

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

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

$$(\sin A + \cos A)(\sin B + \cos B)(\sin C + \cos C) \leq \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3$$

Proposed by Nguyen Hung Cuong-Vietnam

**Solution 1 by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India**

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin A + \cos A)(\sin B + \cos B)(\sin C + \cos C) &\leq \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 \\ \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} \ln(\sin A + \cos A) &\stackrel{(*)}{\leq} 3 \ln\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Let  $f(x) = \ln(\sin x + \cos x) \forall x \in (0, \pi)$  and then :  $f''(x) = \frac{-2}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} < 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ is concave } \therefore \sum_{\text{cyc}} \ln(\sin A + \cos A) \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\leq} 3 \ln\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3 \ln\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \Rightarrow (*) \text{ is true } \therefore (\sin A + \cos A)(\sin B + \cos B)(\sin C + \cos C) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 \forall \Delta ABC, "=" \text{ iff } \Delta ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)} \end{aligned}$$

**Solution 2 by Tapas Das-India**

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin A + \cos A)(\sin B + \cos B)(\sin C + \cos C) &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \left(\frac{\sum \sin A + \sum \cos A}{3}\right)^3 = \\ &= \left(\frac{\frac{s}{R} + \frac{r}{R} + 1}{3}\right)^3 \stackrel{MITRINOVIC}{\leq} \left(\frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}R}{2R} + \frac{r}{R} + 1}{3}\right)^3 \stackrel{EULER}{\leq} \left(\frac{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1}{3}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}\right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds for  $a = b = c$ .