

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

**J.2358** If  $x, y > 0$  and  $U, V \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$ ,  $u_a = d(U, BC)$ ,  $u_b = d(U, CA)$ ,  $u_c = d(U, AB)$ ,  $v_a = d(V, BC)$ ,  $v_b = d(V, CA)$ ,  $v_c = d(V, AB)$ , then:

$$\frac{a^3}{xu_a + yv_a} + \frac{b^3}{xu_b + yv_b} + \frac{c^3}{xv_c + yu_c} \geq \frac{24}{x+y} \cdot F.$$

*Proposed by D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu – Romania*

*Solution by Titu Zvonaru-Romania*

We have  $au_a + bu_b + cu_c = 2F$ ,  $av_a + bv_b + cv_c = 2F$ .

Applying Bergström's inequality and Ionescu-Weitzenböck's inequality

$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}F$  it follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a^3}{xu_a + yv_a} + \frac{b^3}{xu_b + yv_b} + \frac{c^3}{xv_c + yu_c} &= \frac{a^4}{xau_a + yav_a} + \frac{b^4}{xbu_b + ybv_b} + \frac{c^4}{xcv_c + ycu_c} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)^2}{x(au_a + bu_b + cu_c) + y(av_a + bv_b + cv_c)} \geq \frac{48F^2}{2xF + 2yF} = \frac{24}{x+y} \cdot F. \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds if and only if  $\Delta ABC$  is equilateral.