

**83 IDENTITY IN TRIANGLE**  
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**1) In  $\triangle ABC$ :**

$$\sum \frac{h_a + h_b}{r_a + r_b} = 2 \left( 1 + \frac{r}{R} \right)$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fustei - Romania*

*Proof.*

*Using  $h_a = \frac{2S}{a}$  and  $r_a = \frac{S}{s-a}$  we obtain:*

$$\sum \frac{h_a + h_b}{r_a + r_b} = \sum \frac{\frac{2S}{a} + \frac{2S}{b}}{\frac{S}{s-a} + \frac{S}{s-b}} = \frac{2}{abc} \sum (a+b)(s-a)(s-b) = 2 \left( 1 + \frac{r}{R} \right)$$

*which follows from:  $abc = 4srR$  and  $\sum (a+b)(s-a)(s-b) = 4sr(R+r)$*

□

**Remark.**

*Let's emphasises a double inequality with the above sum:*

**2) In  $\triangle ABC$**

$$\frac{6r}{R} \leq \sum \frac{h_a + h_b}{r_a + r_b} \leq 3$$

*Proof.*

*Using identity 1) the inequality can be written:  $\frac{6r}{R} \leq 2 \left( 1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) \leq 3$ ,*

*which follows from Euler's inequality  $R \geq 2r$ .*

*Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.*

□

**Remark.**

*Reversing the fraction from the above sum we propose:*

**3) In  $\triangle ABC$ :**

$$3 \leq \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{h_b + h_c} \leq \frac{3R}{2r}$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu - Romania*

*Proof.*

*We prove the following lemma:*

**Lemma.**

4) In  $\triangle ABC$ :

$$\sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{h_b + h_c} = \frac{R}{r} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 5r^2 + 8Rr}{s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr}$$

*Proof.*

Using  $h_a = \frac{2S}{a}$  and  $r_a = \frac{S}{s-a}$  we obtain:

$$\sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{h_b + h_c} = \sum \frac{\frac{S}{s-b} + \frac{S}{s-c}}{\frac{2S}{b} + \frac{2S}{c}} = \frac{abc}{2} \sum \frac{1}{(b+c)(s-b)(s-c)} = \frac{R}{r} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 5r^2 + 8Rr}{s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr}$$

which follows from:  $abc = 4srR$  and  $\sum \frac{1}{(b+c)(s-b)(s-c)} = \frac{s^2 + 5r^2 + 8Rr}{2r^2s(s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)}$  □

*Let's get back to the main problem.*

*The left side inequality:*

*Using the **Lemma**, the left side inequality can be written:*

$$\frac{R}{r} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 5r^2 + 8Rr}{s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow s^2(R - 3r) + r(8R^2 - Rr - 3r^2) \geq 0$$

*We distinguish the following cases:*

*Case 1). If  $(R - 3r) \geq 0$ , the inequality is obvious.*

*Case 2). If  $(R - 3r) < 0$ , we rewrite the inequality:  $r(8R^2 - Rr - 3r^2) \geq s^2(3r - R)$ ,*

*which follows from Gerretsen's inequality:  $s^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$ .*

*It remains to prove that:*

$$\begin{aligned} r(8R^2 - Rr - 3r^2) &\geq (4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(3r - R) \Leftrightarrow 2R^3 - 5Rr^2 - 6r^3 \geq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(2R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2) \geq 0, \text{ obviously from Euler's inequality } R \geq 2r. \end{aligned}$$

*Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.*

*The right hand inequality:*

*Using **Lemma** the right hand inequality can be written:*

$$\frac{R}{r} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 5r^2 + 8Rr}{s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \leq \frac{3R}{2r} \Leftrightarrow s^2 \leq 12Rr + 3r^2,$$

*which follows from Gerretsen's inequality:  $s^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$ .*

*It remains to prove that:*

$$16Rr - 5r^2 \geq 12Rr + 3r^2 \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r \text{ (Euler's inequality).}$$

*Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.*

□

**Remark.**

Between the sums  $\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{r_b + r_c}$  and  $\sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{h_b + h_c}$  the relationship can be written:

**5) In  $\triangle ABC$ :**

$$\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{r_b + r_c} \leq \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{h_b + h_c}$$

*Proof.*

$$\text{Using the sums } \sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{r_b + r_c} = 2\left(1 + \frac{r}{R}\right) \text{ and } \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{h_b + h_c} = \frac{R}{r} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 5r^2 + 8Rr}{s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr}$$

$$\text{we write the inequality: } 2\left(1 + \frac{r}{R}\right) \leq \frac{R}{r} \cdot \frac{s^2 + 5r^2 + 8Rr}{s^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^2(R^2 - 2Rr - 2r^2) + r(8R^3 + R^2r - 6Rr^2 - 2r^3) \geq 0$$

We distinguish the following cases:

Case 1) If  $(R^2 - 2Rr - 2r^2) \geq 0$ , the inequality is obviously.

Case 2). If  $(R^2 - 2Rr - 2r^2) < 0$ , inequality can be written:

$$r(8R^3 + R^2r - 6Rr^2 - 2r^3) \geq s^2(2r^2 + 2Rr - r^2),$$

which follows from Gerretsen's inequality:  $s^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$ .

It remains to prove that:

$$r(8R^3 + R^2r - 6Rr^2 - 2r^3) \geq (4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(2r^2 + 2Rr - R^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R^4 + R^3r - 3R^2r^2 - 5Rr^3 - 2r^4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(R + r)^3 \geq 0$$

obviously from Euler's inequality  $R \geq 2r$ .

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

**Remark.**

The sequence of inequalities can be written:

**6) In  $\triangle ABC$ :**

$$\frac{6r}{R} \leq \sum \frac{h_a + h_b}{r_a + r_b} \leq 3 \leq \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{h_b + h_c} \leq \frac{3R}{2r}$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu - Romania*

*Proof.*

See inequalities 2) and 3).

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

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