \alpha(e^{1/s} + 1)/2 \\ a &= 1 - s \cdot \ln(\alpha(e^{1/s} + 1)/2) \\ a &= s \cdot \ln(2/(\alpha(e^{1/s} + 1))) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

□