provided $cv \geqq \lambda(\varepsilon, E)$ and Theorem 3.1 implies the inequality for $\dim Z(c)$ which completes the proof.

Taking into account the existence of a bijection of $\mathscr{X}(\gamma)$ onto $Z(e^\gamma)$ where $\mathscr{X}(\gamma)$ is either the set from Theorem 1.1 or from Theorem 2.1, we conclude

Theorem 3.2. *Let $\mathscr{X}(c)$ have the meaning from Theorem 1.1. Then to every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $E > 0$ there exists $\lambda(\varepsilon, E)$ so that*

$$\dim \mathscr{X}(c) < \tfrac{1}{2}(1 + \varepsilon)(8e^{1+c}v)^{n+1}(c + \ln v)(n + 1) \tag{26}$$

provided $e^c v \geqq \lambda(\varepsilon, E)$, $\mu/v \leqq E$.

Similarly we obtain

Theorem 3.3. *Let $\mathscr{X}(c)$ have the meaning from Theorem 2.1. Then to every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $E > 0$ there exists $\lambda(\varepsilon, E)$ so that (26) holds provided* $e^c v \geqq \lambda(\varepsilon, E)$, $\mu/v \leqq E$.

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