BACHELORARBEIT

Titel der Bachelorarbeit

Analytic sets

Verfasser

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angestrebter akademischer Grad

Bachelor of Science (BSc.)

Wien, im Monat September 2025

Studienkennzahl lt. Studienblatt:	UA 033621
Studienrichtung lt. Studienblatt:	Mathematik
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Abstract

Analytic sets form an often overlooked but nontheless very useful field of study. Their history teaches us about how mistakes lead to new discoveries and their current uses show how wanting to prove someone wrong can lead to important results in many different areas of mathematics.

Analytic sets will be introduced as continuous images of Polish spaces. We will work towards an understanding of their nature, especially concerning differences and commonalities with Borel sets.

A main objective of this thesis will be a proof of the fact that there exist Analytic sets which are not Borel. Further time will be spent on the measurability properties of Analytic sets and different frameworks in which they appear.

Contents

1 A short history lesson

As it is so often the case with new and interesting discoveries, mathematical areas of study often come about unplanned or on accident. One prime example of this phenomenon is the field of Analytic sets. Studying it provides us, next to some important results in areas such as descriptive set theory, probability theory and functional analysis with a deeper understanding of the way mathematics is done in practice.

Our story starts in the Year 1905 with famous Frensch(!) mathematician Henri Lebesgue and his paper "Sur les fonctions représentables analytiquement" [Leb05]. In it, Lebesgue proved many statements of great importance. He did however also include one small remark which stated, without proof, that the Borel sets are closed under projections.
About 10 years later, Russian mathematician Nikolai Luzin ordered his student Mikhail Souslin to study Lebesgues paper. When the still very young Souslin returned, saying he had found an error in Lebesgues work, Luzin and his colleage Sierpiński, to their credit, believed their student and helped him find a counterexample to Lebesgues claim [Sie50].

Soon after, Souslin, Luzin and Sierpinski would be the ones leading the charge on this young new field of mathematics that had just opened itself up to them [RS80].
As Souslin had correctly identified, there was no justification of the claim that projections of Borel sets would again be Borel. In a short publication in the French Journal "Comptes Rendu" in 1917, Souslin annouced the falsity of Lebesgues statement and gave a rough sketch of his proof. [cite sur une]. This meant that there was now a whole new class of sets waiting to be studied, namely those that arise as projections of Borel sets. We call these sets Analytic sets or, in honor of their discoverer, Souslin sets.
A much more thorough treatments of the topic as well as the first construction of an Analytic set that is not Borel were later published by Luzin and Sierpinski after Souslins early death in 1919 [cite sur quelques proprietes...], [Lus23] [Lus27].

It took until after the end of World War I for western mathematicians to start engaging with this new field. But once they did, it quickly started to become apparent that Analytic sets were going to become a very important tool for many different areas of mathematics. [Mos87] [RS80].

This thesis aims to give an overview over some of the basic concepts, theorems and proofs in the field of Analytic sets. In chapter 2, the basic notions and elementary proofs will be introduced. Chapter 3 will focus on the close similarities as well as differences between Analytic and Borel sets. Chapter 4 will provide some insights on the measure-theoretic properties and usefulness of Analytic sets and chaper 5 will explore some of the alternative constructions of Analytic sets and their uses.

Through chapters 2-4, we will mainly follow the conventions and proofs of [Coh13]

2 Polish spaces and Analytic sets

As previously stated, Analytic sets arose out of the question, whether projections of Borel sets are again Borel and Souslins counterproof of that claim. So if we seek to study this greater class of sets that is obtained as projections of Borel sets, it would only make sense do define them exactly as such.
As it turns out however, there are many different ways to introduce these sets, all of them useful in their own ways. Souslin for example defined them as arising out of a series of unions and intersections of certain families of sets. The point of view that will be used throughout the following chapters is one that allows for particularly nice versions of many of the basic results considered here.
We will define Analytic sets as continuous images of Polish spaces, named in honor of the Polish mathematicians who were the first to extensively study them [cite].

Definition (Polish space)**.** A topological space X is called a Polish space, if it is completely metrizable and seperable (contains a countable dense subset).

Remark. Interesting to note here is the subtle difference between a complete metric space and a completely metrizable space. For the latter, we only require the existence of a complete metric on X, but we do not need to choose a specific one.

From the definition it is immediately obvious that all complete metric spaces and in particular all Banach spaces are Polish.

Definition (Analytic set)**.** Let X be a Polish space, $A \subset X$. We call A Analytic, if there exists a Polish space Y and $f : Y \to X$ continuous, such that $f(Y) = A$

Throughout this section, we will use some standard results about topological and metric spaces without proof. These are:

Corollary 2.1. *In metric spaces, seperability and second countablility are equivalent [Kap01]*

Corollary 2.2. *closed subsets of complete metric spaces are again complete metric spaces [Kap01]*

Theorem 2.3 (Cantor's nested set theorem)**.** *Let $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset \ldots$ a sequence of decreasing nonempty closed subsets of a Polish space X. Then $\bigcap_{i\in\mathbb{N}} A_i$ is nonempty. [cite]*

With this out of the way, we can start proving some fundamental facts about Polish spaces and Analytic sets.

Lemma 2.4. *Finite and countable products of Polish spaces are Polish.*

Proof. Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots$ be a sequence of (nonempty) Polish spaces. We can choose a complete metric $\overline{d_i}$ for each of the spaces X_i. Now for each i, let $d_i\left(x,y\right) \coloneqq min\left\{1, \overline{d_i}\left(x,y\right)\right\}$
This again defines a complete metric with the additional property that $d_i\left(x,y\right) \leq 1$ for all $x, y \in X_i$ [Genauer beweisen? Anhang?] This new metric retains only information about small distances in $\overline{d_i}$.
Now we can turn towards the cartesian product $X \coloneqq \prod X_i$.
Let $d\left(x,y\right) \coloneqq \sum \frac{1}{2^n} d_i\left(x_i, y_i\right)$ where $x = \left(x_1, x_2, \ldots\right), y = \left(y_1, y_2, \ldots\right) \in X$. This sum converges for all $x, y \in X$ since we constructed the d_i to be bounded by 1. Moreover, d defines a metric on X. This is easily seen by the fact that positive definiteness, symmetry and the triangle inequality all hold in each term of our sum individually and thus for the whole sum. The topology generated by d is exactly the product topology on X [Genauer?].

[Ab hier nicht im Buch, hoffe der Beweis passt so]
To show that d is indeed complete, we take an arbitrary Cauchy sequence $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ in X. The projection onto each space X_i is also a cauchy sequence x_{i_n}. Since X_i is complete, x_{i_n} converges to some value x_i. Let $x \coloneqq (x_1, x_2, \ldots)$ be the componentwise limit of our Cauchy sequences. We need to show that x_n converges to x in the metric d:
Choose an arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $\sum_{i\geq m} \frac{1}{2^i} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. For each $i \leq m$, we can find an N_i, such that $d_i\left(x_{i_n}, x_i\right) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ for all $n \geq N_i$. If we choose $N \coloneqq max_{i\leq m}\left\{N_i\right\}$, we get the following esimate for $n \geq N$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
d(x_n, x) &= \sum \frac{1}{2^i} d_i(x_{i_n}, x_i) \\
&= \sum_{i \leq m} \frac{1}{2^i} d_i(x_{i_n}, x_i) + \sum_{i \geq m} \frac{1}{2^i} d_i(x_{i_n}, x_i) \\
&\leq \sum_{i \leq m} \frac{1}{2^i} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{i \geq m} \frac{1}{2^i} \\
&\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon
\end{aligned}
$$

So we get convergence of x_n and thus completeness of the metric space (X, d).

What remains to be shown is seperability. We want to make use of the equivalence of seperability and second countability for metric spaces [ref].

For each i, we can find a countable Basis $\mathcal{U}_i$ for the topology on X_i. The sets of the form $U_1 \times U_2 \times \ldots \times U_N \times X_{N+1} \times X_{N+2} \times \ldots$ form a countable Basis for the product topology on X, so X is a seperable metrisable space and thus Polish. □

Corollary 2.5. *Open and closed subsets of Polish spaces are Polish*

Proof. Let X be a Polish space, A an open or closed subset of X. By Corollary 2.1, X has a countable basis of open sets for its Topology. Then the restrictions of those sets to A form a countable basis for the subspace topology on A. By the same equivalence, we get seperability of A.
If A is closed, it is according to Corollary 2.2 completely metrizable by any complete metric on X, resticted to A.
Now only the case of A being an open subset of X remains. Let

$$
d_0(x, y) := d(x, y) + \left| \frac{1}{d(x, A^C)} - \frac{1}{d(y, A^C)} \right|.
$$

where d is a complete metric on X and $d\left(x, A^C\right) := \inf\left(d(x, z) : z \in A^C\right)$
d_0 defines a metric on A [proof?]. Relevant for this proof is also, that $d\left(x, A^C\right)$ is a continuous function in x. [proof?]
We need to make sure that d_0 metrizes the subspace topology on A and that A is complete under it.
Let $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in A. Due to the continuity of $d\left(x, A^C\right)$, this sequence converges with respect to d_0 if and only if it converges with respect to d. This means that d_0 generates the same topology on A as d does. So now only copleteness remains to be shown:
Let $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in A with respect to d_0. Then it is also Cauchy

with respect to d and since X is complete under d, $x_n \to x$ for some $x \in X$. Suppose now that $x \notin A$. Then $d\left(x_n, A^C\right) \to 0$. In that case, $\left|\frac{1}{d(x_n, A^C)} - \frac{1}{d(x_m)}\right|$ and by extension also $d_0\left(x_n, x_m\right)$ would become unbounded for $m, n \to \infty$, contradicting the assumption that (x_n) is Cauchy. So the limit x has to be in A, making it complete under d_0 and thus Polish. $\square$

Theorem 2.6. *Open and closed subsets of Polish spaces are Analytic*

Proof. Let X be a Polish space, $A \subset X$ open or closed. We know that A, as a space is Polish. So there exists a Polish space Y and a continuous function $f : Y \to A$, such that $f(Y) = A$. Let $\iota := A \hookrightarrow X$ be the canonical embedding of A into X. Then we can define $\tilde{f} := f \circ \iota$. Then $\tilde{f} : Y \to X$ and $\tilde{f}(Y) = A$ hold. So A is an Analytic subset of X. $\square$

Two particular spaces that are of great interest in the study of Analytic sets are $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$. We will see that the Polish space Z in our definition of Analytic set can always be replaced by the space $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. But first we need to verify that they are in fact Polish:

Theorem 2.7. $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ *is Polish*

Proof. By $\mathbb{N}$ we always mean the natural numbers together with the discrete topology in which every subset is open. Since $\mathbb{N}$ is countable, seperability immediately follows. The discrete metric $d\left(m, n\right) = 1 - \delta_{mn}$, which equals 1 if $n \neq m$ and 0 if $n = m$, is a complete metric on $\mathbb{N}$. In this metric the only Cauchy sequences are those that are eventually constant which obviously converge. It now follows from Lemma 2.4, that the cartesian product $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is also Polish. $\square$

Theorem 2.8. $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ *is Polish*

Proof. The proof for this is equivalent to that of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ being Polish. We again choose the discrete topology and discrete metric on $\{0,1\}$ and use Lemma 2.4 to get that $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is Polish. $\square$

Throughout the next few chapters, the space $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ will show up over and over again. So it makes sense to devote a bit of time now to go over some of the important properties of that space.

Another space that ist going to be important, is that of only the finite integer sequences. We will call this space $\mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$

When talking about $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, we always view it as posessing the product topology, where every copy of $\mathbb{N}$ is equipped with the discrete topology. Since the singletons

$\{n\}$ form a basis for the discrete topology on $\mathbb{N}$, a Basis for our Product topology is given by sets of the form $N_s := \left\{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : \alpha_{|n} = s\right\}$. Here, $s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ is a finite sequence of length n and $\alpha_{|n}$ denotes the sequence that is obtained by only taking the first n terms of α.

In Lemma 2.4, we have already seen that it is possible to construct a metric for a product of Polish spaces. The metric we will be choosing for $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is the following:

$$d(\alpha, \beta) := \frac{1}{2^k} \text{ where } k := \min\{i : \alpha_i \neq \beta_i\}.$$

It is easy to see that the open Balls with radius ε around an element α consist exactly of those sequences, that share the first n terms with α, where $\frac{1}{2^n} < \varepsilon$. But these are exactly the Basis elements of the Product topology we constructed earlier. So the topology induced by d coincedes with the product topology on $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Theorem 2.9. *Let X be a nonempty Polish space. Then there exists a continuous function $f : \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \to X$, such that $f\left(\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}\right) = X$*

Proof. Set d_X be a complete metric on X. We want to construct a family of subsets $C_{(n_1,\dots,n_k)}$ of X, with each index $(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ being a finite sequence in $\mathbb{N}$. We want each $C_{n_1,\dots,n_k}$ to have the following properties:

(1) $C_{(n_1,\dots,n_k)}$ is nonempty and closed
(2) $diam\left(C_{(n_1,\dots,n_k)}\right) \leq \frac{1}{k}$
(3) $C_{(n_1,\dots,n_{k-1})} = \bigcup_{n_k \in \mathbb{N}} C_{(n_1,\dots,n_k)}$
(4) $X = \bigcup_{n_1 \in \mathbb{N}} C_{(n_1)}$

If we assume that such a family $\left\{C_{(n_1,\dots,n_k)}\right\}$ exists, we can construct a continuous function $f : \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \to X$ in the following way:

Let $\alpha := (n_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. Then $C_{(n_1)}, C_{(n_1,n_2)}, C_{(n_1,n_2,n_3)}, \dots$ is a decreasing subsequence (3) of nonempty closed sets (1) whose diameters converge to 0 (2). By the nested set theorem [cite] we can find a unique member c_α in the intersection $\bigcap_{k\in\mathbb{N}} C_{(n_1,\dots,n_k)}$. We will define $f : \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \to X$, $\alpha \mapsto c_\alpha$.
Surjectivity of f follows immediately from properties (3) and (4), since for any $x \in X$ and any $C_{(n_1,\dots,n_{k-1})}$ we can always choose an n_k, such that $x \in C_{(n_1,\dots,n_k)}$. So there exists a sequence $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ with $f(\alpha) = x$.
We remember that the standard metric on $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is given by

$$d_{\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}}(\alpha, \beta) := \frac{1}{\inf\{j \in \mathbb{N} : \alpha_j \neq \beta_j\}}$$

Suppose $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ with $d_{\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}}(\alpha, \beta) \leq \frac{1}{k}$, so $\alpha_i = \beta_i$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Then property (2) tells us that $d_X\left(f\left(\alpha\right), f\left(\beta\right)\right) \leq \frac{1}{k}$ and thus f is continuous.

Now we only need to show that a construction that fulfils the above properties exists. We will do this by induction on k:

Let $k = 1$. Because X is seperable, we an find a sequence $\left(\alpha_{n_1}\right)_{n_1 \in \mathbb{N}}$ whose terms are dense in X. For each $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, let $C_{(n_1)}$ be the closed ball with Radius $\frac{1}{2}$ around α_{n_1}. Then $X = \bigcup_{n_1 \in \mathbb{N}}$, so we do not need to worry about property (4) anymore. (1) holds by construction and $diam\left(C_{(n_1)}\right) = 1$, so (2) is also true.

Suppose now that the sets $C_{(n_1,\ldots,n_{k-1})}$ have already been chosen and fulfil conditions (1)-(3). We can now apply the same process as before for each $C_{(n_1,\ldots,n_{k-1})}$ instead of X and letting each of the closed balls have Radius $\frac{1}{2k}$. This yields us sets $C_{(n_1,\ldots,n_k)}, n_k \in \mathbb{N}$ which again by constrution agree with all required properties. □

Theorem 2.10. *Let A be a nonempty Analytic subset of a Polish space X. Then there exists continuous function $f : \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \to X$, such that $f\left(\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}\right) = A$*

Proof. By definition, A is the image of some Polish space Z under a continuous function f. As was just shown, Z is the image of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ under a continuous function g. Thus A is the Image of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ under $f \circ g$ □

3 Borel-gedöns

The class of sets maybe closest in nature to the Analytic sets are the Borel sets. This of course is a natural consequence of the way Analytic sets were discovered. In some sense, Analytic sets are a just a generalization of the Borel sets which are closed under projections. We will try to formalise this notion as well as some other results about these two classes of sets in this section.

Definition (Borel set)**.** We call a subset of a topological space Borel, if it is a member of $\mathcal{B}$, the $\sigma-$Algebra generated by the open sets.

So any Borel set can be formed via taking countable unions, countable intersections and complements of Open sets.

Theorem 3.1. *Let B be a Borel subset of a Polish space X. Then B is Analytic*

Proof. □

Definition (Zero-Dimensional space?)**.** We call a topological space zero-dimensional, if its topology has a basis that consists only of clopen sets.

Theorem 3.2. *Let B be a Borel subset of a Polish space X. Then there exists a zero-dimensional space Z, such that $f(Z) = B$*

Proof. □

Theorem 3.3. *Let B be an uncountable Borel subset of a Polish space X. Then B contains a subset which is homeomorphic to $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$*

Proof. □

Definition (Borel seperable)**.** Let A_1 and A_2 be arbitrary subsets of a Polish space X. We call them Borel seperable if there exists $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, such that $B_1 \cap B_2 = \emptyset$ and $A_1 \subset B_1$, $A_2 \subset B_2$

Theorem 3.4 (Luzins Separation theorem)**.** *Disjoint Analytic subsets can be separated by Borel sets.*

Proof. □

Theorem 3.5. *Let A be a subset of a Polish space X. If A and A^C are Analytic, then A ist Borel.*

Proof. A and A^C are disjoint analytic subsets of X. So by Theorem 3.4, there exist disjoined Borel sets B_1 and B_2 separating A and A^C. But since $A \cup A^C = X$, B_1 and B_2 have to equal A and A^C, so A is Borel. □

Theorem 3.6. *There exists.*

Definition (Borel isomorphic)**.** We call two Borel subsets A, B of a Polish space X Borel isomorphic, if there exists a bijective, Borel measurable function $f : A \to B$

Theorem 3.7. *Two Borel subsets of a Polish space X are Borel isomorphic iff they have the same cardinality*

Proof. □

We have seen that all Borel sets are Analytic, but have not yet said anything about the converse. So we turn to the foundational theorem, introduced by souslin, that makes this field of Analytic sets worth studying:

Definition (Universal set)**.** Let X be a Polish space. Let $\Gamma(X)$ be any class of sets in X, such as open, closed, Borel or Analytic. Let U be a subset of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times X$. We call U universal for $\Gamma(X)$, if $U \subset \Gamma\left(\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times X\right)$ and $\left\{U_\alpha \colon \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}\right\} = \Gamma(X)$. See [Kec95]

Remark. We will denote the Analytic subsets of X by $\mathcal{A}(X)$.

Theorem 3.8 (Souslin)**.** *There exist Analytic sets in* $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ *which are not Borel sets. See [Kec95], [Coh13]*

Proof. We will start by constructing a universal set for the open sets in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. Remember that open balls in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ are sets of the form $N_s := \left\{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : \alpha_{|n} = s\right\}$ for any finite sequence of length n. [does this notation make sense?]

First, we enumerate the countable space $\mathbb{N}^{<\mathbb{N}}$ in a sequence $(s_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$. We can define $U := \left\{(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : \beta \in \bigcup_{i\in\mathbb{N}} N_{s_i} : \alpha_i = 0\right\}$

Then the sections are the sets $U_\alpha = \bigcup_{i\in\mathbb{N}:\alpha_i=0} N_{s_i}$. Since these are Unions of open sets, they are open. Further, every open Ball N_{s_i} can be written as a U_α, by choosing α in a way where only $\alpha_i = 0$ and $\alpha_j \neq 0$ for $j \neq i$. Thus U is universal for the open sets in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ [Stimmt das so?].

We know that $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}^2} = \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ [Welche Notation finden wir besser?] is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. So U will be homeomorphic to a universal set for the open sets in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. If we take the complement of that set, we will arrive at a universal set $F \subset \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ for the closed sets in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Let us define a new set $M := \left\{(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : \exists\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in F\right\}$. We claim that M is universal for the Analytic subsets of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. By construction, M is the projection of F onto the first 2 coordinates and so as a continuous image of a closed subset of a Polish space it is Analytic [Theorem 2.6]. By extension, the sections M_α are also Analytic.

Suppose on the contrary, that A is a nonempty Analytic subset of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. Then A is the continuous image of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ under some function f [ref]. The Graph $Gr(f) := \{(\alpha, f(\alpha))\}$ is closed in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ and its Projection on the second component is A. Let $G := \left\{(f(\beta), \beta) : \beta \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}\right\}$. Then $\beta \in A \iff \exists\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : (\beta, \gamma) \in G$.

Since G is closed and F is universal for the closed sets in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, there exists an α such that $G = F_\alpha$. But then $M_\alpha = \{\beta : \exists\gamma : (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in F\} = \{\beta : \exists\gamma : (\beta, \gamma) \in G\} = A$. If A is empty, the same argument holds, but we view A as the image of the empty set instead of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$. So the set M is universal for the Analytic subsets of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

If we can now find an Analytic set whose complement is not Analytic, we are finished with the proof. So let $S \coloneqq \{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : (\alpha, \alpha) \in M\}$. Then S is the Projection on the first component of $A \cap \{(\alpha, \alpha) \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}\}$. Since we are in a metrizable space, the diagonal is closed and in particular Analytic. So $A \cap \{(\alpha, \alpha) \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}\}$ is Analytic as well and because we know that the Analytic sets are closed under projections, [ref] S has to be Analytic. Suppose that S is also Borel. Then S^C is also Borel so by extension Analytic, so $\exists \beta \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ such that $S^C = M_\beta$.

Suppose that $\beta \in S$. By definition of S $(\beta, \beta) \in M$, but then $\beta \in M_\beta = S^C$. If on the other hand $\beta \in S^C = M_\beta$, it follows that $(\beta, \beta) \in M$, so $\beta \in S$.

In either case, we have arrived at a contradiction and with that, we have found an Analytic set, which cannot be Borel. □

Souslins original result was not just limited to $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ however. Since every uncountable Polish space contains a hoeomorphic copy of $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, it immediately follows that there exist Analytic, non-Borel sets in every uncountable Polish space X.

If we think back to the history we dicussed at the beginning of this thesis, we can see that this is the exact result that disproved Lebesgues claim in his 1905 paper.

Example. As almost all 'nice' sets are Borel, we can assume that most constructions of Analytic non-Borelian sets are fairly complicated. One of the earliest such examples was provided in 1936 by Polish mathematician Stefan Mazurkiewicz [Maz36]:
Let $\mathbb{R}^I$ denote the space of real-valued functions, which are continuous in the closed interval $I \coloneqq [0, 1]$. Let Γ be the set of functions $f \in \mathbb{R}^I$, which are differentiable in I. This set is Co-Analytic, meaning it is the complement of an Analytic set, but is itself not Analytic. Thus, its complement cannot be Borel (or Γ would be Borel as well, and thus Analytic, leading to a contradiction).
The proof of this is however is rather long and technical and beyond the scope of this thesis.

4 Measurability

Definition (μ-Measurable)**.**

Definition (Universally measurable)**.**

Theorem 4.1. *Every finite Borel measure on Polish space is regular*

Proof. □

Theorem 4.2. *Let B be an Analytic subset of a Polish space X. Then B is universally measurable.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 4.3. *Let $(X, \mathcal{A})$, $(Y, \mathcal{B})$ be measurable spaces, that is, spaces endowed with a σ-Algebra. Let $\mathcal{A}_*$ and $\mathcal{B}_*$ be the σ-Algebras of universally measurable sets. If $f : X \to Y$ is $\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B}$-measurable, then it is also $\mathcal{A}_* - \mathcal{B}_*$-measurable*

Proof. $\square$

Definition (Analytic space)**.**

Theorem 4.4. *Let X,A be Analytic meas. space, Y Polish, f measurable then f(A) Analytic.*

Proof. $\square$

5 Alternative description

5.1 Souslin operation

[Rogers, p.319 ?]

5.2 Luzins construction ??

[Sur les ensembles analytiques]

5.3 MEINE FUCKING BÄUME ELIAAAAS!!!!!

5.4 Projections

6 K-Analytic sets or Projective hierarchy. prettyprettyplease?

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