25.

(a)

A measurable function f is one whose undergraph $\mathcal{U}f$ is measurable.
The completed undergraph $\hat{\mathcal{U}}f$ is then also measurable,
so the graph $\hat{\mathcal{U}}f \setminus \mathcal{U}f$ is measurable.
The vertical slices of the graph are singleton sets,
hence they all have measure 0,
so by the zero slice theorem,
the graph has measure 0.

(b)

I don't think so.
Every indicator function has a zero-measure graph,
but I suspect indicator functions for non-measurable sets have non-measurable undergraph.
In particular, a proof that Tao's non-measurable set X is non-measurable
might work just as well for the set $X \times [0, 1)$.

(c)

(d)

(e)

For any $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, we define inner measure as:

$$m_*(E) = \sup \{m(A) \mid A \subseteq E \text{ measurable}\}$$

Let G be the graph of a function,
and $E \subseteq G$ a measurable subset.
Then every vertical slice of E has one or zero elements,
and hence is a null set.
By the zero slice theorem,
every measurable subset of G is a null set, giving

$$m_*(G) = 0$$

(f)

Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ be a function
whose graph G is not measurable and therefore has positive outer measure.
For each n, $[n, n+1)$ is measurable, so

$$m^*(G) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} m^*(G \cap [n, n+1))$$

Hence $G \cap [k, k+1)$ has positive outer measure for some k.
Fix k and define

$$f'(x) = f(k + \operatorname{frac}(x))$$

where $\operatorname{frac}(x)$ is the fractional part of x.
This function is periodic.
By translation invariance its graph G' has infinite outer measure:

$$m^*(G') = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} m^*(G \cap [k, k+1)) = \infty$$

Now, note that for any distinct $r, s \in \mathbb{R}$, the sets

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{bmatrix} + G'$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ s \end{bmatrix} + G'$$

are disjoint.
Since there are uncountably many real numbers,
this yields uncountably many disjoint subsets of the plane,
each with infinite outer measure.

(g)

28.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)