Mathematics and Statistics

The Department of Mathematics and Statistics offers two master's degrees (one in mathematics and one in statistics) and two doctoral degrees (one in mathematics and one in statistics). The areas of study for mathematics include algebra, algebraic geometry, real and complex analysis, differential geometry, and topology. The areas of study for statistics are mathematical statistics, survival analysis, modeling, statistical computing for massive data, Bayesian regulation, bioinformatics, longitudinal and functional data analysis, statistical computation, asymptotic theory, objective Bayes, bootstrap, post-selection inference, and the application of statistics to medicine. Because it is difficult to make up coherent programs for students entering in the middle of the year, students are ordinarily admitted only in the fall.

When they first arrive, graduate students have the opportunity to share common concerns and to become acquainted. One of the most attractive features of our program is the friendly and supportive atmosphere that develops among our graduate students. Advanced courses in the Washington University mathematics and statistics department can build on the common background shared by all students. As a result, these courses are richer and nearer to the level of PhD work than typical advanced courses.

Students typically complete the PhD program in five years. A student who comes here with advanced preparation may finish in less time. On the other hand, some students find that it is advisable for them to take preparatory math courses before attempting the qualifying courses. In special cases, the time schedule may be lengthened accordingly. Each student should plan to develop a close relationship with their thesis advisor so that the advisor may have a realistic idea of the student's progress.

Graduate study in mathematics or statistics is not for everyone. Entering students usually find that the time and effort required to succeed goes well beyond anything they encountered as undergraduates. Success requires both ample mathematical ability and the determination to grapple with a subject for many days or weeks until the light of understanding shines through, and the experience can be daunting. Those who continue in their studies are largely those for whom the pleasure of attaining that understanding more than compensates for the required effort. For such persons, the life of a mathematician can be richly rewarding.

Email: Gregory Knese, Director of Graduate Studies (geknese@wustl.edu) or Mary Ann Stenner (stenner@wustl.edu)

Phone: 314-935-6760
Website: http://wumath.wustl.edu/graduate

Faculty

Chair
John Shashian (https://math.wustl.edu/people/john-shashian/)
PhD, Rutgers University
Algebraic and topological combinatorics

Directors
José Figueroa-López (https://math.wustl.edu/people/jose-e-figueroa-lopez/)
Director of Undergraduate Studies
Professor of Mathematics and Statistics
PhD, Georgia Institute of Technology
Statistics; probability and stochastic processes; mathematical finance

Gregory Knese (https://math.wustl.edu/people/gregory-knese/)
Director of Graduate Studies
Associate Professor of Mathematics and Statistics
PhD, Washington University
Complex function theory; operators; harmonic analysis

Endowed Professors
Soumendra Lahiri (https://math.wustl.edu/people/soumendra-lahiri/)
Stanley A. Sawyer Professor
PhD, Michigan State University
Mathematical statistics and data science

John E. McCarthy (https://math.wustl.edu/people/john-e-mccarthy/)
Spencer T. Olin Professor of Mathematics
PhD, University of California, Berkeley
Analysis; operator theory; one and several complex variables

Rachel Roberts (https://math.wustl.edu/people/rachel-roberts/)
Elinor Anheuser Professor of Mathematics
PhD, Cornell University
Low-dimensional topology

Professors
Quo-Shin Chi (https://math.wustl.edu/people/quo-shin-chi/)
PhD, Stanford University
Differential geometry

Renato Feres (https://math.wustl.edu/people/renato-feres/)
PhD, California Institute of Technology
Differential geometry; dynamical systems
José Figueroa-López (https://math.wustl.edu/people/jose-figueroa-lopez/)
PhD, Georgia Institute of Technology
Statistics; probability and stochastic processes; mathematical finance

Matthew Kerr (https://math.wustl.edu/people/matthew-kerr/)
PhD, Princeton University
Algebraic geometry; Hodge theory

Steven G. Krantz (https://math.wustl.edu/people/steven-g-krantz/)
PhD, Princeton University
Several complex variables; geometric analysis

Nan Lin (https://math.wustl.edu/people/nan-lin/)
PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Statistics

N. Mohan Kumar (http://math.wustl.edu/people/n-mohan-kumar/)
PhD, Bombay University
Algebraic geometry; commutative algebra

Xiang Tang (https://math.wustl.edu/people/xiang-tang/)
PhD, University of California, Berkeley
Symplectic geometry; noncommutative geometry; mathematical physics

Brett Wick (https://math.wustl.edu/people/brett-wick/)
PhD, Brown University
Complex analysis; harmonic analysis; operator theory; several complex variables

Mladen Victor Wickerhauser (https://math.wustl.edu/people/mladen-victor-wickerhauser/)
PhD, Yale University
Harmonic analysis; wavelets; numerical algorithms for data compression

Assistant Professors

Aliakbar Daemi (https://math.wustl.edu/people/aliakbar-daemi/)
PhD, Harvard University
Gauge theory; low-dimensional topology; symplectic geometry

Laura Escobar Vega (https://math.wustl.edu/people/laura-escobar-vega/)
PhD, Cornell University
Combinatorics and algebraic geometry

Steven Frankel (https://math.wustl.edu/people/steven-frankel/)
PhD, University of Cambridge
Geometric topology and dynamics

Wanlin Li (https://math.wustl.edu/people/wanlin-li/)
PhD, University of Wisconsin–Madison
Number theory and arithmetic geometry

Robert Lunde (https://math.wustl.edu/people/robert-lunde/)
PhD, Carnegie Mellon University
Statistical network analysis, time series, resampling methods, high-dimensional statistics

Martha Precup (https://math.wustl.edu/people/martha-precup/)
PhD, University of Notre Dame
Applications of Lie theory to algebraic geometry and the related combinatorics

Donsub Rim (https://math.wustl.edu/people/donsub-rim/)
PhD, University of Washington
Applied mathematics

Yanli Song (https://math.wustl.edu/people/yanli-song/)
PhD, Pennsylvania State University
Noncommutative geometry; symplectic geometry; representation theory

Professors Emeriti

Lawrence Conlon (https://math.wustl.edu/people/lawrence-conlon/)
PhD, Harvard University
Differential topology
Ron Freiwald (https://math.wustl.edu/people/ron-freiwald/)
PhD, University of Rochester
General topology

Gary R. Jensen (https://math.wustl.edu/people/gary-r-jensen/)
PhD, University of California, Berkeley
Differential geometry

Robert McDowell (https://math.wustl.edu/people/robert-mcdowell/)
PhD, Purdue University
General topology

Richard Rochberg
PhD, Harvard University
Complex analysis; interpolation theory

Jack Shapiro (https://math.wustl.edu/people/jack-shapiro/)
PhD, City University of New York
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Edward Spitznagel (https://math.wustl.edu/people/edward-spitznagel/)
PhD, University of Chicago
Statistics; statistical computation; application of statistics to medicine

Edward N. Wilson (https://math.wustl.edu/people/edward-n-wilson/)
PhD, Washington University
Harmonic analysis; differential geometry

David Wright (https://math.wustl.edu/people/david-wright/)
PhD, Columbia University
Affine algebraic geometry; polynomial automorphisms

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Michael Landry (http://math.wustl.edu/people/michael-landry/)
PhD, Yale University
Low-dimensional geometry and topology

Andrew Walton Green (https://math.wustl.edu/people/andrew-walton-green/)
PhD, Clemson University
Harmonic analysis and partial differential equations

Ben Wormleighton (https://math.wustl.edu/people/ben-wormleighton/)
PhD, University of California, Berkeley
Algebraic and symplectic geometry

Postdoctoral Lecturers

Shuhao Cao (https://math.wustl.edu/people/shuhao-cao/)
PhD, Purdue University
Numerical PDF and optimization

Humberto Diaz (https://math.wustl.edu/people/humberto-diaz/)
PhD, Duke University
Algebraic geometry

Rudy Rodspphon (https://math.wustl.edu/people/rudy-rodsphon/)
PhD, Vanderbilt University
Noncommutative geometry

Senior Lecturer

Abigail Jager (https://math.wustl.edu/people/abigail-jager/)
PhD, University of Chicago
Statistics and causal inference

Lecturers

Silas Johnson (https://math.wustl.edu/people/silas-johnson/)
PhD, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Algebraic number theory; arithmetic statistics

Karl Schaefer (https://math.wustl.edu/people/karl-schaefer/)
PhD, University of Chicago
Algebraic number theory

Associate Director of Undergraduate Studies

Blake Thornton (https://math.wustl.edu/people/blake-thornton/)
PhD, University of Utah
Geometric topology

Program Coordinator

Lisa M. Kuehne (https://math.wustl.edu/people/lisa-kuehne/)
Program Coordinator, University College & Center for Advanced Learning
AM Mathematics, Washington University
Undergraduate mathematics education

Degree Requirements

Master of Arts in Mathematics

General requirements: There are 36 units of graduate-level course work required, with or without a thesis; 6 units may be for thesis research. The minimum residence requirement is one full academic year of graduate study. If the department consents, a student may transfer up to 6 units from other universities. A grade-point average of B or better must be maintained in graduate course work.
Course requirements: There are four basic graduate course sequences in pure mathematics: Math 5021–5022, 5031–5032, 5045–5046 or 5047, and 5051–5052. A candidate for the AM in Mathematics must include two of these sequences (12 units) in the required 36 units. Each student, in consultation with their advisor, selects the remaining 24 units according to the student's interests and needs.

Master of Arts in Statistics

General requirements: There are 36 units of course work required and an optional thesis; 3 units may be for thesis research. The minimum residence requirement is one full academic year of graduate study. A GPA of B or better must be maintained in graduate courses.

Optional thesis requirements: To be eligible for the thesis option, a student must maintain a cumulative GPA of 3.5 or higher in the first 18 units of courses satisfying the program requirements.

Course requirements: The student must take (or have taken) the following six required courses in mathematics or their equivalents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probability; Mathematical Statistics</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Theory of Statistics I &amp; II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

plus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linear Statistical Models</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayesian Statistics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Computation or a suitable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substitute elective approved by the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical Training</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If an equivalent course has been taken and proficiency in the course material has been demonstrated, other 400-level and above electives may be substituted in consultation with the advisor. Additional 400-level or higher electives will be chosen by the student in consultation with their advisor to make up the 36 units.

PhD in Mathematics

No one can earn a doctorate merely by completing a specified course of study; the doctoral candidate must demonstrate high scholarship and the ability to perform significant original research in mathematics.

General requirements: Completion of the PhD requires four full years of graduate study (72 units), with at least 48 units completed in residence at Washington University. The student must spend at least one academic year as a full-time student; this requirement cannot be met wholly by summer sessions or part-time study. The student may, with departmental permission, transfer a maximum of 24 graduate credits from other universities. The typical course load is 9 credit units per semester. A GPA of B or better is required in graduate course work.

Graduate students in mathematics may ordinarily expect up to five years of support. Continuation of support each year is dependent upon normal progress toward the degree and the satisfactory performance of duties.

For the well-prepared student, “normal progress” usually means the following:

- At the end of the second year, the student has successfully completed the specific course requirements and passed six qualifying exams.
- At the end of the third year, the student has successfully completed the candidacy requirement.
- At the end of the fourth year, the student has completed the 72-unit course requirement and is making substantial progress on a thesis.

Students must also complete the Teaching Seminar course (L24 597). This course prepares them for both Assistant to the Instructor work and academic teaching duties, which are integral to all scholarly activities. The course spans three semesters, usually starting in the second semester. Each student will have departmental duties (e.g., grading, proctoring) of no more than 15 hours per week as Assistant to the Instructor. Students must also complete a Professional Development course (L24 598).

Please note that the sequence outlined above is for “well-prepared” students. The exact point at which any student enters the sequence depends on their ability and background. When warranted, deviation from the normal sequence is permissible, and a tailored program that fits the student’s ability and background will be followed.

Specific course requirements: The 72 units of course work must include eight of the following nine courses: Math 5031–5032 (Algebra I and Algebra II), Math 5051–5052 (Real Analysis and Functional Analysis), Math 5021–5022 (Complex Analysis I & II), and Math 5045–5047 (Algebraic Topology, Differential Topology, and Differential Geometry). Students may omit one of the following courses when satisfying the course requirement: Math 5022, 5047, or 5052. To satisfy the breadth requirement, the student must pass the required courses with a B or better. The courses are typically offered in the following time frame:

- Fall: Algebra I, Real Analysis, Complex Analysis I, Algebraic Topology, Differential Geometry
- Spring: Algebra II, Functional Analysis, Complex Analysis II, Differential Topology
In exceptional circumstances, departmental permission may be requested to replace required courses with suitable alternatives. The student may also petition the department to waive one or more of these courses because of work completed previously.

It is in each student's best interest to take the courses that contain the material covered in the qualifying exams as soon as their individual program allows. Sequels to these courses, at the 500 level, are frequently offered; the qualifying exam courses are generally prerequisites to these 500-level courses.

**Language requirement:** All students must demonstrate proficiency in English.

If English is not the student's native language, they must pass an oral English proficiency exam with a grade of 3 or better. If the student does not score a 3 the first time they take the exam, the director of the English Language Program at the International Office will recommend that the student take one or more classes to improve reading, writing, pronunciation, listening or speaking skills. After the recommended classes have been completed, the student is required to retake the English proficiency exam. Once the student has demonstrated the ability to handle teaching a class (by scoring a 3 or better on the exam), they will qualify for Assistant to the Instructor or Course Instructor duties.

**Qualifying examinations and candidacy requirements:** The qualifying exam and candidacy requirement constitute two separate requirements. The qualifying exam is a series of six written tests that cover a range of topics; the candidacy requirement is an oral presentation and thesis proposal.

The written tests cover the material in one semester of courses: 5021, 5022, 5031, 5032, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5051 and 5052. To satisfy the written exam requirement, the student must pass six out of the nine possible qualification exams, with the requirement that two be from Math 5021, 5022, 5051 or 5052; two be from Math 5045, 5046 or 5047; and two be from Math 5031 and 5032. To satisfy the qualification examination requirement, the student must pass the final exam for the course with an A- or better.

Because each course varies somewhat in content from year to year, it is recommended that the student take the exams at the conclusion of the course in which they are enrolled. No advantage is gained by delaying the exam. It is required to finish all six qualification exams by the end of the second year of study.

Some students will enter the PhD program with previously acquired expertise in one or more of the required courses. This sometimes happens with students who transfer from other PhD programs or who come from certain foreign countries. Such students may formally petition the chair of the graduate committee to be exempted from the appropriate course and its qualifying exam. The petition must be accompanied by hard evidence (e.g., published research, written testimony from experts, records of equivalent courses, examinations and the grades achieved on them). The graduate committee will make the final judgment on all exemption requests.

Once the written phase of the qualifying process is complete, the student is ready to begin specialized study. By the third year of study, the student must complete the candidacy requirement. The student must form a preliminary thesis committee that includes their advisor and at least two other faculty members. In discussion with the advisor and the preliminary thesis committee, the student will select a topic and a body of literature related to this topic. The student will prepare a one-hour oral presentation related to the topic and a two-page thesis proposal that demonstrates mastery of the selected topic. The oral presentation is designed to expedite specialized study and to provide guidance toward the thesis. The preparatory work for the thesis proposal often becomes the foundation on which the thesis is constructed.

After the student completes the candidacy requirement, work on the thesis begins.

**The dissertation and thesis defense:** The student's dissertation is the single most important requirement for the PhD degree; it must be an original contribution to mathematical knowledge. This is the student's opportunity to conduct significant independent research.

It is the student's responsibility to find a thesis advisor who is willing to guide their research. Since the advisor should be part of the candidacy requirement, the student should have engaged an advisor by the beginning of the third year of study.

Once the department has accepted the dissertation (on the recommendation of the thesis advisor), the student is required to defend their thesis through a presentation accompanied by a question-and-answer period.

For information about preparing the thesis and its abstract as well as the deadlines involved, please consult the Office of Graduate Studies, Arts & Sciences.

**PhD in Statistics**

**Degree Requirements Summary**

A total of 72 graduate units are required, consisting of the following:

- 24 required course work units total in fundamental topics and exam fields
- 12 elective course work units
- Three qualifying exams: two in statistics, one in mathematics
- Teaching Requirement for PhD Students from the Office of Graduate Studies, Arts & Sciences
- Oral presentation
- Dissertation research, thesis preparation, and defense (30 course work units)

**General requirements:** Completion of the PhD requires four full years of graduate study (72 units), with at least 48 units spent in residence at Washington University. The student must spend at least one academic year as a full-time student; this requirement
cannot be met wholly by summer sessions or part-time study. The student may, with departmental permission, transfer a maximum of 24 graduate credits from other universities. The typical course load is 9 credit units per semester. A GPA of B or better is required in graduate course work.

Graduate students in statistics may ordinarily expect up to five years of support. Continuation of support each year is dependent upon normal progress toward the degree and the satisfactory performance of duties. Teaching experience is an increasingly important component of graduate education for students who seek academic employment. The Ph.D. in statistics program provides the opportunity for students to work as Assistants to the Instructor and to learn how to teach technical topics to students with a wide range of backgrounds.

For the well-prepared student, "normal progress" usually means the following:

- At the end of the second year, the student has successfully passed the two statistical qualifying exams associated with Math 5061–5062 and Math 5071–5072 as well as the mathematical qualifying exam associated with Math 5051–5052. They have also completed the courses Math 459 and Math 475.
- At the end of the third year, the student has completed the candidacy requirement.
- At the end of the fourth year, the student has completed the 72-unit course requirement and is making substantial progress on a thesis.

Students must also complete the Teaching Seminar course (L24 597). This course prepares them for both Assistant to the Instructor work and academic teaching duties, which are integral to all scholarly activities. The course spans three semesters, usually starting in the second semester. Each student will have departmental duties (e.g., grading, proctoring) of no more than 15 hours per week as Assistant to the Instructor. Students must also complete a Professional Development course (L24 598).

Please note that the sequence outlined above is for "well-prepared" students. The exact point at which any student enters the sequence depends on their ability and background. When warranted, deviation from the normal sequence is permissible, and a tailored program that fits the student's ability and background will be followed.

**Specific course requirements:** The 72 units of course work must include two basic graduate-level sequences in statistics: Math 5061 Theory of Statistics I–Math 5062 Theory of Statistics II and Math 5071 Advanced Linear Models I–Math 5072 Advanced Linear Models II; the following statistics courses: Math 459 Bayesian Statistics and Math 475 Statistical Computation; and the following graduate-level mathematics sequence: Math 5051–5052. In exceptional circumstances, departmental permission may be requested to replace one of these sequences with a suitable alternative. The student may also petition the department to waive one or more of these sequences because of work completed previously.

Prerequisites, if needed, are advanced undergraduate courses in abstract linear algebra and real analysis. Such courses would count as 0 credits toward the Ph.D. degree.

It is in each student's best interest to take the three sequences that contain the material covered in the qualifying exams as soon as their individual program allows. Sequels to these courses, at the 500 level, are frequently offered; the qualifying exam courses are generally prerequisites to these 500-level courses.

Prior to finding a research advisor, students are welcome to take any of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics 400- and 500-level statistics electives, and they may also take reading courses with statistics faculty members (Math 500/Math 590). Statistics electives offered by the department include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Math 420</td>
<td>Experimental Design</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 434</td>
<td>Survival Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 449</td>
<td>Numerical Applied Mathematics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 456</td>
<td>Topics in Financial Mathematics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 459</td>
<td>Bayesian Statistics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 460</td>
<td>Multivariate Statistical Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 461</td>
<td>Time Series Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 462</td>
<td>Mathematical Foundations of Big Data</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 475</td>
<td>Statistical Computation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 495</td>
<td>Stochastic Processes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 551</td>
<td>Advanced Probability I</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 552</td>
<td>Advanced Probability II</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math 523C</td>
<td>Information Theory and Statistics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ESE 523)

Prior to finding a research advisor, students may submit a request to the graduate committee to take a course outside of the department. A decision on such requests will be made in consultation with statistics faculty members.

Students are encouraged to take reading courses with department faculty to learn about the research interests of potential advisors. After the student has found a research advisor and a research topic, the advisor may suggest that the student take some additional courses from other departments that may be useful for the student's research program.

Elective courses taken in other departments allow students to supplement their statistics course work with other topics that may be helpful for their research and professional development. Some popular elective courses offered by other departments include the following:
exam that covers the entire sequence. To pass the qualifying exam, the student must pass the three-hour combined exam. In the case of the Math 5051–5052 sequence, to satisfy the qualification examination requirement, the student must pass the final exam for the course with an A- or better.

Because each sequence varies somewhat in content from year to year, it is recommended that the student take each set of exams at the conclusion of the sequence in which they are enrolled. No advantage is gained by delaying the exam for a year. It is desirable to make every effort to finish all three exams by the end of the second year of study.

Some students will enter the PhD program with previously acquired expertise in one or more of the three basic sequences. This sometimes happens with students who transfer from other PhD programs or who come from certain foreign countries. Such students may formally petition the chair of the graduate committee to be exempted from the appropriate course and its qualifying exam. The petition must be accompanied by hard evidence (e.g., published research, written testimony from experts, records of equivalent courses, examinations and the grades achieved on them). The graduate committee will make the final judgment on all exemption requests.

Once the written phase of the qualifying process is complete, the student is ready to begin specialized study. The candidacy requirement is designed to expedite this process. Along with a committee of at least two faculty members, the student selects one major and one minor topic and a body of literature dealing with each. The student then usually spends a semester studying this material. At the end of this period, the student demonstrates mastery of the two selected topics by means of satisfactory oral expositions to a faculty committee. One member of this committee will in all likelihood become the student’s thesis advisor and may have already agreed to be the advisor. The preparatory work for the presentation often becomes the foundation on which the thesis is constructed.

The dissertation and thesis defense: The student’s dissertation is the single most important requirement for the PhD degree; it must be an original contribution to the knowledge of statistics, probability, and/or applied probability. This is the student's opportunity to conduct significant independent research.

It is the student’s responsibility to find a thesis advisor who is willing to guide their research. Since the advisor should be part of the oral presentation committee, the student should have engaged an advisor by the beginning of the third year of study.

Once the department has accepted the dissertation (on the recommendation of the thesis advisor), the student is required to defend their thesis through a presentation accompanied by a question-and-answer period.