

In any ΔABC , the following relationship holds :

$$\frac{r_a^2}{r_a + r_b} + \frac{r_b^2}{r_b + r_c} \geq \frac{1}{8r} (a^2 - 3c^2 - ab + 2ac + 3bc)$$

Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania

Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r_a^2}{r_a + r_b} + \frac{r_b^2}{r_b + r_c} &= \frac{\frac{F^2}{(s-a)^2}}{\frac{F}{s-a} + \frac{F}{s-b}} + \frac{\frac{F^2}{(s-b)^2}}{\frac{F}{s-b} + \frac{F}{s-c}} = \frac{F(s-b)}{c(s-a)} + \frac{F(s-c)}{a(s-b)} \\ \Rightarrow 8r \left(\frac{r_a^2}{r_a + r_b} + \frac{r_b^2}{r_b + r_c} \right) &= 8 \left(\frac{F^2(s-b)}{sc(s-a)} + \frac{F^2(s-c)}{sa(s-b)} \right) \\ &= 8 \left(\frac{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-b)}{sc(s-a)} + \frac{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-c)}{sa(s-b)} \right) \\ &= 8 \left(\frac{(s-b)^2(s-c)}{c} + \frac{(s-c)^2(s-a)}{a} \right) = \frac{8y^2z}{x+y} + \frac{8z^2x}{y+z} \\ (x = s-a, y = s-b, z = s-c \Rightarrow a = y+z, b = z+x, c = x+y) \\ &= \frac{8y^2z(y+z) + 8z^2x(x+y)}{(x+y)(y+z)} \geq a^2 - 3c^2 - ab + 2ac + 3bc \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{8y^2z(y+z) + 8z^2x(x+y)}{(x+y)(y+z)} \geq \\ &(y+z)^2 - 3(x+y)^2 - (y+z)(z+x) + 2(y+z)(x+y) + 3(z+x)(x+y) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^2y^2 + 2z^2x^2 + xy^3 + y^3z + y^2z^2 \stackrel{(*)}{\geq} x^2yz + 4xy^2z + xyz^2 \\ &\quad \text{Now, } x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2 \geq x^2yz + xy^2z + xyz^2 \rightarrow (1) \text{ and} \\ &\quad z^2x^2 + xy^3 + y^3z \stackrel{A-G}{\geq} 3xy^2z \rightarrow (2) \text{ and } (1) + (2) \Rightarrow (*) \text{ is true} \\ \therefore \frac{r_a^2}{r_a + r_b} + \frac{r_b^2}{r_b + r_c} &\geq \frac{1}{8r} (a^2 - 3c^2 - ab + 2ac + 3bc) \\ &\forall \Delta ABC, " = " \text{ iff } \Delta ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)} \end{aligned}$$