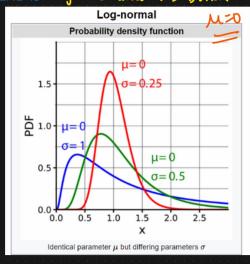
In probability theory, a log-normal (or lognormal) distribution is a continuous probability distribution of a random variable whose logarithm is normally distributed. Thus, if the random variable X is log-normally distributed, then Y = ln(X) has a normal distribution. Equivalently, if Y has a normal distribution, then the exponential function of Y, X = exp(Y), has a log-normal distribution

LND is Right skewed Dismbution

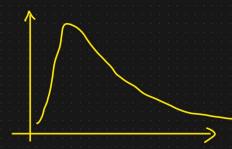


$$y \approx \ln(x)^{\text{belongs}} Normal Dishbuton$$

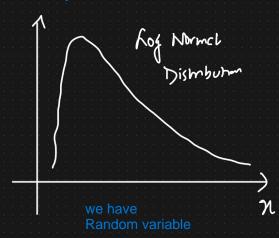
Natural dog [loge]

 ψ

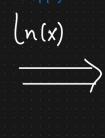
X ~ cxp(y) =) Log Normally Distributed



now lets say:



we apply:



we get:

