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U.2533 If $x, y \in R_+$, then in any triangle ABC holds the inequality:

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} \geq \frac{4R + r}{(x + y)s}$$

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Since $\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{s-a}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} &= r \left(\frac{1}{s-a} + \frac{1}{s-b} + \frac{1}{s-c} \right) = \\ &= \frac{r((s-a)(s-b) + (s-b)(s-c) + (s-c)(s-a))}{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \\ &= \frac{rs(3s^2 - s(a+b+b+c+c+a) + ab + bc + ca)}{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \\ &= \frac{F(3s^2 - 4s^2 + s^2 + r^2 + 4Rr)}{F^2} = \frac{r(4R+r)}{sr} = \frac{4R+r}{s} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

Applying Bergström's inequality and (1), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} &\geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^2}{(x+y) \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)} = \frac{4R+r}{(x+y)s} \end{aligned}$$

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