

PROBLEM TRIANGLE MARATHON - 377
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1. In $\triangle ABC$

$$a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \geq 4r(4R + r)$$

Proposed by Kevin Soto Palacios - Huarmey - Peru

Proof.

Using the means inequality we obtain:

$$a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{(abc)^2} = 3\sqrt[3]{(4Rrp)^2} \geq 4r(4R + r),$$

where the last inequality is equivalent with:

$$27 \cdot (4Rrp)^2 \geq 64r^3(4R + r)^3 \Leftrightarrow 27R^2p^2 \geq 4r(4R + r)^3$$

which follows from Gerretsen's inequality $p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$. It remains to prove that:

$$27R^2(16Rr - 5r^2) \geq 4r(4R + r)^3 \Leftrightarrow 176R^3 - 327R^2r - 48Rr^2 - 4r^3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(176R^2 + 25Rr + 2r^2) \geq 0, \text{ obviously from Euler's inequality } R \geq 2r.$$

The equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

Remark.

Inequality 1. can be strengthened:

2. In ABC

$$a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \geq 18Rr.$$

Proof.

Using means inequality we obtain:

$$a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{(abc)^2} = 3\sqrt[3]{(4Rrp)^2} \geq 18Rr,$$

where the last inequality is equivalent with:

$$(4Rrp)^2 \geq (6Rr)^3 \Leftrightarrow 16R^2r^2p^2 \geq 216R^3r^3 \Leftrightarrow 2p^2 \geq 27Rr$$

which follows from Gerretsen's inequality $p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$. It remains to prove that:

$$2(16Rr - 5r^2) \geq 27Rr \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r \text{ (Euler's inequality).}$$

The equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

Remark 2.

Inequality 1. is stronger then inequality 2.:

3. In ΔABC

$$a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \geq 18Rr \geq 4r(4R + r)$$

Proof.

See inequality 2. and Euler's inequality $R \geq 2r$.

The equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

Remark 3.

Inequality 1. can be developed:

4. In ΔABC

$$a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \geq r \left[nR + (36 - 2n)r \right], \text{ where } n \leq 19$$

Proposed by Marin Chirciu - Romania

Proof.

Using the means inequality we obtain:

$$a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{(abc)^2} = 3\sqrt[3]{(4Rrp)^2} \geq r \left[nR + (36 - 2n)r \right],$$

where the last inequality is equivalent with:

$$\begin{aligned} 27 \cdot (4Rrp)^2 &\geq r^3 \left[nR + (36 - 2n)r \right]^3 \Leftrightarrow 27 \cdot 16R^2r^2p^2 \geq 64r^3 \left[nR + (36 - 2n)r \right]^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ &432R^2p^2 \geq r \left[nR + (36 - 2n)r \right]^3 \end{aligned}$$

which follows from Gerretsen's inequality $p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$. It remains to prove that:

$$\begin{aligned} 432R^2(16Rr - 5r^2) &\geq 4 \left[nR + (36 - 2n)r \right]^3 \Leftrightarrow 432R^2(16R - 5r) \geq \left[nR + (36 - 2n)r \right]^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ 6912R^3 - 2160R^2r &\geq (nR)^3 + 3 \cdot (nR)^2 \cdot (36 - 2n)r + 3(nR) \left[(36 - 2n)r \right]^2 + \left[(36 - 2n)r \right]^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ (6912 - n^3)R^3 &+ (6n^3 - 108n^2 - 2160)R^2r + (-12n^3 + 432n^2 - 3888n)Rr^2 + \\ &+ (8n^3 - 432n^2 + 7776n - 46656)r^3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R - 2r) \left[(6912 - n^3)R^2 + (4n^3 - 108n^2 + 11664)Rr + (-4n^3 + 216n^2 + 23328)r^2 \right] \geq 0$$

obviously from Euler's inequality $R \geq 2r$ and the condition $n \geq 19$

which assures the positivity of the right parenthesis.

The equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

Note.

For $n = 16$ we obtain inequality 1., and for $n = 18$ we obtain inequality 2.

Let's find an inequality having an opposite sense.

5. In ΔABC

$$a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \leq 4(R + r)^2.$$

Proof.

Using inequality $xy+yz+zx \leq x^2+y^2+z^2$ for $x = \sqrt{bc}, y = \sqrt{ca}, z = \sqrt{ab}$ we obtain:
 $a\sqrt{bc}+b\sqrt{ca}+c\sqrt{ab} \leq ab+bc+ca = p^2+r^2+4Rr \leq 4R^2+4Rr+3r^2+r^2+4Rr = 4(R+r)^2$.
 where the last inequality follows from Gerretsen's inequality $p^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$.

The equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

We can write the double inequality:

6. In ΔABC

$$18Rr \leq a\sqrt{bc} + b\sqrt{ca} + c\sqrt{ab} \leq 4(R + r)^2$$

Proof.

See inequalities **2.** and **5.**

The equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

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