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In any ΔABC , the following relationship holds :

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) h_a \right) \leq 3\sqrt{3} \leq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) r_a \right)$$

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Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) r_a \right) &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \right) r_a \right) = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a} \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} r_a \right) - \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{r_a}{a} \\ &= \frac{(s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)(4R + r)}{4Rrs} - \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{s \tan \frac{A}{2}}{4R \tan \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} \\ &= \frac{(s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)(4R + r)}{4Rrs} - \frac{s}{4R} \cdot \frac{s^2 + (4R + r)^2}{s^2} = \frac{4Rs^2}{4Rrs} \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) r_a \right) = \frac{s}{r} \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) h_a \right) &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{b+c}{bc} \right) \left(\frac{bc}{2R} \right) \right) = \frac{4s}{2R} \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) h_a \right) = \frac{2s}{R} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq} 3\sqrt{3} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq} \frac{s}{r} \stackrel{\text{S via } \textcircled{1}}{=} \frac{s}{r} \text{ and so, } \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) h_a \right) \leq 3\sqrt{3} \\ &\leq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) r_a \right) \forall \Delta ABC, " = " \text{ iff } \Delta ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)} \end{aligned}$$