## Technical Note No. 2\* Options, Futures, and Other Derivatives John Hull

## **Properties of Lognormal Distribution**

A variable V has a lognormal distribution if  $X = \ln(V)$  has a normal distribution. Suppose that X is  $\phi(m, s^2)$ ; that is, it has a normal distribution with mean m and standard deviation, s. The probability density function for X is

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}s}\exp\left(-\frac{(X-m)^2}{2s^2}\right)$$

The probability density function for V is therefore

$$h(V) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}sV} \exp\left(-\frac{[\ln(V) - m]^2}{2s^2}\right)$$
  
of V

Consider the nth moment of V

$$\int_0^{+\infty} V^n h(V) dV$$

Substituting  $V = \exp X$  this is

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\exp(nX)}{\sqrt{2\pi}s} \exp\left(-\frac{(X-m)^2}{2s^2}\right) dX$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}s} \exp\left(-\frac{(X-m-ns^2)^2}{2s^2}\right) \exp\left(\frac{2mns^2+n^2s^4}{2s^2}\right) dX$$
$$= \exp(nm+n^2s^2/2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}s} \exp\left(-\frac{(X-m-ns^2)^2}{2s^2}\right) dX$$

The integral in this expression is the integral of a normal density function with mean  $m + ns^2$  and standard deviation s and is therefore 1.0. It follows that

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} V^{n} h(V) dV = \exp(nm + n^{2}s^{2}/2)$$
(1)

The expected value of V is given when n = 1. It is

$$\exp(m + s^2/2)$$

The formula for the mean of a stock price at time T in the text is given by setting  $m = \ln(S_0) + (\mu - \sigma^2/2)T$  and  $s = \sigma\sqrt{T}$ 

The variance of V is  $E(V^2) - [E(V)]^2$ . Setting n = 2 in equation (1) we get

$$E(V^2) = \exp(2m + 2s^2)$$

The variance of V is therefore

 $\exp(2m + 2s^2) - \exp(2m + s^2) = \exp(2m + s^2)[\exp(s^2) - 1]$ 

The formula for the variance of a stock price at time T in the text is given by setting  $m = \ln(S_0) + (\mu - \sigma^2/2)T$  and  $s = \sigma\sqrt{T}$ .

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