

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If $a, b, c \geq 0$ and $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4$ then prove that:

$$a + b + c \leq \sqrt{2-a} + \sqrt{2-b} + \sqrt{2-c}$$

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Solution 1 by Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco

We will prove that :

$$\sqrt{2-a} \geq \frac{b+c}{2} \quad (1)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &\Leftrightarrow 4(2-a) \geq b^2 + c^2 + 2bc = 4 - a^2 - abc + 2bc = (2-a)(2+a+bc) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (2-a)(2-a-bc) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

By AM – GM inequality, we have

$$(2-a)(2+a) = 4 - a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + abc \geq 2bc + abc = bc(2+a) \Rightarrow 2-a \geq bc,$$

then (1) is true. Adding this inequality with similar ones yields the desired inequality.

Equality holds iff $a = b = c = 1$.

Solution 2 by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

Firstly, $(4-b^2), (4-c^2) = (a^2+c^2+abc), (a^2+b^2+abc) \stackrel{a,b,c \geq 0}{\geq} 0$
and we have : $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4 \Rightarrow a^2 + a \cdot bc + (b^2 + c^2 - 4) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow a &= \frac{-bc \pm \sqrt{b^2c^2 - 4(b^2 + c^2 - 4)}}{2} = \frac{-bc \pm \sqrt{b^2(c^2 - 4) - 4(c^2 - 4)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{-bc \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4)(c^2 - 4)}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-bc - \sqrt{(4-b^2)(4-c^2)}}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad a = \frac{-bc + \sqrt{(4-b^2)(4-c^2)}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{When } a = \frac{-bc - \sqrt{(4-b^2)(4-c^2)}}{2}, \text{ then : } b, c \geq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-bc - \sqrt{(4-b^2)(4-c^2)}}{2} \leq 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \quad (\because a \geq 0)$$

$$\therefore \overbrace{bc}^{\geq 0} + \overbrace{\sqrt{(4-b^2)(4-c^2)}}^{\geq 0} = 0 \Rightarrow (b=0, c=2) \text{ or } (c=0, b=2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and in either case : } \boxed{a+b+c=2} \text{ and } \boxed{\sqrt{2-a} + \sqrt{2-b} + \sqrt{2-c} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} \\ = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a+b+c < \sqrt{2-a} + \sqrt{2-b} + \sqrt{2-c} \end{aligned}$$

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When $a = \frac{-bc + \sqrt{(4-b^2)(4-c^2)}}{2}$, then : $2 - a =$

$$2 - \frac{-bc + \sqrt{(4-b^2)(4-c^2)}}{2} = \frac{8 + 2bc - 2\sqrt{(4-b^2)(4-c^2)}}{4}$$

$$\stackrel{A-G}{\geq} \frac{8 + 2bc - (8 - b^2 - c^2)}{4} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 + 2bc}{4} = \frac{(b+c)^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2-a} \geq \frac{b+c}{2} \text{ and analogously, } \sqrt{2-b} \geq \frac{c+a}{2} \text{ and } \sqrt{2-c} \geq \frac{a+b}{2}$$

and summing up, we get : $\sqrt{2-a} + \sqrt{2-b} + \sqrt{2-c} \geq a + b + c \forall a, b, c \geq 0$,
 " = " iff $a = b = c = 1$ (QED)