

A NEW GENERALIZATION FOR TSINTSIFAS' INEQUALITY

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we will give a new generalization for Tsintsifas' inequality and its consequence: Goldner's inequality.

Main result:

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

$$(1) \quad \sum_{cyc} \frac{x^{m+1}}{(y+z)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{a^{3m+4}}{d_a^m} \geq 2^{2m+3} \cdot F^{m+2}$$

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

$$(2) \quad \frac{x}{y+z} \cdot a^4 + \frac{y}{z+x} \cdot b^4 + \frac{z}{x+y} \cdot c^4 \geq 8F^2$$

Proof.

Denote: $F_a = [MBC]$; $F_b = [MCA]$; $F_c = [MAB]$

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{cyc} \frac{x^{m+1}}{(y+z)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{a^{3m+4}}{d_a^m} &= \sum_{cyc} \frac{x^{m+1}}{(y+z)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{a^{4m+4}}{(ad_a)^m} = \\ &= \sum_{cyc} \frac{\left(\frac{xa^4}{y+z}\right)^{m+1}}{(2F_a)^m} \stackrel{\text{RADON}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum_{cyc} \frac{xa^4}{y+z}\right)^{m+1}}{2^m(F_a + F_b + F_c)^m} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2^m \cdot F^m} \cdot \left(\sum_{cyc} \frac{xa^4}{y+z}\right)^{m+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{cyc} \frac{xa^4}{y+z} &= \sum_{cyc} \frac{x^2a^4}{xy+xz} \stackrel{\text{BERGSTRÖM}}{\geq} \\ &\geq \frac{(xa^2 + yb^2 + zc^2)^2}{(xy+xz) + (yz+yx) + (zx+zy)} \stackrel{\text{KLAMKIN}}{\geq} \\ &\geq \frac{16(xy+yz+zx)F^2}{2(xy+yz+zx)} = 8F^2 \end{aligned}$$

By (3):

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{cyc} \frac{x^{m+1}}{(y+z)^{m+1}} \cdot \frac{a^{3m+4}}{d_a^m} &\geq \frac{1}{2^m \cdot F^m} \left(\sum_{cyc} \frac{xa^4}{y+z}\right)^{m+1} \geq \\ &\stackrel{(4)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2^m \cdot F^m} \cdot (8F^2)^{m+1} = \frac{2^{3m+3} \cdot F^{2m+2}}{2^m \cdot F^m} = 2^{2m+3} \cdot F^{m+2} \end{aligned}$$

Observation:

If we take in (2) : $x = y = z$ then we obtain Goldner's inequality:

$$\frac{1}{1+1} \cdot a^4 + \frac{1}{1+1} \cdot b^4 + \frac{1}{1+1} \cdot c^4 \geq 8F^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a^4 + b^4 + c^4) \geq 8F^2$$

$$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 \geq 16F^2$$

Equality holds for: $a = b = c$.

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REFERENCES

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