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If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 3$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}$, then :

$$\lambda \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + 3(\lambda - 1)$$

Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania

Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + 3(\lambda - 1) &\Leftrightarrow \lambda \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 - \frac{3}{27} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right)^3 \right) \geq \\ &\frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 \right) - \frac{3}{27} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right)^3 \quad \left(\because \sum_{\text{cyc}} a = 3 \right) \\ \Leftrightarrow \lambda \left(9 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 - \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right)^3 \right) &\geq 3 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 \right) - \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right)^3 \quad \text{and } \because \lambda \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ \therefore \text{it suffices to prove : } 9 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 - \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right)^3 &\geq 6 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 \right) - 2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right)^3 \\ \Leftrightarrow 4 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 + 6abc &\stackrel{(*)}{\geq} 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b + 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab^2 \\ \text{Now, } 4 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 + 12abc &\stackrel{\text{Schur}}{\geq} \underset{\textcircled{1}}{4 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b} + 4 \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab^2 \quad \text{and} \\ \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b + \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab^2 &\stackrel{\text{A-G}}{\geq} \underset{\textcircled{2}}{6abc} \quad \text{and via } \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}, (*) \text{ is true} \\ \therefore \lambda \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + 3(\lambda - 1) &\forall a, b, c > 0 \mid a + b + c = 3 \text{ and } \lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}, \\ &'' = '' \text{ iff } a = b = c = 1 \text{ (QED)} \end{aligned}$$