fn discrete_laplacian_scale_to_accuracy

Michael Shoemate

May 11, 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 $a \ge 0$,

$$\alpha = P[Y \ge a] \tag{1}$$

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

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

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

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

The purpose of the indicator function is to avoid double-counting zero. Now derive an expression for α :

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

Invert to solve for a:

$$2\frac{e^{(1-a)/s}}{e^{1/s}+1} = \alpha$$

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

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

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