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J.2356 If $m \geq 0$ and $M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$, $d_a = d(M, BC)$, $d_b = d(M, CA)$, $d_c = d(M, AB)$, then

$$\frac{a^{m+1}b}{(xr + yd_b)^m} + \frac{b^{m+1}c}{(xr + yd_c)^m} + \frac{c^{m+1}a}{(xr + yd_a)^m} \geq \frac{2^{m+2}(\sqrt{3})^{m+1}}{(x+y)^m} \cdot F.$$

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$$\text{We have } (a + b + c)r = 2F, ad_a + bd_b + cd_c = 2F.$$

Applying Radon's inequality and Gordon's inequality $ab + bc + ca \geq 4\sqrt{3}F$

it follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a^{m+1}b}{(xr + yd_b)^m} + \frac{b^{m+1}c}{(xr + yd_c)^m} + \frac{c^{m+1}a}{(xr + yd_a)^m} = \\ & = \frac{a^{m+1}b^{m+1}}{(xbr + ybd_b)^m} + \frac{b^{m+1}c^{m+1}}{(xcr + ycd_c)^m} + \frac{c^{m+1}a^{m+1}}{(xar + yad_a)^m} \geq \frac{(ab + bc + ca)^{m+1}}{(2xF + 2yF)^m} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{(4\sqrt{3}F)^{m+1}}{(x+y)^m(2F)^m} \cdot F = \frac{2^{m+2}(\sqrt{3})^{m+1}}{(x+y)^m} \cdot F. \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds if and only if ΔABC is equilateral.