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If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = \pi$ then:

$$2 \sum \int_0^a \frac{\arctan^2 x}{x} dx + \log(1 + a^2) \log(1 + b^2) \log(1 + c^2) < \pi^2$$

Proposed by Daniel Sitaru – Romania

Solution 1 by Saptak Bhattacharya-Kolkata-India,

Solution 2 by Soumitra Mandal-Chandar Nagore-India

Solution 1 by Saptak Bhattacharya-Kolkata-India

$$\text{Let } f(x) = x - \tan^{-1} x$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2} > 0$$

$$\text{So, } \forall x > 0$$

$$f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{thus: } (\tan^{-1} x)^2 < x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{(\tan^{-1} x)^2}{x} < x;$$

$$\int_0^a \frac{(\tan^{-1} x)^2 dx}{x} < \frac{a^2}{2}$$

Thus,

$$2 \sum \int_0^a \frac{(\tan^{-1} x)^2 dx}{x} < \sum a^2 \quad (i)$$

$$\text{Now, consider } \phi(x) = x - \ln(1 + x^2)$$

$$\phi(0) = 0; \phi'(x) = 1 - \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} = \frac{(x - 1)^2}{1 + x^2} > 0$$

$$\text{So, } \phi(x) > 0 \quad \forall x > 0 \Rightarrow \ln(1 + x^2) < x$$

$$\text{Thus, } \prod \ln(1 + a^2) < abc \quad (ii)$$

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Now, by $AM \geq HM$

$$\sum \frac{1}{a} \geq \frac{9}{\pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{2}{a} \geq \frac{18}{\pi^2} > 1 \quad [\because \pi < 4; \pi^2 < 16 < 18]$$

$$\text{Thus, } abc < \sum 2ab = 2 \sum ab \quad (\text{iii})$$

Combining (i) & (iii)

$$LHS < \sum a^2 + 2 \sum ab = (a + b + c)^2 = \pi^2$$

(Proved)

Solution 2 by Soumitra Mandal-Chandar Nagore-India

$$\text{Let } t = a \tan \theta, dt = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\text{when } t = 0, \theta = 0, \text{ when } t = x, \theta = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$\Omega(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x \frac{\log t}{t^2 + a^2} dt = \frac{1}{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^{\tan^{-1} x} \log(a \tan \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\tan^{-1} x} \log(a \tan(\tan^{-1} x - \theta)) d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\tan^{-1} x} \log\left(a \cdot \frac{x - \tan \theta}{1 + x \tan \theta}\right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\tan^{-1} x} \log\left(a \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{\tan \theta}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \tan \theta}\right) d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{a^2}{a \tan \theta}\right) = \pi \log a^{\frac{1}{a}} - \Omega(a)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\Omega(a) = \pi \log a^{\frac{1}{a}} \Rightarrow \Omega(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \log a^{\frac{1}{a}}. \text{ So, } \sum_{cyc} \Omega^2(a) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \log^2\left(a^{\frac{1}{a}}\right)$$

$$\geq \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\sum_{cyc} \log\left(a^{\frac{1}{a}}\right) \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \log^2\left(a^{\frac{1}{a}} \cdot b^{\frac{1}{b}} \cdot c^{\frac{1}{c}}\right)$$

(Proved)