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In $\triangle ABC$ the following relationship holds:

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{1}{\sin B} + \frac{1}{\sin C} \right) \geq \frac{15}{2}$$

Proposed by Nguyen Hung Cuong-Vietnam

Solution by Tapas Das-India

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{1}{\sin B} + \frac{1}{\sin C} \right) = \sqrt{3} 2R \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) = \\ & = \sqrt{3} 2R \frac{s^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{4Rrs} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen \& Mitrinovic}}{\geq} \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{16Rr - 5r^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{\frac{2r3\sqrt{3}R}{2}} = \\ & = \frac{(20Rr - 4r^2)}{3Rr} = \frac{20}{3} - \frac{4r}{R} \\ & \cos A + \cos B + \cos C + \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sin A} + \frac{1}{\sin B} + \frac{1}{\sin C} \right) \geq 1 + \frac{r}{R} + \frac{20}{3} - \frac{4r}{R} = \\ & = \frac{23}{3} - \frac{r}{3R} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{23}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{45}{6} = \frac{15}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds for an equilateral triangle.