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$\Rightarrow$ $\overline{f^{-1}(W)}$ (the closure of $f^{-1}(W)$ in M) is an analytic subvariety of M. $\underset{\text{except itself}}{\Rightarrow}$ $V \cup \overline{f^{-1}(W)} = V \cup f^{-1}(W)$ ($\because$ $f^{-1}(W)$ has every limit point in V) is an analytic subvariety of M.

Two things should be noted:

$\overline{f^{-1}(U_y - W)}^{\circ} - f^{-1}(U_y - W)$ is of measure 0. & perhaps $f^{-1}(U_y)$ contains an $\mathcal{O} - V$, $\mathcal{O} \cong \Delta$ in M, $\mathcal{O}$ a nbd of a point of V.

The total transform $D \in \mathrm{Div}(M)$

$\Rightarrow$ $D = \sum a_i V_i$, V_i an irreducible hypersurface in M

$\Rightarrow$ $\Gamma \subset M \times N$
$\downarrow \pi_1$
M

$\Rightarrow$ $\pi_1^{-1}(V_i)$ is an algebraic subvariety of Γ, since $M \times N \subset \mathbb{P}^n \times \mathbb{P}^m$.

$\Rightarrow$ By the proper mapping theorem, $\pi_2(\pi_1^{-1}(V_i))$ is an analytic subvariety of N. $\dim \pi_1^{-1}(V_i) = \dim M - 1 = \dim N - 1$
$\Rightarrow$ $\dim \pi_2(\pi_1^{-1}(V_i)) = \dim M - 1 = \dim N - 1$, since Γ is some sort of diagonal in $M \times N$ ($\because$ M & N are birational $\Rightarrow$ $f: M \to N$ is generically one to one).

The reader may verify that the total transform map preserves linear equivalence while the proper transform map does not.

Since $f: M \longrightarrow N$ is generically one to one, $\Gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_1} M$ & $\Gamma \xrightarrow{\pi_2} N$ are generically one to one.