

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any  $\Delta ABC$ , the following relationship holds :

$$\frac{w_a^5 m_b^5}{h_b^2 r_c^2} + \frac{w_b^5 m_c^5}{h_c^2 r_a^2} + \frac{w_c^5 m_a^5}{h_a^2 r_b^2} \geq \frac{27 \cdot 6^4 \cdot r^{10}}{R^4}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{r_c}{h_a} &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( \frac{rs}{s-c} \cdot \frac{a}{2rs} \right) = \frac{1}{2r^2 s} \sum_{\text{cyc}} a(s-a)(s-b) \\ &\stackrel{A-G}{\leq} \frac{1}{8r^2 s} \sum_{\text{cyc}} a(2s-a-b)^2 = \frac{1}{8r^2 s} \sum_{\text{cyc}} ac^2 \stackrel{A-G}{\leq} \frac{1}{8r^2 s} \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^3 = \frac{2s(s^2 - 6Rr - 3r^2)}{8r^2 s} \\ &\therefore \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{r_c}{h_a} \stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \frac{s^2 - 6Rr - 3r^2}{4r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{cyc}} w_a w_b &\geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} h_a h_b = \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{bc \cdot ca}{4R^2} = \frac{rs}{R} \sum_{\text{cyc}} a = \frac{2rs^2}{R} \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} w_a w_b \stackrel{(ii)}{\geq} \frac{2rs^2}{R} \\ \text{Now, } \frac{w_a^5 m_b^5}{h_b^2 r_c^2} + \frac{w_b^5 m_c^5}{h_c^2 r_a^2} + \frac{w_c^5 m_a^5}{h_a^2 r_b^2} &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{(w_a m_b)^3}{\left(\frac{h_b r_c}{w_a m_b}\right)^2} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{(w_a w_b)^3}{\left(\frac{r_c}{h_a}\right)^2} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} w_a w_b)^3}{\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{r_c}{h_a}\right)^2} \\ &\stackrel{\text{via (i),(ii)}}{\geq} \frac{8r^3 s^6 * 16r^4}{R^3 (s^2 - 6Rr - 3r^2)^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{4r^3 * 16r^4 s^4 * (27Rr + 5r(R - 2r))}{R^3 (s^2 - 6Rr - 3r^2)^2} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{4r^3 * 16r^4 s^4 * 27Rr}{R^3 (s^2 - 6Rr - 3r^2)^2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{27 * 6^4 * r^{10}}{R^4} = \frac{27 * 81 * 16 * r^{10}}{R^4} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2Rs^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 9r(s^2 - 6Rr - 3r^2) \Leftrightarrow (2R - 9r)s^2 + 9r(6Rr + 3r^2) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Case 1**  $2R - 9r \geq 0$  and then : LHS of (\*)  $\geq 9r(6Rr + 3r^2) > 0$   
 $\Rightarrow$  (\*) is true (strict inequality)

**Case 2**  $2R - 9r < 0$  and then : LHS of (\*)  $= -(9r - 2R)s^2 + 9r(6Rr + 3r^2)$   
 $\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} -(9r - 2R)(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2) + 9r(6Rr + 3r^2) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 4R(2R^2 - 7Rr + 6r^2) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow 4R(2R - 3r)(R - 2r) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \because R \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2r$   
 $\Rightarrow$  (\*) is true  $\therefore$  combining cases 1 and 2, (\*) is true  $\forall \Delta ABC$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{w_a^5 m_b^5}{h_b^2 r_c^2} + \frac{w_b^5 m_c^5}{h_c^2 r_a^2} + \frac{w_c^5 m_a^5}{h_a^2 r_b^2} &\geq \frac{27 * 6^4 * r^{10}}{R^4} \\ \forall \Delta ABC, " = " \text{ iff } \Delta ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)} \end{aligned}$$