

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any bicentric quadrilateral ABCD with sides $\rightarrow a, b, c, d$, the following relationship holds :

$$\frac{2s+a}{4s-a} + \frac{2s+b}{4s-b} + \frac{2s+c}{4s-c} + \frac{2s+d}{4s-d} \geq \frac{40}{7} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$$

Proposed by Emil C. Popa-Romania

Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

Via Brahmagupta and Parameshvara, $16F^2R^2$
 $= (ac + bd)(ab + cd)(ad + bc)$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(bd((a+c)^2 - 2ac) + ac((b+d)^2 - 2bd) \right) = 16R^2r^2s^2 \quad (x = ac + bd)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \left(bd(s^2 - 2ac) + ac(s^2 - 2bd) \right) = 16R^2r^2s^2 \Rightarrow x(s^2x - 4r^2s^2) = 16R^2r^2s^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x \cdot r^2 - 16R^2r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4r^2 \pm \sqrt{64R^2r^2 + 16r^4}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow ac + bd = 2r^2 + 2r \cdot \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{cyc} a^2 = 4s^2 - 2(ac + bd + (ab + bc) + (ad + cd)) \stackrel{\text{via (1)}}{=} 4s^2 - 4r^2 - 4r \cdot \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2} - 2(bs + ds)$$

$$4s^2 - 4r^2 - 4r \cdot \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2} - 2(bs + ds) = 4s^2 - 4r^2 - 4r \cdot \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2} - 2s^2$$

$$\therefore \sum_{cyc} a^2 = 2s^2 - 4r^2 - 4r \cdot \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2} \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\frac{2s+a}{4s-a} + \frac{2s+b}{4s-b} + \frac{2s+c}{4s-c} + \frac{2s+d}{4s-d} \geq \frac{40}{7} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{cyc} \frac{4s-a+3a}{4s-a} \geq \frac{80}{7} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 + 3 \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{4s-a} \stackrel{(*)}{\geq} \frac{80}{7} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$$

Again, $4 + 3 \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{4s-a} = 4 + 3 \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^2}{4sa - a^2} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} 4 + \frac{12s^2}{4s(2s) - \sum_{cyc} a^2}$

$$\stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{80}{7} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow (77R^2 - 160r^2)s^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} \left(\sum_{cyc} a^2 \right) (7R^2 - 20r^2)$$

via (2)

$$\Leftrightarrow (77R^2 - 160r^2)s^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} (7R^2 - 20r^2) (2s^2 - 4r^2 - 4r \cdot \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (63R^2 - 120r^2)s^2 + (7R^2 - 20r^2) (4r^2 + 4r \cdot \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2}) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \quad (**)$$

$$\therefore 63R^2 - 120r^2 = 63(R^2 - 2r^2) + 6r^2 \stackrel{\text{L. Fejes Toth, 1948}}{\geq} 6r^2 > 0$$

\therefore via Blundon - Eddy, LHS of (**) $\geq (63R^2 - 120r^2) \cdot 8r \cdot (\sqrt{4R^2 + r^2} - r)$

$$+ (7R^2 - 20r^2) (4r^2 + 4r \cdot \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2}) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{4R^2 + r^2} \cdot (133R^2 - 260r^2) \stackrel{?}{\geq} r(119R^2 - 220r^2) \quad (***)$$

Once again, via L. Fejes Toth, LHS of (***) \geq

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

$$3r(133R^2 - 260r^2) \stackrel{?}{\geq} r(119R^2 - 220r^2) \Leftrightarrow 280R^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 560r^2$$

→ true, via *L. Fejes Toth* ⇒ (***) ⇒ (***) ⇒ (*) is true

$$\therefore \frac{2s+a}{4s-a} + \frac{2s+b}{4s-b} + \frac{2s+c}{4s-c} + \frac{2s+d}{4s-d} \geq \frac{40}{7} \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$$

∀ bicentric quadrilateral ABCD (QED)