

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $abc = 1$, then prove that :

$$\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} \geq \sqrt[3]{24 + \sqrt[3]{27 + \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{a} - a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & \frac{2}{b} - b^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & \frac{2}{c} - c^2 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

Proposed by Pavlos Trifon-Greece

Solution 1 by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\begin{aligned} & \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{a} - a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & \frac{2}{b} - b^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & \frac{2}{c} - c^2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{abc=1}{=} \\ & (2bc - a^2) \left((2ca - b^2)(2ab - c^2) - a^4 \right) + c^2 (a^2b^2 - c^2(2ab - c^2)) \\ & \quad + b^2 (c^2a^2 - b^2(2ca - b^2)) \\ & = a^6 + b^6 + c^6 + 2a^3b^3 + 2b^3c^3 + 2c^3a^3 + 9a^2b^2c^2 - 6abc(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) \\ & = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 \right)^2 + 9a^2b^2c^2 - 6abc \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 \right) = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 - 3abc \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & \sqrt[3]{24 + \sqrt[3]{27 + \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{a} - a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & \frac{2}{b} - b^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & \frac{2}{c} - c^2 \end{pmatrix}}} = \\ & \sqrt[3]{24 + \sqrt[3]{27 + \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 - 3abc \right)^2}} \stackrel{abc=1}{=} \sqrt[3]{24 + \sqrt[3]{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 + 24abc}} \\ & \stackrel{?}{\leq} \sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x \stackrel{?}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{24xyz + \sqrt[3]{\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^9 + 24x^3y^3z^3}} \\ & \quad (x = \sqrt[3]{a}, y = \sqrt[3]{b}, z = \sqrt[3]{c} \text{ and } xyz = 1 \because abc = 1) \end{aligned}$$

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^3 - 24xyz \stackrel{?}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^9 + 24x^3y^3z^3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^3 - 24xyz \right) \stackrel{(*)}{\geq} \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^9 + 24x^3y^3z^3$$

Assigning $y + z = X, z + x = Y, x + y = Z \Rightarrow X + Y - Z = 2z > 0, Y + Z - X = 2x > 0$ and $Z + X - Y = 2y > 0 \Rightarrow X + Y > Z, Y + Z > X, Z + X > Y$
 $\Rightarrow X, Y, Z$ form sides of a triangle with semiperimeter, circumradius and inradius

$$= s, R, r \text{ (say) yielding } 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x = \sum_{\text{cyc}} X = 2s \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x = s \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = s - X, y = s - Y, z = s - Z \text{ and such substitutions } \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} xy = \sum_{\text{cyc}} (s - X)(s - Y) \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} xy = 4Rr + r^2 \rightarrow (2) \text{ and}$$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^3 - 3 \prod_{\text{cyc}} (y + z) \stackrel{\text{via (1)}}{=} s^3 - 3XYZ = s^3 - 12Rrs$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 = s^3 - 12Rrs \rightarrow (3) \text{ and also, } \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3y^3 = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \right)^3 - 3xyz \prod_{\text{cyc}} (y + z)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{via (2) and (3)}}{=} (4Rr + r^2)^3 - 3r^2s \cdot 4Rrs \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3y^3 = (4Rr + r^2)^3 - 12Rr^3s^2 \rightarrow (4)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^9 = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 \right)^3 - 3(x^3 + y^3)(y^3 + z^3)(z^3 + x^3)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 \right)^3 - 3 \left(\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3y^3 \right) - x^3y^3z^3 \right)$$

$$\therefore (*) \Leftrightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^3 - 24xyz \right) \stackrel{?}{\geq}$$

$$\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 \right)^3 - 3 \left(\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3 \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3y^3 \right) - x^3y^3z^3 \right) + 24x^3y^3z^3$$

$$\stackrel{\text{via (1),(3) and (4)}}{\Leftrightarrow} (s^3 - 24r^2s)^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} (s^3 - 12Rrs)^3 + 27r^6s^3$$

$$- 3(s^3 - 12Rrs) \left((4Rr + r^2)^3 - 12Rr^3s^2 \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3R - 6r)s^6 - r(36R^2 + 3Rr - 144r^2)s^4$$

$$+ r^2s^2(160R^3 + 48R^2r + 3Rr^2 - 1154r^3) - 3Rr^3(4R + r)^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and}$$

(*)

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\because (3R - 6r)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen + Euler}}{\geq} 0 \therefore \text{in order to prove } (*), \\
 &\text{it suffices to prove : LHS of } (*) \geq (3R - 6r)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3 \\
 \Leftrightarrow &(108R - 120r)(R - 2r)s^4 - 6r^2s^4 + rs^2(160R^3 + 48R^2r + 3Rr^2 - 1154r^3) \\
 &\quad - 3Rr^2(4R + r)^3 \stackrel{?}{\underset{(**)}{\geq}} 0 \\
 \text{Now, LHS of } &(**) \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (108R - 120r)(R - 2r)(16Rr - 5r^2)s^2 \\
 &\quad - 6r^2s^2(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2) + rs^2(160R^3 + 48R^2r + 3Rr^2 - 1154r^3) \\
 &\quad - 3Rr^2(4R + r)^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow &(1888R^3 - 5892R^2r + 5499Rr^2 - 2372r^3)s^2 \stackrel{?}{\underset{(***)}{\geq}} 3Rr(4R + r)^3 \\
 &\quad \because 1888R^3 - 5892R^2r + 5499Rr^2 - 2372r^3 \\
 &= (R - 2r)(1888R^2 - 2116Rr + 1267r^2) + 162r^3 \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 162r^3 > 0 \\
 &\quad \therefore \text{LHS of } (***) \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \\
 &(1888R^3 - 5892R^2r + 5499Rr^2 - 2372r^3)(16Rr - 5r^2) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 3Rr(4R + r)^3 \\
 \Leftrightarrow &30016t^4 - 103856t^3 + 117408t^2 - 65450t + 11860 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \quad \left(t = \frac{R}{r}\right) \\
 \Leftrightarrow &(t - 2) \left((t - 2)(30016t^2 + 16208t + 62176) + 118422 \right) \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \because t \geq 2 \\
 &\Rightarrow (***) \Rightarrow (***) \Rightarrow (*) \Rightarrow (\bullet) \text{ is true}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} &\geq \sqrt[3]{24} + \sqrt[3]{27} + \sqrt{\det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{a} - a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & \frac{2}{b} - b^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & \frac{2}{c} - c^2 \end{pmatrix}} \\
 \forall a, b, c > 0 \mid abc = 1, &'' = '' \text{ iff } a = b = c \text{ (QED)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2 by Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{a} - a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & \frac{2}{b} - b^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & \frac{2}{c} - c^2 \end{pmatrix} &= \det \begin{pmatrix} 2bc - a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & 2ca - b^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & 2ab - c^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (2bc - a^2)[(2ca - b^2)(2ab - c^2) - a^4] - c^2[c^2(2ab - c^2) - a^2b^2] \\
 &\quad + b^2[c^2a^2 - b^2(2ca - b^2)] \\
 &= a^6 + b^6 + c^6 + 2(a^3b^3 + b^3c^3 + c^3a^3) - 6abc(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + 9(abc)^2 \\
 &= (a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc)^2 = (a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3)^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

So it suffices to prove that

$$\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} \geq \sqrt[3]{24 + \sqrt[3]{24 + a^3 + b^3 + c^3}}.$$

By AM – GM inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c} &= \sqrt[3]{a + b + c + 3(\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b})(\sqrt[3]{b} + \sqrt[3]{c})(\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{a})} \\ &\geq \sqrt[3]{a + b + c + 3 \cdot 8\sqrt[3]{abc}} = \sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{a^3 + b^3 + c^3} + 3(a + b)(b + c)(c + a) + 24} \\ &\geq \sqrt[3]{\sqrt[3]{a^3 + b^3 + c^3} + 3 \cdot 8abc + 24} = \sqrt[3]{24 + \sqrt[3]{24 + a^3 + b^3 + c^3}}, \end{aligned}$$

so the proof is complete. Equality holds iff $a = b = c = 1$.