

ABOUT THE PROBLEM 3326 - CRUX MATHEMATICORUM

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ABSTRACT. In the mathematical magazine CRUX MATHEMATICORUM from Canada, Volume 34, number 3, it is published the problem 3326 - author Mihály Bencze. In this paper we will give a generalization of this problem.

Problem 3326.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then:

$$(a^2 + 2)(b^2 + 2)(c^2 + 2) + 4(a^2 + 1)(b^2 + 1)(c^2 + 1) \geq 6(a + b + c)^2$$

Mihály Bencze

Generalization

If $a, b, c, s, t, x, y > 0$ then:

$$\begin{aligned} & t^2(xa^2 + s)(xb^2 + s)(xc^2 + s) + s^2(xa^2 + t)(yb^2 + t)(zc^2 + t) \geq \\ (1) \quad & \geq \frac{3}{4}s^2t^2(x + y)(a + b + c)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Proof.

Lemma 1: If $u, v > 0$ then:

$$(2) \quad (u^2 + 1)(v^2 + 1) \geq \frac{3}{4}((u + v^2) + 1)$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} u^2v^2 + u^2 + v^2 + 1 & \geq \frac{3}{4}u^2 + \frac{3}{4}v^2 + \frac{3}{2}uv + \frac{3}{4} \\ u^2v^2 + \frac{1}{4}u^2 + \frac{1}{4}v^2 - \frac{3}{2}uv + \frac{1}{4} & \geq 0 \\ 4u^2v^2 + u^2 + v^2 - 6uv + 1 & \geq 0 \\ 4u^2v^2 - 4uv + 1 + u^2 - 2uv + v^2 & \geq 0 \\ (2uv - 1)^2 + (u - v)^2 & \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds for $u = v = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. □

Lemma 2: If $u, v, w > 0$ then:

$$(3) \quad (u^2 + 1)(v^2 + 1)(w^2 + 1) \geq \frac{3}{4}(u + v + w)^2$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} (u^2 + 1)(v^2 + 1)(w^2 + 1) & \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4}((u + v^2) + 1)(w^2 + 1) = \\ & = \frac{3}{4}((u + v)^2 + 1^2)(1^2 + w^2) \stackrel{\text{CBS}}{\geq} \\ & \geq \frac{3}{4}((u + v) \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot w)^2 = \frac{3}{4}(u + v + w)^2 \end{aligned}$$

□

Back to the main proof:

$$\begin{aligned}
& t^2 \prod_{cyc} (xa^2 + s) + s^2 \prod_{cyc} (ya^2 + t) = \\
& = t^2 s^3 \prod_{cyc} \left(\frac{xa^2}{s} + 1 \right) + s^2 t^3 \prod_{cyc} \left(\frac{ya^2}{t} + 1 \right) = \\
& = t^2 s^3 \prod_{cyc} \left(\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{s}} \cdot a \right)^2 + 1 \right) + s^2 t^3 \prod_{cyc} \left(\left(\sqrt{\frac{y}{t}} \cdot a \right)^2 + 1 \right) \geq \\
& \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} t^2 s^3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{s}} (a+b+c) \right)^2 + s^2 t^3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \left(\sqrt{\frac{y}{t}} (a+b+c) \right)^2 \\
& = \frac{3}{4} s^3 t^2 \cdot \frac{x}{s} (a+b+c)^2 + \frac{3}{4} s^2 t^3 \cdot \frac{y}{t} (a+b+c)^2 = \\
& = \frac{3}{4} s^2 t^2 x (a+b+c)^2 + \frac{3}{4} s^2 t^2 y (a+b+c)^2 = \\
& = \frac{3}{4} s^2 t^2 (x+y) (a+b+c)^2
\end{aligned}$$

If we take $x = y$ in (1):

$$\begin{aligned}
& t^2 (xa^2 + s)(xb^2 + s)(xc^2 + s) + s^2 (xa^2 + t)(xb^2 + t)(zc^2 + t) \geq \\
(4) \quad & \geq \frac{3}{2} s^2 t^2 (x+y) (a+b+c)^2
\end{aligned}$$

If we take $x = 1$ in (4):

$$\begin{aligned}
& t^2 (a^2 + s)(b^2 + s)(c^2 + s) + s^2 (a^2 + t)(b^2 + t)(c^2 + t) \geq \\
(5) \quad & \geq \frac{3}{2} s^2 t^2 (a+b+c)^2
\end{aligned}$$

If we take $s = 2; t = 1$ in (5) we obtain the problem: 3326:

$$(a^2 + 2)(b^2 + 2)(c^2 + 2) + 4(a^2 + 1)(b^2 + 1)(c^2 + 1) \geq 6(a+b+c)^2$$

□

REFERENCES

- [1] Romanian Mathematical Magazine - Interactive Journal, www.ssmrmh.ro

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