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ABOUT AN INEQUALITY BY ADIL ABDULLAYEV-XIX

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1) In $\triangle ABC$ the following relationship holds:

$$\prod_{cyc} \frac{m_b + m_c}{m_a} + \frac{9F^2}{m_a m_b m_c (m_a + m_b + m_c)} \geq 9$$

Proposed by Adil Abdullayev-Baku-Azerbaijan

Solution.

Using $R_m = \frac{m_a m_b m_c}{3F}$, $r_m = \frac{3F}{2(m_a + m_b + m_c)} \rightarrow \frac{R_m}{r_m} = \frac{2m_a m_b m_c (m_a + m_b + m_c)}{9F^2}$, it follows that:

$\prod_{cyc} \frac{m_b + m_c}{m_a} + \frac{2r_m}{R_m} \geq 9$; (1). It is enough to prove that:

$\prod_{cyc} \frac{b+c}{a} + \frac{2r}{R} \geq 9$; (2), which follows from:

$$\prod_{cyc} \frac{b+c}{a} + \frac{2r}{R} \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\prod(b+c)}{abc} + \frac{2r}{R} \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2s(s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)}{4Rrs} + \frac{2r}{R} \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow$$

$\Leftrightarrow s^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$ (Gerretsen). Equality holds if and only if triangle is equilateral.

2) In $\triangle ABC$ the following relationship holds:

$$\prod_{cyc} \frac{m_b + m_c}{m_a} + \frac{\lambda F^2}{m_a m_b m_c (m_a + m_b + m_c)} \geq 8 + \frac{\lambda}{9}, \quad \lambda \leq 9$$

Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania

Solution.

Using $R_m = \frac{m_a m_b m_c}{3F}$, $r_m = \frac{3F}{2(m_a + m_b + m_c)} \rightarrow \frac{R_m}{r_m} = \frac{2m_a m_b m_c (m_a + m_b + m_c)}{9F^2}$, it follows that:

$\prod_{cyc} \frac{m_b + m_c}{m_a} + \frac{2\lambda r_m}{R_m} \geq 8 + \frac{\lambda}{9}$; (1). It is enough to prove that:

$\prod_{cyc} \frac{b+c}{a} + \frac{\lambda r}{R} \geq 8 + \frac{\lambda}{9}$; (2), which follows from:

$$\prod_{cyc} \frac{b+c}{a} + \frac{2\lambda r}{R} \geq 8 + \frac{\lambda}{9} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\prod(b+c)}{abc} + \frac{2\lambda r}{R} \geq 8 + \frac{\lambda}{9} \Leftrightarrow$$

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$$\frac{2s(s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)}{4Rrs} + \frac{2\lambda r}{R} \geq 8 + \frac{\lambda}{9} \Leftrightarrow 9s^2 \geq (2\lambda + 126)Rr - (4\lambda + 9)r^2$$

-which follows from $s^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$ (*Gerretsen*). Remains to prove that:

$$9(16Rr - 5r^2) \geq (2\lambda + 126)Rr - (4\lambda + 9)r^2 \Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(9 - \lambda) \geq 0$$

-which is true from $R \geq 2r$ (*Euler*). Equality holds if and only if triangle is equilateral.

Note.

For $\lambda = 9$ we obtain Inequality in triangle-1779, proposed by Adil Abdullayev-Baku-Azerbaijan in RMM 8/2020.

REFERENCE:

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