

**FEW SOLUTIONS AND TWO REFINEMENTS FOR BOGDAN  
FUSTEI'S INEQUALITY**

NECULAI STANCIU, TITU ZVONARU  
ROMANIA

ABSTRACT. In this paper we present 5 solutions and a refinement for an inequality proposed by Bogdan Fustei in Romanian Mathematical Magazine, March 2018:

In any triangle  $ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{s-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{c}{s-c}} \geq 3\sqrt{2}$$

*Solution 1 by Daniel Sitaru - Romania.*

$$\begin{aligned} a &= y + z, b = z + x, c = x + y \\ 3\sqrt{2} &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{xyz}} \cdot \sqrt{2xyz} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{xyz}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{8x^3y^3z^3} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{xyz}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{x^2y^2z^2 \cdot 8xyz} \leq \\ &\stackrel{\text{CESARO}}{\leq} \frac{3}{\sqrt{xyz}} \cdot \sqrt[6]{x^2y^2z^2 \cdot (y+z)(z+x)(x+y)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{xyz}} \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{yz(y+z)} \cdot \sqrt{zx(z+x)} \cdot \sqrt{xy(x+y)}} \stackrel{\text{GM-AM}}{\leq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{xyz}} \cdot \sum \sqrt{yz(y+z)} = \\ &= \sum \sqrt{\frac{y+z}{x}} = \sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{s-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{c}{s-c}} \end{aligned}$$

□

*Solution 2 by Mehmet Sahin - Ankara - Turkey.*

Using the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{s-x}}$ , where  $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ ,  $f(x)$  is a convex function in  $(0, s)$ . Using Jensen's Inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{a+b+c}{3}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{3}[f(a) + f(b) + f(c)] \\ f(a) + f(b) + f(c) &\geq 3f\left(\frac{a+b+c}{3}\right) \geq 3\sqrt{\frac{\frac{a+b+c}{3}}{\frac{a+b+c}{2} - \frac{a+b+c}{3}}} \geq 3\sqrt{2} \therefore \end{aligned}$$

□

*Solution 3 by Bogdan Fustei - Romania.*

$ABC$  any triangle. Starting from  $\cos \frac{B-C}{2} \geq \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}}$  (and analogs)

$$\cos \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{h_a}{w_a} \geq \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{w_a} \geq \frac{1}{h_a} \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}} \text{ (and analogs)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{w_a} + \frac{1}{w_c} + \frac{1}{w_c} &\geq \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}} \left( \frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right); \text{ But } \frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} = \frac{1}{R} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{w_a} + \frac{1}{w_b} + \frac{1}{w_c} \geq \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}} = \sqrt{\frac{2r}{Rr^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{Rr}} \end{aligned}$$

We have the following inequality:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{w_a} + \frac{1}{w_b} + \frac{1}{w_c} &\geq \sqrt{\frac{2}{Rr}} \\ \cos \frac{B-C}{2} &= \frac{b+c}{a} \sin \frac{A}{2} \\ \sin \frac{A}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{rr_a}{2Rh_a}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \cos \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b+c}{a} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2R}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}}$$

$$\frac{b+c}{a} \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} \geq \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2$$

We have the inequality:  $\sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} \geq 2 \cdot \frac{a}{b+c}$  (and the analogs).

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_b}{h_b}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{h_c}} &\geq 2 \left( \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{a+c} + \frac{c}{a+b} \right) \\ \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{a+c} + \frac{c}{a+b} &\geq \frac{3}{2} - \text{Nesbit's Inequality} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_b}{h_b}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{h_c}} \geq 3 \end{aligned}$$

We know the inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{a+c} + \frac{c}{a+b} &\geq \frac{w_a}{r_b+r_c} + \frac{w_b}{r_a+r_c} + \frac{w_c}{r_a+r_b} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_b}{h_b}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{h_c}} \geq 2 \left( \frac{w_a}{r_b+r_c} + \frac{w_b}{r_a+r_c} + \frac{w_c}{r_a+r_b} \right) \\ \frac{r_a}{h_a} &= \frac{S}{s-a} \cdot \frac{1}{h_a} = \frac{h_a \cdot a}{2(s-a)} \cdot \frac{1}{h_a} = \frac{a}{2(s-a)} \Rightarrow \frac{r_a}{h_a} = \frac{a}{2(s-a)} \text{ (and the analogs)} \\ &\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{s-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{c}{s-c}} \geq 3\sqrt{2} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{s-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{c}{s-c}} &\geq 2\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{w_a}{r_b+r_c} + \frac{w_b}{r_a+r_c} + \frac{w_c}{r_a+r_b} \right) \geq 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3\sqrt{2} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

*Solution 4 by Neculai Stanciu, Titu Zvonaru - Romania.*

After squaring, the inequality we have to prove can be written:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{s-a} + \frac{b}{s-b} + \frac{c}{s-c} + 2 \left( \sqrt{\frac{ab}{(s-a)(s-b)}} + \sqrt{\frac{bc}{(s-b)(s-c)}} + \sqrt{\frac{ca}{(s-c)(s-a)}} \right) &\geq 18. \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{s-a} + \frac{b}{s-b} + \frac{c}{s-c} + 2 \left( \csc \frac{A}{2} + \csc \frac{B}{2} + \csc \frac{C}{2} \right) &\geq 18, \text{ which follows from the known} \\ \frac{a}{s-a} + \frac{b}{s-b} + \frac{c}{s-c} &\geq 6 \text{ and } \csc \frac{A}{2} + \csc \frac{B}{2} + \csc \frac{C}{2} \geq 6 \end{aligned}$$

(see point 2.51 from "Geometric Inequalities" of O. Bottema, Groningen, 1969).

For completeness, the inequality  $\frac{a}{s-a} + \frac{b}{s-b} + \frac{c}{s-c} \geq 6$  it follows from the identity

$$\frac{a}{s-a} + \frac{b}{s-b} + \frac{c}{s-c} - 6 = \frac{(a-b)^2}{(s-a)(s-b)} + \frac{(s-c)^2}{(s-b)(s-c)} + \frac{(c-a)^2}{(s-c)(s-a)}$$

□

*Solution 5 by Neculai Stanciu, Titu Zvonaru - Romania.*

We will use the notation  $\sum$  for  $\sum_{cyc}$ . We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - 3\sqrt{2} &= \sum \left( \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - \sqrt{2} \right) = \sum \frac{\frac{a}{s-a} - 2}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} + \sqrt{2}} = \\ &= \sum \frac{2a - b - c}{\sqrt{s(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2}} = \sum \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2}} + \sum \frac{a-c}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2}} = \\ &= \sum \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2}} + \sum \frac{s-a}{\sqrt{b(s-b)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2}} = \\ &= \sum \frac{(a-b)[\sqrt{b(s-b)} - \sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2} - (s-a)\sqrt{2}]}{(\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{b(s-b)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Because } \sqrt{s(s-b)} - \sqrt{a(s-a)} = \frac{s(s-b) - a(s-a)}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} = \frac{a^2 - b^2 - s(a-b)}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} =$$

$$= \frac{(a-b)(a+b-s)}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} = \frac{(a-b)(s-c)}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} \text{ and}$$

$$(s-b)\sqrt{2} - (s-a)\sqrt{2} = (a-b)\sqrt{2}, \text{ it follows that:}$$

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - 3\sqrt{2} = \sum \frac{(a-b)^2 \left( \frac{s-c}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} + \sqrt{2} \right)}{(\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{b(s-b)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2})} \geq 0 \text{ and}$$

the desired inequality is proved. We have equality if and only if  $a = b = c$ .

**Remark.** Thus more elaborate, the second solution allows obtaining a refinement of the inequality from enunciation. Because:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{b(s-b)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2}) = \\ &= \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)}(\sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{2a(s-b)} + \sqrt{2b(s-a)} + \sqrt{2(s-a) \cdot 2(s-b)}) \leq \\ &\leq \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)} \cdot \frac{a+b+2a+s-b+2b+s-a+2s-2a+2s-2b}{2} = \\ &= 3s\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)}, \text{ we deduce the inequality:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - 3\sqrt{2} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3s} \sum \frac{(s-b)^2}{\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)}}$$

□

Refinement by Neculai Stanciu, Titu Zvonaru - Romania

Prove that in any triangle the following inequality holds:

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - 3\sqrt{2} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3s} \sum \frac{(a-b)^2}{\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)}}$$

*Proof.*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - 3\sqrt{2} = \sum \left( \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - \sqrt{2} \right) = \sum \frac{\frac{a}{s-a} - 2}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} + \sqrt{2}} = \\
& = \sum \frac{2a - b - c}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2}} = \sum \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{(s-a)\sqrt{2}}} + \sum \frac{a-c}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2}} = \\
& = \sum \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2}} + \sum \frac{b-a}{\sqrt{b(s-b)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2}} = \\
& = \sum \frac{(a-b)[\sqrt{b(s-b)} - \sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2} - (s-a)\sqrt{2}]}{(\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{b(s-b)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2})}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Because } \sqrt{b(s-b)} - \sqrt{a(s-a)} &= \frac{b(s-b) - a(s-a)}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} = \frac{a^2 - b^2 - s(s-b)}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} = \\
&= \frac{(a-b)(a+b-p)}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} = \frac{(a-b)(s-c)}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} \text{ and} \\
&(s-b)\sqrt{2} - (s-a)\sqrt{2} = (a-b)\sqrt{2}, \text{ it follows that:}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - 3\sqrt{2} = \sum \frac{(a-b)^2 \left( \frac{s-c}{\sqrt{a(s-a)} + \sqrt{b(s-b)}} + \sqrt{2} \right)}{(\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{b(s-b)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2})} \geq 0$$

Because:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\sqrt{a(s-a)} + (s-a)\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{b(s-b)} + (s-b)\sqrt{2}) = \\
& = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)}(\sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{2a(s-b)} + \sqrt{2b(s-a)} + \sqrt{2(s-a) \cdot 2(s-b)}) \leq \\
& \leq \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)} \cdot \frac{a+b+2a+s-b+2b+s-a+2s-2a+2s-2b}{2} = \\
& = 3s\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)}, \text{ we deduce the inequality:}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} - 3\sqrt{2} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3s} \sum \frac{(a-b)^2}{\sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)}}, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

We have equality if and only if  $a = b = c$ . □

**Remark.** The inequality proposed above refines the inequality:

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{s-a}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{s-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{c}{s-c}} \geq 3\sqrt{2}.$$