

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If  $a, b > 0$ , then:

$$\frac{a^3 + b^3}{2} \leq \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a + b} \right)^3$$

Proposed by Nguyen Hung Cuong-Vietnam

**Solution 1 by Ravi Prakash-New Delhi-India**

Put  $a = r \cos \theta$ ,  $b = r \sin \theta$ ,  $r > 0$ ,  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

The given inequality can be written as

$$\frac{r^3}{2} (\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta) \leq \frac{r^6 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)^3}{r^3 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^4 (\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \leq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1 + \sin 2\theta)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta\right) \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow (1 + 2 \sin 2\theta + \sin^2 2\theta)(2 - \sin 2\theta) \leq 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 + 4 \sin 2\theta + 2 \sin^2 2\theta - \sin 2\theta - 2 \sin^2 2\theta - \sin^3 2\theta \leq 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^3 2\theta - 3 \sin 2\theta + 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (1 - \sin 2\theta)^2 (2 + \sin 2\theta) \geq 0$$

which is true. Equality when  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  or when  $a = b$ .

**Solution 2 by Ravi Prakash-New Delhi-India**

For  $a, b > 0$ , consider

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(a^2 + b^2)^3 - (a + b)^3(a^3 + b^3) \\ &= 2(a^6 + 3a^4b^2 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6) - (a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3)(a^3 + b^3) \\ &= 2a^6 + 6a^4b^2 + 6a^2b^4 + 2b^6 - (a^6 + 3a^5b + 3a^4b^2 + 2a^3b^3 + 3a^2b^4 + 3ab^5 + b^6) \\ &= a^6 - 3a^5b + 3a^4b^2 - 2a^3b^3 - 3ab^5 + 3a^2b^4 + b^6 \\ &= (a - b)^4(a^2 + ab + b^2) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Equality when  $a = b$ . Thus:

$$\frac{a^3 + b^3}{2} \leq \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a + b} \right)^3$$

Equality when  $a = b$ .