

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any  $\Delta ABC$ , the following relationship holds :

$$\sqrt{r_a} \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sqrt{r_b} \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sqrt{r_c} \sin \frac{C}{2} \geq \frac{s^2}{\sqrt{R(4R+r+s)(4R+r-s)}}$$

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**Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } f(x) &= \sqrt{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \quad \forall x \in (0, \pi) \text{ and then : } f''(x) = \\ &= \frac{(4 \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} - 4) \left( \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \left( \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) + 4 \left( \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) \left( \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) - \left( \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \left( \sec^4 \frac{x}{2} \right)}{16 \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{16 \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \left( 4 \left( \sec^4 \frac{x}{2} - 2 \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right) + 4 \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sec^4 \frac{x}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{16 \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \left( 3 \sec^4 \frac{x}{2} - 4 \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} + 4 \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{16 \left( \tan \frac{x}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \left( 2 \sec^4 \frac{x}{2} + \left( \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2 \right)^2 \right) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\tan \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\forall x \in (0, \pi)$  is convex

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sqrt{r_a} \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sqrt{r_b} \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sqrt{r_c} \sin \frac{C}{2} &= \\ &= \sqrt{s} \cdot \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( \sqrt{\tan \frac{A}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{A}{2} \right) \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} 3\sqrt{s} \cdot \sqrt{\tan \frac{\pi}{6}} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3\sqrt{s}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \geq \\ &= \frac{s^2}{\sqrt{R(4R+r+s)(4R+r-s)}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9R}{4\sqrt{3}} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{s^3}{((4R+r)^2 - s^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, LHS of } \textcircled{1} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} \frac{9 \cdot 2s}{(4\sqrt{3})(3\sqrt{3})} = \frac{s}{2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{s^3}{((4R+r)^2 - s^2)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4R+r)^2 - s^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 2s^2 \Leftrightarrow (4R+r)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 3s^2 \rightarrow \text{true via Doucet} \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \text{ is true}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{r_a} \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sqrt{r_b} \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sqrt{r_c} \sin \frac{C}{2} \geq \frac{s^2}{\sqrt{R(4R+r+s)(4R+r-s)}} \quad \forall \Delta ABC,$$

" = " iff  $\Delta ABC$  is equilateral (QED)