ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

S.2576 In any triangle ABC the following relationship holds:

$$\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2} + s\right) \left(\frac{1}{r_b^2} + s\right) \left(\frac{1}{r_c^2} + s\right) \ge \frac{81}{4}$$

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Applying Arkady Alt's inequality $(a^2+t^2)(b^2+t^2)(c^2+t^2) \leq \frac{3}{4}t^4(a+b+c)^2$

(with equality in and only if $a=b=c=rac{t}{\sqrt{2}}$) it follows that

$$\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2} + s\right) \left(\frac{1}{r_b^2} + s\right) \left(\frac{1}{r_c^2} + s\right) \ge \frac{3}{4} (\sqrt{s})^4 \left(\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}\right)^2$$
 (1)

Since $r_a = \frac{F}{S-a}$ we obtain

$$\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{s - a}{F} + \frac{s - b}{F} + \frac{s - c}{F} = \frac{s}{sr} = \frac{1}{r}$$
 (2)

Using (1), (2) and the inequality $s^2 \geq 27r^2$ (item 5. 11 from [1]), it results that

$$\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2} + s\right) \left(\frac{1}{r_b^2} + s\right) \left(\frac{1}{r_c^2} + s\right) \ge \frac{3}{4} s^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \ge \frac{3}{4} \cdot 27r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{81}{4}.$$

Equality holds if and only if the triangle ABC is equilateral.

[1] O. Bottema, Geometric Inequalities, Groningen 1969

ARKADY ALT'S INEQUALITY

If t, x, y, z > 0 then the following relationship holds:

$$(x^2+t^2)(y^2+t^2)(z^2+t^2) \ge \frac{3}{4}t^4(x+y+z)^2$$

with equality if and only if $x = y = z = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Proof: We have

$$(x^2+t^2)(y^2+t^2) \ge \frac{3}{4}t^2((x+y)^2+t^2) \Leftrightarrow \left(xy-\frac{t^2}{2}\right)^2+\frac{t^2}{4}(x-y)^2 \ge 0.$$

Applying Cauchy-Buniakovski-Schwarz inequality we obtain

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

$$(x^{2}+t^{2})(y^{2}+t^{2})(z^{2}+t^{2}) \ge \frac{3t^{2}}{4}((x+y)^{2}+t^{2})(t^{2}+z^{2}) \ge$$
$$\ge \frac{3t^{2}}{4}(t(x+y)+tz)^{2} = \frac{3}{4}t^{4}(x+y+z)^{2}.$$

The equality holds if and only if $x=y=z=\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}$