

## A NEW GENERALIZATION FOR HADWIGER - FINSLER INEQUALITY

D.M. BĂȚINEȚU - GIURGIU, DANIEL SITARU - ROMANIA

ABSTRACT. In this paper is presented a new generalization for Hadwiger - Finsler's inequality in triangles.

### HADWIGER - FINSLER

In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}F + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a-b)^2$$

### GENERALIZATION

If  $m \geq 0$  then in  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$(1) \quad a^{2m+2} + b^{2m+2} + c^{2m+2} \geq 2^{2m+2} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{1-m} \cdot F^{m+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2 &= 2 \sum_{cyc} a^{2m+2} - 2 \sum_{cyc} (ab)^{m+1} \\ 2 \sum_{cyc} a^{2m+2} &= 2 \sum_{cyc} (ab)^{m+1} + \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2 \\ \sum_{cyc} a^{2m+2} &= \sum_{cyc} (ab)^{m+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2 \geq \\ &\stackrel{\text{RADON}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^m} \left( \sum_{cyc} ab \right)^{m+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2 \geq \\ &\stackrel{\text{GORDON}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^m} (4\sqrt{3}F)^{m+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{3^m} \cdot (2^2)^{m+1} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{m+1} \cdot F^{m+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2 = \\ &= 2^{2m+2} \cdot 3^{\frac{m+1}{2}-m} \cdot F^{m+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2 = \\ &= 2^{2m+2} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{1-m} \cdot F^{m+1} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^{m+1} - b^{m+1})^2 \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds for  $a = b = c$ . □

### Observation 1 (GOLDNER'S INEQUALITY)

In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$(2) \quad ab + bc + ca \geq 4\sqrt{3}F$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned} ab + bc + ca &= s^2 + r^2 + 4Rr \stackrel{\text{GERRETSEN}}{\geq} \\ &\geq 16Rr - 5r^2 + r^2 + 4Rr = 20Rr - 4r^2 \end{aligned}$$

Remains to prove:

$$\begin{aligned} 20Rr - 4r^2 &\geq 4\sqrt{3}F \\ 20Rr - 4r^2 &\geq 4\sqrt{3}rs \\ 4\sqrt{3}rs &\stackrel{\text{MITRINOVIC}}{\geq} 4\sqrt{3}r \cdot 3\sqrt{3}r = 36r^2 \end{aligned}$$

Remains to prove:

$$\begin{aligned} 20Rr - 4r^2 \geq 36r^2 &\Leftrightarrow 20Rr \geq 40r^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r \text{(EULER)} \end{aligned}$$

□

Observation 2 (IONESCU WEITZENBOCK'S INEQUALITY)  
In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}F$$

*Proof.*

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq ab + bc + ca \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} 4\sqrt{3}F$$

□

Observation 3.  
For  $m = 0$  in (1):

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}F + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a - b)^2$$

which is the original Hadwiger - Finsler's inequality in  $\triangle ABC$ .

Observation 4.

For  $m = 1$  in (1):

$$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 \geq 16F^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^2 - b^2)^2$$

Observation 5.

For  $m = 2$  in (1):

$$a^6 + b^6 + c^6 \geq \frac{64\sqrt{3}}{3}F^3 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^3 - b^3)^2$$

Observation 6.

For  $m = 3$  in (1):

$$a^8 + b^8 + c^8 \geq \frac{256}{3}F^4 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} (a^4 - b^4)^2$$

## REFERENCES

- [1] Romanian Mathematical Magazine - Interactive Journal, [www.ssmrmh.ro](http://www.ssmrmh.ro)

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL ECONOMIC COLLEGE "THEODOR COSTESCU", DROBETA  
TURNU - SEVERIN, ROMANIA

*Email address:* dansitaru63@yahoo.com