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

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

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

$$(26) \quad \dim \mathcal{Z}(c) < \frac{1}{2}(1 + \varepsilon) (8e^{1+cv})^{n+1} (c + \ln v) (n + 1)$$

provided $e^{cv} \geq \lambda(\varepsilon, E)$, $\mu/v \leq E$.

Similarly we obtain

Theorem 3.3. *Let $\mathcal{Z}(c)$ 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 $e^{cv} \geq \lambda(\varepsilon, E)$, $\mu/v \leq E$.*

References

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