

## UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Quiz #4

Log-normal stock prices: Tail probabilities.

**Problem 4.1.** (5 points)

The current stock price is given to be  $S(0) = 30$ . The stock has the rate of appreciation 0.12 and volatility 0.3

Let  $a$  denote the probability that the stock price in three months is less than \$32, i.e., set  $a = \mathbb{P}[S(1/4) < 32]$ .

Then,

- (a)  $0 \leq a < 0.35$
- (b)  $0.35 \leq a < 0.45$
- (c)  $0.45 \leq a < 0.50$
- (d)  $0.50 \leq a < 0.64$
- (e) None of the above.

**Solution:** (d)

$$a = N(-d_2) = N(0.16) = 0.5636$$

**Problem 4.2.** (10 points)

Let  $\mathbf{S} = \{S(t), t \geq 0\}$  denote the stock-price process. For any time  $t$ , the stock price is modeled as lognormal. The mean stock price at time  $t=2$  equals 140 and the median stock price at time  $t=2$  equals 130. What is the probability that the time  $t=2$  stock price exceeds 140?

**Solution:** Since  $\mathbf{S} = \{S(t), t \geq 0\}$  is the stock-price process modeled by a geometric Brownian motion, the stock price at time  $t=1$  is lognormally distributed. In fact, using our usual parameters, we can rewrite it as

$$S(2) = S(0)e^{(\alpha - \delta - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)2 + \sigma Z(2)}.$$

Hence  $S(2)$  is log-normally distributed, and the median of  $S(2)$  equals  $S(0)e^{(\alpha - \delta - \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2)2}$ . So, the required probability can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[S(2) > 140] &= \mathbb{P}[130e^{\sigma Z(2)} > 140] = \mathbb{P}\left[Z(2) > \frac{1}{\sigma} \ln\left(\frac{140}{130}\right)\right] \\ &= \mathbb{P}\left[Z(2) < \frac{1}{\sigma} \ln\left(\frac{130}{140}\right)\right] = N\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \ln\left(\frac{130}{140}\right)\right). \end{aligned}$$

Since the mean of  $S(2)$  equals  $S(0)e^{(\alpha - \delta)2}$ , we have

$$e^{\sigma^2} = \frac{140}{130} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\ln(140/130)}.$$

So, our final answer is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[S(2) > 140] &= N\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{\ln(140/130)}} \ln\left(\frac{130}{140}\right)\right) \\ &= N\left(-\sqrt{\frac{\ln(14/13)}{2}}\right) = N(-0.1925) = 1 - N(0.19) = 1 - 0.5753 = 0.4247. \end{aligned}$$