

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

J.2447 If $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}_+$, then in any triangle ABC holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\cot^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x \tan \frac{A}{2} + y \tan \frac{B}{2} + z \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\cot^3 \frac{B}{2}}{x \tan \frac{B}{2} + y \tan \frac{C}{2} + z \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}} + \\ & + \frac{\cot^3 \frac{C}{2}}{x \tan \frac{C}{2} + y \tan \frac{A}{2} + z \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{s^4}{((4R+r)^2 x + (y-2x)s^2 + 3zrs)r^2} \end{aligned}$$

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Using formulas

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{s-a}, \cot \frac{A}{2} = \frac{s-a}{r}, ab+bc+ca = s^2 + r^2 + 4Rr, F^2 = s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} &= \frac{r}{s-a} + \frac{r}{s-b} + \frac{r}{s-c} = \\ &= \frac{r((s-a)(s-b) + (s-b)(s-c) + (s-c)(s-a))}{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \\ &= \frac{r(3s^2 - s(a+b+b+c+c+a) + ab+bc+ca)}{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \\ &= \frac{sr(3s^2 - 4s^2 + s^2 + r^2 + 4Rr)}{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \frac{Fr(4R+r)}{F^2} = \frac{r(4R+r)}{sr} = \frac{4R+r}{s}, \\ \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} &= \frac{r^2}{(s-a)(s-b)} + \frac{r^2}{(s-b)(s-c)} + \frac{r^2}{(s-c)(s-a)} = 1, \\ \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} &= \frac{r^3}{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \frac{r^3 s}{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \frac{r}{s} \\ \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} &= \frac{s-a}{r} + \frac{s-b}{r} + \frac{s-c}{r} = \frac{3s-a-b-c}{r} = \frac{s}{r}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying Bergström inequality it follows that

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\cot^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x \tan \frac{A}{2} + y \tan \frac{B}{2} + z \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\cot^3 \frac{B}{2}}{x \tan \frac{B}{2} + y \tan \frac{C}{2} + z \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}} \\
 & + \frac{\cot^3 \frac{C}{2}}{x \tan \frac{C}{2} + y \tan \frac{A}{2} + z \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}} = \\
 = & \frac{\tan \frac{A}{2} \cot^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + z \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\tan \frac{B}{2} \cot^3 \frac{B}{2}}{x \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} + y \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + z \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}} \\
 & + \frac{\tan \frac{C}{2} \cot^3 \frac{C}{2}}{x \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} + y \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} + z \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}} \geq \\
 \geq & \frac{(\cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2})^2}{x(\tan^2 \frac{A}{2} + \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} + \tan^2 \frac{C}{2}) + y(\tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}) + 3z \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}} \\
 = & \frac{\frac{s^2}{r^2}}{x \left(\frac{4R+r}{s} \right)^2 - 2x + y + \frac{3zr}{s}} = \frac{s^4}{((4R+r)^2 x + (y-2x)s^2 + 3zrs)r^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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