ABSTRACT: Let $N > 1$ be an integer, and let $1 < a_1 < \ldots < a_N$ be relatively prime integers. Frobenius number of this $N$-tuple is defined to be the largest positive integer that cannot be expressed as a linear combination of $a_1, \ldots, a_N$ with non-negative integer coefficients. The condition that $a_1, \ldots, a_N$ are relatively prime implies that such a number exists. The general problem of determining the Frobenius number given $N$ and $a_1, \ldots, a_N$ is known to be NP-hard, but there has been a number of different bounds on the Frobenius number produced by various authors. We use techniques from the geometry of numbers to produce a new bound, relating Frobenius number to the covering radius of the null-lattice of the linear form with coefficients $a_1, \ldots, a_N$. In case when this lattice has equal successive minima, our bound is better than the previously known ones. This is joint work with Sinai Robins.