

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If in ΔABC $n, m \in N, n \geq m + 1$ then:

$$\frac{n_a^n}{m_a^m} + \frac{n_b^n}{m_b^m} + \frac{n_c^n}{m_c^m} \geq 2^m 3^{n-m+1} \frac{r^n}{R^m}$$

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$$m_a^2 = s(s - a) + \frac{1}{4}(b - c)^2 \text{ and } n_a^2 = s(s - a) + \frac{s(b - c)^2}{a}$$

[Reference: Bogdan Fustei, Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba]
ABOUT NAGEL'S AND GERGONNE'S CEVIANS]

$$n_a^2 - m_a^2 = (b - c)^2 \left(\frac{s}{a} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{(b - c)^2(4s - a)}{4a} \geq 0, \text{ so } n_a \geq m_a \text{ or } \frac{n_a}{m_a} \geq 1 \quad (1)$$

$$h_a + h_b + h_c \stackrel{AM-HM}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum \frac{1}{h_a}} = \frac{9}{\frac{1}{r}} = 9r \quad (2)$$

Case 1: $n = m + 1$

$$\text{We need to show } \frac{n_a^{m+1}}{m_a^m} + \frac{n_b^{m+1}}{m_b^m} + \frac{n_c^{m+1}}{m_c^m} \geq 2^m 3^2 \frac{r^{m+1}}{R^m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n_a^{m+1}}{m_a^m} + \frac{n_b^{m+1}}{m_b^m} + \frac{n_c^{m+1}}{m_c^m} &= \sum \left(\left(\frac{n_a}{m_a} \right)^m n_a \right) \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sum n_a \geq \sum h_a \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} 9r = \\ &= 3^2 r \frac{r^m}{r^m} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 3^2 \frac{r^{m+1}}{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^m} = 2^m 3^2 \frac{r^{m+1}}{R^m} \end{aligned}$$

Case 2: $n > m + 1$

$$\text{We need to show } \frac{n_a^n}{m_a^m} + \frac{n_b^n}{m_b^m} + \frac{n_c^n}{m_c^m} \geq 2^m 3^{n-m+1} \frac{r^n}{R^m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n_a^n}{m_a^m} + \frac{n_b^n}{m_b^m} + \frac{n_c^n}{m_c^m} &= \sum \frac{n_a^n}{m_a^m} = \sum \left(\left(\frac{n_a}{m_a} \right)^m (n_a)^{n-m} \right) \geq \\ &\geq \sum n_a^{n-m} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^{n-m-1}} (n_a + n_b + n_c)^{n-m} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{1}{3^{n-m-1}} (h_a + h_b + h_c)^{n-m} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^{n-m-1}} (9r)^{n-m} = \\ &= 3^{n-m+1} \cdot r^{n-m} \cdot \frac{r^m}{r^m} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 3^{n-m+1} \frac{r^n}{R^m} 2^m = 2^m 3^{n-m+1} \frac{r^n}{R^m} \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds for $a = b = c$