

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

**SP.530.** Let  $a, b, c$  be the lengths of the sides of a triangle with inradius circumradius  $R$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)R}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{m \cdot a + b}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{m \cdot b + c}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{m \cdot c + a}} \leq \frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1) \cdot 2r}}$$

for all integers  $m \geq 0$  and  $n \geq 1$ .

*Proposed by George Apostolopoulos – Messolonghi – Greece*

*Solution 1 by proposer*

For the right inequality, first will prove that

$$\frac{1}{m \cdot a + b} \leq \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} \left( \frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right). \text{ We have}$$

$$\frac{1}{(m+1)^2} \left( \frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) - \frac{1}{m \cdot a + b} = \frac{(a+mb)(ma+b) - (m+1)^2 ab}{(m+1)^2 ab(ma+b)} =$$

$$\frac{m(a-b)^2}{(m+1)^2 ab(ma+b)} \geq 0. \text{ So}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{ma+b}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)^2}} \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}. \text{ Similarly}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{mb+c}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)^2}} \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{mc+a}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)^2}} \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{c} + \frac{1}{a}}$$

Adding up these inequalities, we have

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{ma+b}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{mb+c}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{mc+a}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)^2}} \left( \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{b} + \frac{1}{c}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{c} + \frac{1}{a}} \right)$$

We know that  $\left( \frac{x+y+z}{3} \right)^n \leq \frac{x^n+y^n+z^n}{3}$ ,  $(x, y, z > 0)$ . So for

$$x = \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}, y = \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}, z = \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{c} + \frac{1}{a}}, \text{ we get}$$

$$\left( \frac{\sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{b} + \frac{1}{c}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{c} + \frac{1}{a}}}{3} \right)^n \leq \frac{(m+1) \left( \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)}{3} \text{ so}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{b} + \frac{1}{c}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{c} + \frac{1}{a}} \leq \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{3}} \sqrt[n]{m+1} \cdot \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}}$$

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We know that  $\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)^2 \leq 3\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right)$  and

$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \leq \frac{1}{4r^2}$  (easy proof), so  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2r}$ . Now we have

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{b} + \frac{1}{c}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{m}{c} + \frac{1}{a}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)^2}} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{3}} \sqrt[n]{m+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt[n]{2r}} = \frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1) \cdot 2r}}$$

For the left inequality, we use the AM-GM inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{ma+b}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{mb+c}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{mc+a}} &\geq \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{\sqrt[n]{(ma+b)(mb+c)(mc+a)}}} = \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{\sqrt[3]{(ma+b)(mb+c)(mc+a)}}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{(ma+b) + (mb+c) + (mc+a)}{3}}} = \\ &= \frac{3^n \sqrt[3]{3}}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)(a+b+c)}} \geq \frac{3^n \sqrt[3]{3}}{\sqrt[n]{m+1} \cdot \sqrt[n]{3\sqrt{3}R}} = \frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)R}} \end{aligned}$$

$(a+b+c \leq 3\sqrt{3}R)$

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

## Solution 2 by Tapas Das – India

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{ma+b}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{mb+c}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{mc+a}} &= \frac{(1)^{\frac{1}{n}+1}}{\sqrt[n]{ma+b}} + \frac{(1)^{\frac{1}{n}+1}}{\sqrt[n]{mb+c}} + \frac{(1)^{\frac{1}{n}+1}}{\sqrt[n]{mc+a}} \geq \\ &\stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(1+1+1)^{\frac{1}{n}+1}}{[m(\sum a) + \sum a]^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}+1}}{(\sum a)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot (m+1)^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}+1}}{(2s)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot (m+1)^{\frac{1}{n}}} \geq \\ &\stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} \frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}+1}}{(3\sqrt{3}R)^{\frac{1}{n}} (m+1)^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{n}+1-\frac{3}{2n}}}{\sqrt{(m+1) \cdot R}} = \frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt{(m+1)R}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{am+b} + \frac{1}{bm+c} + \frac{1}{cm+a}}{=} \\ &= \frac{(bm+c)(cm+a) + (am+b)(cm+a) + (am+b)(bm+c)}{(am+b)(bm+c)(cm+a)} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \frac{[(bm+c)(cm+a) + (am+b)]^2}{3} = \frac{(a+b+c)^2(m+1)^2}{(abc)(m+1)^3 \cdot 3} \\ &= \frac{1}{\left[ (abc m^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} + (abc)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{4s^2}{3abc(m+1)} = \frac{4s^2}{3(4Rrs)(m+1)} = \frac{s}{3Rr(cm+1)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq} \frac{3\sqrt{3}R}{2 \cdot 3Rr(m+1)} = \frac{3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(m+1)2r} \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{am+b}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{bm+c}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{cm+a}} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \sqrt[n]{(1+1+1)^{n-1} \sum \frac{1}{am+b}}$$

$$\leq \sqrt[n]{3^{n-1} \cdot \frac{3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(m+1)2r}}, \text{ using (1)} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{3^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{(m+1)2r}} = \frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1)2r}}$$

**Solution 3 by Marin Chirciu – Romania**

RHS

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{m \cdot a + b}} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \sqrt[n]{3^{n-1} \sum \frac{1}{m \cdot a + b}} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \sqrt[n]{3^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2r}} = \frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1) \cdot 2r}}$$

where (1)  $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{m \cdot a + b} \leq \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2r}$ , see:

$$\sum \frac{1}{m \cdot a + b} \stackrel{CS}{\leq} \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} \sum \left( \frac{m}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} (m+1) \sum \frac{1}{a} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+1} \sum \frac{1}{a} \stackrel{\text{Leunberger}}{\leq} \frac{1}{m+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2r}$$

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

LHS

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{m \cdot a + b}} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum \sqrt[n]{m \cdot a + b}} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sqrt[n]{3^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(m+1) \cdot R}} = \frac{3^2}{3^{1+\frac{1}{2n}} \sqrt[n]{(m+1) \cdot R}} = \frac{3^{1-\frac{1}{2n}}}{\sqrt[n]{(m+1) \cdot R}}$$

Where (2)  $\Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[n]{m \cdot a + b} \leq \sqrt[n]{3^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(m+1) \cdot R}$ , see:

$$\sum \sqrt[n]{m \cdot a + b} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \sqrt[n]{3^{n-1} \sum (m \cdot a + b)} = \sqrt[n]{3^{n-1}(m+1) \sum a} =$$

$$= \sqrt[n]{3^{n-1}(m+1) \cdot 2p} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq} \sqrt[n]{3^{n-1}(m+1) \cdot 3\sqrt{3}R} = \sqrt[n]{3^{n+\frac{1}{2}}(m+1) \cdot R}$$

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.