

25) a)  $f$  is measurable iff  $\mathcal{U}f$  is measurable

$\mathcal{U}f$  is measurable iff  $\hat{\mathcal{U}}f$  is measurable  
and  ~~$\mathbb{R}$~~   $m(\mathcal{U}f) = m(\hat{\mathcal{U}}f)$

$$m(\{(x, y) \mid y = f(x)\}) = m(\hat{\mathcal{U}}f \setminus \mathcal{U}f) =$$

$$m(\hat{\mathcal{U}}f) - m(\mathcal{U}f) = 0$$

$\therefore \{(x, y) \mid y = f(x)\}$  is a zero set.

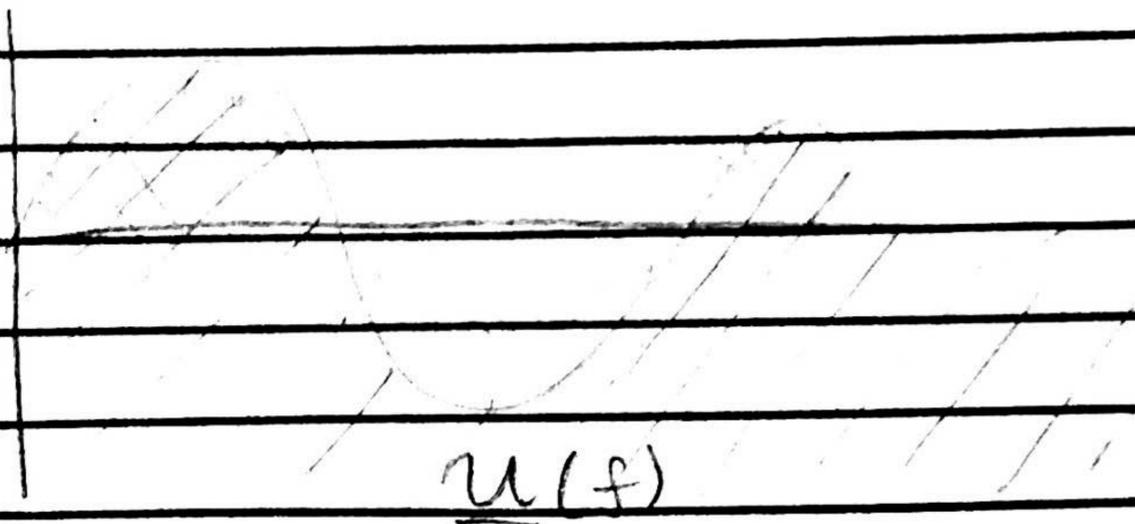
b) Let  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$  be a non measurable set

Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in A \\ 1 & x \notin A \end{cases}$

If  $E = \{f(x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$  then  $m(E) = 0$  since  
any cover of  $\{0, 1\}$  will cover  $E$ .

However  $f$  is a non measurable function

28)a)



Let  $Uf^+ = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, \infty) \mid y < f(x)\}$

Let  $Uf^- = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times (-\infty, 0] \mid f(x) < y\}$

$Uf = Uf^+ \cup \mathbb{R} \times (-\infty, 0] \setminus Uf^-$

$Uf^- \subset \mathbb{R} \times (-\infty, 0]$  is measurable iff

$Uf^{-c} = \mathbb{R} \times (-\infty, 0] \setminus Uf^-$  is measurable

$Uf^+ \cup \mathbb{R} \times (-\infty, 0] \setminus Uf^-$  is measurable iff

$Uf^+$  and  $\mathbb{R} \times (-\infty, 0] \setminus Uf^-$  is measurable

$\therefore Uf$  is measurable iff  $Uf^+$  and  $Uf^-$  are measurable.

b) Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  be measurable

$Uf = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < y < f(x)\}$

$T(Uf) = \{(x, y) \mid y > \frac{1}{f(x)}\}$

$(\widehat{U}(\frac{1}{f}))^c = \{(x, y) \mid y \leq \frac{1}{f(x)}\}^c = \{(x, y) \mid y > \frac{1}{f(x)}\}$   
 $= T(Uf)$

$T$  preserves measurability

$\therefore Uf$  is measurable iff  $T(Uf) = (\widehat{U}(\frac{1}{f}))^c$  is measurable

$\widehat{U}(\frac{1}{f})^c$  is measurable iff  $\widehat{U}(\frac{1}{f})$  is measurable

$\therefore f$  is measurable  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f}$  is measurable.