

A NEW GENERALIZATION FOR GORDON'S INEQUALITY

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we will give a generalization for Gordon's inequality.

Main result:

If $m \geq 0$, $M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$; $d_a = d(A, BC)$; $d_b = d(B, AC)$; $d_c = d(C, AB)$ then in ΔABC the following relationship holds:

$$(1) \quad \frac{a^{m+1} \cdot b}{d_b^m} + \frac{b^{m+1} \cdot c}{d_c^m} + \frac{c^{m+1} \cdot a}{d_a^m} \geq 2^{m+2} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{m+1} \cdot F$$

If $m = 0$ then (1) becomes the classical Goldner's inequality:

$$ab + bc + ca \geq 4\sqrt{3}F$$

Proof 1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Denote: } F_a = [MBC]; F_b = [MCA]; F_c = [MAB] \\ & \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^{m+1} \cdot b}{d_b^m} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^{m+1} \cdot b^{m+1}}{(b \cdot d_b)^m} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{(ab)^{m+1}}{(2F_b)^m} = \\ & = \frac{1}{2^m} \sum_{cyc} \frac{(ab)^{m+1}}{F_b^m} \stackrel{\text{RADON}}{\geq} \frac{(ab + bc + ca)^{m+1}}{2^m (F_a + F_b + F_c)^m} = \\ & = \frac{(s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)^{m+1}}{2^m \cdot F^m} = \frac{1}{(2F)^m} (s^2 + r(4R + r))^{m+1} \geq \\ & \stackrel{\text{DOUCET}}{\geq} \frac{1}{(2F)^m} \cdot (s^2 + s\sqrt{3} \cdot r)^{m+1} \geq \\ & \stackrel{\text{MITRINOVIC}}{\geq} \frac{1}{(2F)^m} \cdot (s \cdot 3\sqrt{3}r + sr\sqrt{3})^{m+1} = \\ & = \frac{1}{2^m \cdot F^m} \cdot (3\sqrt{3}F + \sqrt{3}F)^{m+1} = \\ & = \frac{1}{2^m \cdot F^m} \cdot 4^{m+1} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{m+1} \cdot F^{m+1} = \\ & = 2^{m+2} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{m+1} \cdot F \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof 2.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^{m+1} \cdot b}{d_b^m} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^{m+1} \cdot b^{m+1}}{(b \cdot d_b)^m} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{(ab)^{m+1}}{(2F_b)^m} = \\ & = \frac{1}{2^m} \sum_{cyc} \frac{(ab)^{m+1}}{F_b^m} = \frac{1}{2^m \cdot F^m} \cdot (ab + bc + ca)^{m+1} \geq \\ & \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} \frac{1}{2^m \cdot F^m} \cdot (3\sqrt[3]{(abc)^2})^{m+1} \stackrel{\text{CARLITZ}}{\geq} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \frac{1}{2^m \cdot F^m} \cdot (4\sqrt{3}F)^{m+1} = \frac{2^{m+2} \cdot 3^{\frac{m+1}{2}} \cdot F^{m+1}}{2^m \cdot F^m} = \\ &= 2^{m+2} \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{m+1} \cdot F \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds for $a = b = c$.

□

REFERENCES

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