**Technical Note No. 2***
**Options, Futures, and Other Derivatives, Ninth Edition**
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## 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

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

Consider the $n$th 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

$$\int_0^{+\infty} V^n h(V)dV = \exp(nm + n^2s^2/2) \tag{1}$$

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

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

The result in equation (15.4) follows 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 result in equation (15.5) follows by setting $m = \ln(S_0) + (\mu - \sigma^2/2)T$ and $s = \sigma\sqrt{T}$.