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In $\triangle ABC$ the following relationship holds:

$$2\sum_{cyc}\frac{m_a}{h_a} \ge \frac{2s}{\sqrt[3]{abc}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{h_ah_bh_c}} \sum_{cyc} h_a$$

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By Tereshin and AM – GM inequalities, we have

$$2\sum_{cyc} \frac{m_a}{h_a} \ge 2\sum_{cyc} \frac{b^2 + c^2}{4Rh_a} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{b^2 + c^2}{bc} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{b} + \sum_{cyc} \frac{h_a}{h_b} =$$

$$= \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} \right) + \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{h_a}{h_b} + \frac{h_a}{h_b} + \frac{h_b}{h_c} \right) \ge \sum_{cyc} \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{bc}} + \sum_{cyc} \sqrt[3]{\frac{h_a^2}{h_b h_c}} =$$

$$= \frac{2s}{\sqrt[3]{abc}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{h_a h_b h_c}} \sum_{cyc} h_a.$$

Equality holds iff $\triangle ABC$ is equilateral.