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If $a, b, c > 0, ab + bc + ca + 2abc = 1$, then :

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a^5} \geq 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{b^2 c^2}$$

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We shall first prove the following : $\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a^{2n+1}} \geq 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{b^n c^n}$

$\forall a, b, c > 0 \mid ab + bc + ca + 2abc = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$

We have : $\sum_{\text{cyc}} ((1+b)(1+c)) = 2(1+a)(1+b)(1+c) \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{1+a} = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x}} = 2 \left(x = \frac{1}{a}, y = \frac{1}{b}, z = \frac{1}{c} \right) \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{x+1-1}{x+1} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - 2 = 1 = \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{1+x} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum_{\text{cyc}} x+3} \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x \geq 6 \rightarrow (m) \text{ and}$$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a^{2n+1}} \geq 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{b^n c^n} \text{ becomes : } \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^{2n+1} \geq 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} y^n z^n \rightarrow (*)$$

Case 1 $n = 0$ and then : $(*)$ is equivalent to : $\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \geq 6$, which is true via (m)

$\Rightarrow (*)$ is true

Case 2 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and then : $\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^{2n+1} \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^{2n} \right) \stackrel{\text{via (m)}}{\geq}$

$$2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} (x^n)^2 \right) \geq 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} y^n z^n \Rightarrow (*) \text{ is true and hence, combining both cases,}$$

$(*)$ is true $\forall x, y, z > 0 \mid \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, " = " iff $x = y = z = 2$

$$\therefore \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a^{2n+1}} \geq 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{b^n c^n} \forall a, b, c > 0 \mid ab + bc + ca + 2abc = 1 \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N},$$

" = " iff $a = b = c = \frac{1}{2}$ and putting $n = 2$, we get :

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a^5} \geq 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{b^2 c^2} \forall a, b, c > 0 \mid ab + bc + ca + 2abc = 1,$$

" = " iff $a = b = c = \frac{1}{2}$ (QED)