

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If  $a, b, c > 0$  with  $a + b + c = 3abc$  and  $\lambda \geq 3$ , then :

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{bc}{\lambda a + bc + abc} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2}$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

*Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{bc}{\lambda a + bc + abc} &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{b^2c^2}{\lambda abc + b^2c^2 + abc \cdot bc} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} \\ &= \frac{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab)^2}{3\lambda abc + \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 + abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab} \stackrel{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a = 3abc}{=} \frac{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab)^2}{3\lambda abc \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3abc}{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a}} + \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 + abc(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a}{3abc}}} \\ &= \frac{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a}}{3\lambda abc \cdot 3abc + (\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2) \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} + abc(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab) \cdot (\sum_{\text{cyc}} a)} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \lambda \left( \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} - 27a^2b^2c^2 \right) + 2 \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} \\ &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 3 \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 \right) \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} + 3abc \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \lambda \left( \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 - \frac{27a^2b^2c^2}{\sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a}} \right) + 2 \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 \boxed{?} \\ &\quad 3 \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 \right) + \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} \\ \text{Now, } \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 27a^2b^2c^2 \Leftrightarrow \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^4 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 243a^3b^3c^3 \\ &\rightarrow \text{true} \because \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) \stackrel{\text{A-G}}{\geq} 9abc \text{ and } \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^3 \stackrel{\text{A-G}}{\geq} 27a^2b^2c^2 \\ \therefore \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} - 27a^2b^2c^2 &\geq 0 \Rightarrow \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 - \frac{27a^2b^2c^2}{\sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a}} \geq 0 \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \because \lambda \geq 3 \therefore \text{LHS of } (*) - \text{RHS of } (*) \geq 3 \left( \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 - \frac{27a^2b^2c^2}{\sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a}} \right) \\
 & \quad + 2 \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 - 3 \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 \right) - \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} \\
 & = 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 + 10abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a - \frac{81a^2b^2c^2}{\sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a}} - \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) \cdot \sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \\
 & \Leftrightarrow 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 + 10abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{81a^2b^2c^2 + 3abc(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a)(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab)}{\sqrt{3abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a}} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow 3abc \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \left( 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 + 10abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \stackrel{?}{\geq} \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 \quad \boxed{(**)} \\
 & \quad \left( 81a^2b^2c^2 + 3abc \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Assigning  $b + c = x, c + a = y, a + b = z \Rightarrow x + y - z = 2c > 0, y + z - x = 2a > 0$  and  $z + x - y = 2b > 0 \Rightarrow x + y > z, y + z > x, z + x > y \Rightarrow x, y, z$  form sides of a triangle with semiperimeter, circumradius and inradius =  $s, R, r$  (say);

$$\text{so } 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a = \sum_{\text{cyc}} x = 2s \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} a = s \rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow a = s - x, b = s - y, c = s - z$$

$$\therefore abc = r^2s \rightarrow (2) \text{ and such substitutions } \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab = \sum_{\text{cyc}} (s - x)(s - y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab = 4Rr + r^2 \rightarrow (3), \text{ and } \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 = \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 - 2abc \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \\
 & \stackrel{\text{via (1),(2) and (3)}}{=} (4Rr + r^2)^2 - 2r^2s \cdot s \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 = r^2((4R + r)^2 - 2s^2) \rightarrow (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

and via (1), (2), (3) and (4), (\*\*)

$$\Leftrightarrow 3r^2s^2(2r^2((4R + r)^2 - 2s^2) + 10r^2s^2) \geq \left( 81r^4s^2 + 3r^2s^2(4Rr + r^2) \right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4R + r)^4 + (84R^2 - 120Rr - 582r^2)s^2 + 9s^4 \stackrel{(***)}{\geq} 0$$

$$\text{Now, LHS of } (***) \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (4R + r)^4 + (84R^2 - 120Rr - 582r^2)s^2$$

$$+ 9(16Rr - 5r^2)s^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow (84R^2 + 24Rr - 627r^2)s^2 + (4R + r)^4 \stackrel{(***)}{\geq} 0$$

**Case 1**  $84R^2 + 24Rr - 627r^2 \geq 0$  and then : LHS of (\*\*\*)  $\geq (4R + r)^4 > 0$

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

$\Rightarrow$  (\*\*\*\*) is true (strict inequality)

**Case 2**  $84R^2 + 24Rr - 627r^2 < 0$  and then : LHS of (\*\*\*\*) <sup>Gerretsen</sup>  $\geq$

$$(84R^2 + 24Rr - 627r^2)(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2) + (4R + r)^4 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 148t^4 + 172t^3 - 516t^2 - 605t - 470 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \left( t = \frac{R}{r} \right)$$

$\Leftrightarrow (t - 2)(148t^3 + 468t^2 + 420t + 235) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow$  true  $\because t \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2 \Rightarrow$  (\*\*\*\*) is true  
 $\therefore$  combining both cases, (\*\*\*\*)  $\Rightarrow$  (\*\*) is true for all triangles  $\therefore$  (\*\*)  $\Rightarrow$  (\*)

is true  $\Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{bc}{\lambda a + bc + abc} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \forall a, b, c > 0 \mid a + b + c = 3abc$  and

$\lambda \geq 3, " = " \text{ iff } a = b = c = 1 \text{ (QED)}$