

# ON THE NUMBER OF INTEGRAL POINTS ON THE BOUNDARY OF A K-DIMENSIONAL SPHERE

T. AGAMA

ABSTRACT. Using the method of compression, we show that the number of integral points on the boundary of a  $k$ -dimensional sphere of radius  $r$  satisfies the lower bound

$$\mathcal{N}_{r,k} \gg r^{k-1}\sqrt{k}.$$

## 1. Introduction

The Gauss circle problem is a problem that seeks to count the number of integral points in a circle centered at the origin and of radius  $r$ . It is fairly easy to see that the area of a circle of radius  $r > 0$  gives a fairly good approximation for the number of such integral points in the circle, since on average each unit square in the circle contains at least an integral point. In particular, by denoting  $N(r)$  to be the number of integral points in a circle of radius  $r$ , then the following elementary estimate is well-known

$$N(r) = \pi r^2 + |E(r)|$$

where  $|E(r)|$  is the error term. The real and the main problem in this area is to obtain a reasonably good estimate for the error term. In fact, it is conjectured that

$$|E(r)| \ll r^{\frac{1}{2}+\epsilon}$$

for  $\epsilon > 0$ . The first fundamental progress was made by Gauss [3], where it is shown that

$$|E(r)| \leq 2\pi r\sqrt{2}.$$

G.H Hardy and Edmund Landau almost independently obtained a lower bound [1] by showing that

$$|E(r)| \neq o(r^{\frac{1}{2}}(\log r)^{\frac{1}{4}}).$$

The current best upper bound (see [2]) is given by

$$|E(r)| \ll r^{\frac{131}{208}}.$$

In this paper we study a variant of this problem on the boundary of  $k$ -dimensional sphere of a fixed radius. In particular, we obtain the following lower bound for the number of integral points in this region

---

*Date:* April 22, 2022.

*2000 Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 54C40, 14E20; Secondary 46E25, 20C20.

*Key words and phrases.* minimal; circle.

**Theorem 1.1.** *Let  $\mathcal{N}_{r,k}$  denotes the number of integral points on the boundary of a  $k$ -dimensional sphere of radius  $r$ . Then  $\mathcal{N}_{r,k}$  satisfies the lower bound*

$$\mathcal{N}_{r,k} \gg r^{k-1} \sqrt{k}.$$

## 2. Preliminaries and background

**Definition 2.1.** By the compression of scale  $m > 0$  ( $m \in \mathbb{R}$ ) fixed on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  we mean the map  $\mathbb{V} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  such that

$$\mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)] = \left( \frac{m}{x_1}, \frac{m}{x_2}, \dots, \frac{m}{x_n} \right)$$

for  $n \geq 2$  and with  $x_i \neq x_j$  for  $i \neq j$  and  $x_i \neq 0$  for all  $i = 1, \dots, n$ .

*Remark 2.2.* The notion of compression is in some way the process of re scaling points in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  for  $n \geq 2$ . Thus it is important to notice that a compression roughly speaking pushes points very close to the origin away from the origin by certain scale and similarly draws points away from the origin close to the origin.

**Proposition 2.1.** *A compression of scale  $1 \geq m > 0$  with  $\mathbb{V}_m : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is a bijective map.*

*Proof.* Suppose  $\mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)] = \mathbb{V}_m[(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)]$ , then it follows that

$$\left( \frac{m}{x_1}, \frac{m}{x_2}, \dots, \frac{m}{x_n} \right) = \left( \frac{m}{y_1}, \frac{m}{y_2}, \dots, \frac{m}{y_n} \right).$$

It follows that  $x_i = y_i$  for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Surjectivity follows by definition of the map. Thus the map is bijective.  $\square$

**2.1. The mass of compression.** In this section we recall the notion of the mass of compression on points in space and study the associated statistics.

**Definition 2.3.** By the mass of a compression of scale  $m > 0$  ( $m \in \mathbb{R}$ ) fixed, we mean the map  $\mathcal{M} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m}{x_i}.$$

It is important to notice that the condition  $x_i \neq x_j$  for  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is not only a quantifier but a requirement; otherwise, the statement for the mass of compression will be flawed completely. To wit, suppose we take  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$ , then it will follow that  $\text{Inf}(x_j) = \text{Sup}(x_j)$ , in which case the mass of compression of scale  $m$  satisfies

$$m \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\text{Inf}(x_j) - k} \leq \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]) \leq m \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\text{Inf}(x_j) + k}$$

and it is easy to notice that this inequality is absurd. By extension one could also try to equalize the sub-sequence on the bases of assigning the supremum and the Infimum and obtain an estimate but that would also contradict the mass of compression inequality after a slight reassignment of the sub-sequence. Thus it is important for the estimate to make any good sense to ensure that any tuple  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  must satisfy  $x_i \neq x_j$  for all  $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ . Hence in this paper this condition will be highly extolled. In situations where it is not mentioned,

it will be assumed that the tuple  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is such that  $x_i \leq x_j$  for  $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ .

**Lemma 2.4.** *The estimate holds*

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n} = \log x + \gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

where  $\gamma = 0.5772 \dots$ .

*Remark 2.5.* Next we prove upper and lower bounding the mass of the compression of scale  $m > 0$ .

**Proposition 2.2.** *Let  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $x_i \neq 0$  for each  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $x_i \neq x_j$  for  $i \neq j$ , then the estimates holds*

$$m \log \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{\sup(x_j)}\right)^{-1} \ll \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]) \ll m \log \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{\inf(x_j)}\right)$$

for  $n \geq 2$ .

*Proof.* Let  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  for  $n \geq 2$  with  $x_j \neq 0$ . Then it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]) &= m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{x_j} \\ &\leq m \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\inf(x_j) + k} \end{aligned}$$

and the upper estimate follows by the estimate for this sum. The lower estimate also follows by noting the lower bound

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]) &= m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{x_j} \\ &\geq m \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sup(x_j) - k}. \end{aligned}$$

□

**Definition 2.6.** Let  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $x_i \neq 0$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Then by the gap of compression of scale  $m > 0$ , denoted  $\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]$ , we mean the expression

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)] = \left\| \left( x_1 - \frac{m}{x_1}, x_2 - \frac{m}{x_2}, \dots, x_n - \frac{m}{x_n} \right) \right\|$$

**Definition 2.7.** Let  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $x_i \neq 0$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Then by the ball induced by  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  under compression of scale  $m > 0$ , denoted  $\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)][(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]$  we mean the inequality

$$\left\| \vec{y} - \frac{1}{2} \left( x_1 + \frac{m}{x_1}, x_2 + \frac{m}{x_2}, \dots, x_n + \frac{m}{x_n} \right) \right\| < \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)].$$

A point  $\vec{z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)][(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]$  if it satisfies the inequality. We call the ball the circle induced by points under compression if we take the dimension of the underlying space to be  $n = 2$ .

*Remark 2.8.* In the geometry of balls under compression of scale  $m > 0$ , we will assume implicitly that  $1 \geq m > 0$ . The circle induced by points under compression is the ball induced on points when we take  $n = 2$ .

**Proposition 2.3.** *Let  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  for  $n \geq 2$ , then we have*

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]^2 = \mathcal{M} \circ \mathbb{V}_1 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{x_1^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{x_n^2} \right) \right] + m^2 \mathcal{M} \circ \mathbb{V}_1[(x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2)] - 2mn.$$

*In particular, we have the estimate*

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]^2 = \mathcal{M} \circ \mathbb{V}_1 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{x_1^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{x_n^2} \right) \right] - 2mn + O \left( m^2 \mathcal{M} \circ \mathbb{V}_1[(x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2)] \right)$$

*for  $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{N}^n$ , where  $m^2 \mathcal{M} \circ \mathbb{V}_1[(x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2)]$  is the error term in this case.*

**Lemma 2.9** (Compression estimate). *Let  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$  for  $n \geq 2$  and  $x_i \neq x_j$  for  $i \neq j$ , then we have*

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]^2 \ll n \sup(x_j^2) + m^2 \log \left( 1 + \frac{n-1}{\inf(x_j^2)} \right) - 2mn$$

*and*

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)]^2 \gg n \inf(x_j^2) + m^2 \log \left( 1 - \frac{n-1}{\sup(x_j^2)} \right)^{-1} - 2mn.$$

**Theorem 2.10.** *Let  $\vec{z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$  with  $z_i \neq z_j$  for all  $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ . Then  $\vec{z} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}]$  if and only if*

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{z}] < \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}].$$

*Proof.* Let  $\vec{z} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}]$  for  $\vec{z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$  with  $z_i \neq z_j$  for all  $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ , then it follows that  $\|\vec{y}\| > \|\vec{z}\|$ . Suppose on the contrary that

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{z}] \geq \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}],$$

then it follows that  $\|\vec{y}\| \leq \|\vec{z}\|$ , which is absurd. Conversely, suppose

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{z}] < \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]$$

then it follows from Proposition 2.3 that  $\|\vec{z}\| < \|\vec{y}\|$ . It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \vec{z} - \frac{1}{2} \left( y_1 + \frac{m}{y_1}, \dots, y_n + \frac{m}{y_n} \right) \right\| &< \left\| \vec{y} - \frac{1}{2} \left( y_1 + \frac{m}{y_1}, \dots, y_n + \frac{m}{y_n} \right) \right\| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]. \end{aligned}$$

This certainly implies  $\vec{z} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}]$  and the proof of the theorem is complete.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.11.** *Let  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$  with  $x_i \neq x_j$  for all  $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ . If  $\vec{y} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$  then*

$$\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}] \subseteq \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}].$$

*Proof.* First let  $\vec{y} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$  and suppose for the sake of contradiction that

$$\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}] \not\subseteq \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}].$$

Then there must exist some  $\vec{z} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}]$  such that  $\vec{z} \notin \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$ . It follows from Theorem 2.10 that

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{z}] \geq \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}].$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}] &> \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{z}] \\ &\geq \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}] \\ &> \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}] \end{aligned}$$

which is absurd, thereby ending the proof.  $\square$

*Remark 2.12.* Theorem 2.11 tells us that points confined in certain balls induced under compression should by necessity have their induced ball under compression covered by these balls in which they are contained.

**2.2. Admissible points of balls induced under compression.** We launch the notion of admissible points of balls induced by points under compression. We study this notion in depth and explore some possible connections.

**Definition 2.13.** Let  $\vec{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $y_i \neq y_j$  for all  $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ . Then  $\vec{y}$  is said to be an admissible point of the ball  $\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$  if

$$\left\| \vec{y} - \frac{1}{2} \left( x_1 + \frac{m}{x_1}, \dots, x_n + \frac{m}{x_n} \right) \right\| = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}].$$

*Remark 2.14.* It is important to notice that the notion of admissible points of balls induced by points under compression encompasses points on the ball. These points in geometrical terms basically sit on the outer of the induced ball.

**Theorem 2.15.** *The point  $\vec{y} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$  is admissible if and only if*

$$\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}] = \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$$

and  $\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}] = \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]$ .

*Proof.* First let  $\vec{y} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$  be admissible and suppose on the contrary that

$$\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}] \neq \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}].$$

Then there exist some  $\vec{z} \in \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$  such that

$$\vec{z} \notin \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}].$$

Applying Theorem 2.10, we obtain the inequality

$$\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}] \leq \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{z}] < \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}].$$

It follows from Proposition 2.3 that  $\|\vec{x}\| < \|\vec{y}\|$  or  $\|\vec{y}\| < \|\vec{x}\|$ . By joining this points to the origin by a straight line, this contradicts the fact that the point  $\vec{y}$  is an admissible point of the ball  $\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$ . The latter equality follows from assertion that two balls are indistinguishable. Conversely, suppose

$$\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}]}[\vec{y}] = \mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$$

and  $\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{y}] = \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]$ . Then it follows that the point  $\vec{y}$  lives on the outer of the indistinguishable balls and must satisfy the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \vec{z} - \frac{1}{2} \left( y_1 + \frac{m}{y_1}, \dots, y_n + \frac{m}{y_n} \right) \right\| &= \left\| \vec{z} - \frac{1}{2} \left( x_1 + \frac{m}{x_1}, \dots, x_n + \frac{m}{x_n} \right) \right\| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}] = \left\| \vec{y} - \frac{1}{2} \left( x_1 + \frac{m}{x_1}, \dots, x_n + \frac{m}{x_n} \right) \right\|$$

and  $\vec{y}$  is indeed admissible, thereby ending the proof.  $\square$

*Remark 2.16.* We note that we can replace the set  $\mathbb{N}^n$  used in our construction with  $\mathbb{R}^n$  at the compromise of imposing the restrictions  $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $x_i > 1$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $x_i \neq x_j$  for  $i \neq j$ . The following construction in our next result in the sequel employs this flexibility.

### 3. The lower bound

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let  $\mathcal{N}_{r,k}$  denotes the number of integral points on the boundary of a  $k$ -dimensional sphere of radius  $r$ . Then  $\mathcal{N}_{r,k}$  satisfies the lower bound*

$$\mathcal{N}_{r,k} \gg r^{k-1} \sqrt{k}.$$

*Proof.* Pick arbitrarily a point  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^k$  with  $x_i > 1$  for  $1 \leq i \leq k$  and  $x_i \neq x_j$  for  $i \neq j$  such that  $\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}] = 2r$ . This ensures the ball induced under compression is of radius  $r$ . Next we apply the compression of fixed scale  $m \leq 1$ , given by  $\mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]$  and construct the ball induced by the compression given by

$$\mathcal{B}_{\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}]}[\vec{x}]$$

with radius  $\frac{(\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}])}{2} = r$ . We remark that this ball is exactly covered by the  $k$ -dimensional box  $2r \times 2r \times \dots \times 2r$  ( $k$  times). By appealing to Theorem 2.15 admissible points  $\vec{x}_l \in \mathbb{R}^k$  ( $\vec{x}_l \neq \vec{x}$ ) of the ball of compression induced must satisfy the condition  $\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}_l] = 2r$ . The number of integral points on the boundary of the  $k$ -dimensional sphere is lower bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}_{r,k} &= \sum_{\substack{\vec{x}_l \in [2r]^k \subset \mathbb{N}^k \\ \mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}_l] = 2r}} 1 \\ &\geq \sum_{\vec{x}_l \in [2r]^k \subset \mathbb{N}^k} \frac{\mathcal{G} \circ \mathbb{V}_m[\vec{x}_l]}{2r} \\ &\gg \sum_{\substack{\vec{x}_l \in [2r]^k \subset \mathbb{N}^k \\ 1 \leq i \leq k}} \frac{\sqrt{k} \inf(x_{i_l})}{2r} \\ &\geq \frac{\sqrt{k}}{2r} \sum_{\substack{\vec{x}_l \in [2r]^k \subset \mathbb{N}^k \\ 1 \leq i \leq k}} 1 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{k}}{2r} \times [2r]^k \end{aligned}$$

and the lower bound follows.  $\square$

1.

#### REFERENCES

1. Hardy, Godfrey Harold, *On the expression of a number as the sum of two squares*, Quart. J. Math., vol. 46, 1915, pp 263–283.
2. Huxley, MN, *Integer points, exponential sums and the Riemann zeta function*, AK Peters/CRC Press, 2002, pp 109.
3. Hardy, Godfrey Harold, *Ramanujan: Twelve lectures on subjects suggested by his life and work*, American Mathematical Soc., vol. 136 ,1999.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE, GHANA  
*E-mail address:* [theophilus@aims.edu.gh](mailto:theophilus@aims.edu.gh)/[emperordagama@yahoo.com](mailto:emperordagama@yahoo.com)