

In $\triangle ABC$ holds :

$$9r \leq \sum_{cyc} \frac{m_b^3 + m_c^3}{w_b^2 + w_c^2} \leq \frac{9R^5}{32r^4}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{cyc} \frac{m_b^3 + m_c^3}{w_b^2 + w_c^2} &\stackrel{m_a \geq w_a}{\geq} \sum_{cyc} \frac{w_b^3 + w_c^3}{w_b^2 + w_c^2} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\geq} \sum_{cyc} \frac{w_b + w_c}{2} \stackrel{w_a \geq h_a}{\geq} \sum_{cyc} h_a \stackrel{AM-HM}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{h_a}} = 9r. \\ \sum_{cyc} \frac{m_b^3 + m_c^3}{w_b^2 + w_c^2} &\stackrel{Panaitopol}{\geq} \sum_{cyc} \frac{\frac{Rh_b}{2r} \cdot m_b^2 + \frac{Rh_c}{2r} \cdot m_c^2}{2w_b w_c} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \frac{R}{2r} \sum_{cyc} \frac{h_b m_b^2 + h_c m_c^2}{2h_b h_c} \\ &= \frac{R}{4r} \sum_{cyc} \left(\frac{m_b^2}{h_c} + \frac{m_c^2}{h_b} \right) = \frac{R}{4r} \sum_{cyc} \left(\frac{m_a^2}{h_b} + \frac{m_a^2}{h_c} \right) = \frac{R}{4r} \sum_{cyc} \frac{b+c}{2F} \cdot \frac{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{R}{32sr^2} \left(3 \sum_{cyc} a^3 + \sum_{cyc} a \cdot \sum_{cyc} a^2 \right) = \frac{R}{32sr^2} [3 \cdot 2s(s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) + 2s \cdot 2(s^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)] \\ &= \frac{R(5s^2 - 11r^2 - 26Rr)}{16r^2} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq} \frac{R(20R^2 - 4r^2 - 6Rr)}{16r^2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{9R^5}{32r^4} \\ &\Leftrightarrow R(R - 2r)(9R^3 + 18R^2r - 4Rr^2 + 4r^3) \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

which is true by Euler's inequality.

So the proof is complete. Equality holds iff $\triangle ABC$ is equilateral.