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1) In  $\Delta ABC$

$$\sum a^2 h_b h_c \leq 4(R + r)^4$$

*Proposed by Marian Ursărescu - Romania*

*Proof.*

*We prove the following lemma:*

**Lemma.**

In  $\Delta ABC$ :

$$\sum a^2 h_b h_c = \frac{2r}{R} s^2 (s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr)$$

*Proof.*

Using  $h_a = \frac{2S}{a}$ , we obtain:

$$\sum a^2 h_b h_c = \sum a^2 \cdot \frac{2S}{b} \cdot \frac{2S}{c} = 4S^2 \sum \frac{a^2}{bc} = \frac{2r}{R} s^2 (s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr)$$

$$\text{which follows from: } \sum \frac{a^2}{bc} = \frac{s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr}{2Rr}.$$

□

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

*Using the Lemma the inequality can be written:*

$$\frac{2r}{R} s^2 (s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) \leq 4(R + r)^4 \Leftrightarrow s^2 (s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) \leq \frac{2R}{r} (R + r)^4$$

We have:  $s^2 (s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) = s^4 - s^2 (3r^2 + 6Rr)$  and we use 1) and 2):

1):  $s^4 \leq s^2 (4R^2 + 20Rr - 2r^2) - r(4R + r)^3$ , ture from:

$$2R^2 + 10Rr - r^2 - 2(R - 2r)\sqrt{R^2 - 2Rr} \leq s^2 \leq 2R^2 + 10Rr - r^2 + 2(R - 2r)\sqrt{R^2 - 2Rr},$$

*Bloudon-Rouche's inequality,*

$$2): \text{Bloudon-Gerretsen: } s^2 \leq \frac{R(4R + r)^2}{2(2R - r)}$$

*We obtain:*

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 (s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) &= s^4 - s^2 (3r^2 + 6Rr) \leq s^2 (4R^2 + 20Rr - 2r^2) - r(4R + r)^3 - s^2 (3r^2 + 6Rr) = \\ &= s^2 (4R^2 + 14Rr - 5r^2) - r(4R + r)^3 \leq \frac{R(4R + r)^2}{2(2R - r)} (4R^2 + 14Rr - 5r^2) - r(4R + r)^3 = \end{aligned}$$

$$= (4R + r)^2 \frac{4R^3 - 2R^2r - Rr^2 + 2r^3}{2(2R - r)}.$$

It remains to prove that:

$$\begin{aligned} (4R + r)^2 \frac{4R^3 - 2R^2r - Rr^2 + 2r^3}{2(Rr - r)} &\leq \frac{2R}{r}(R + r)^4 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow 8R^6 - 36R^5r + 32R^4r^2 + 36R^3r^3 - 30R^2r^4 - 19Rr^5 - 2r^6 &\geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(8R^5 - 20R^4r - 8R^3r^2 + 20R^2r^3 + 10Rr^4 + r^5) &\geq 0, \text{ obviously from Euler } R \geq 2r. \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

**Remark.**

Let's emphasise an inequality having an opposite sense:

3) In  $\Delta ABC$ :

$$\sum a^2 h_b h_c \geq 324r^4$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu - Romania*

*Proof.*

Using the **Lemma** we write the inequality:

$$\frac{2r}{R} s^2 (s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) \geq 324r^4, \text{ which follows from Gerretsen's inequality:}$$

$s^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$ . It remains to prove that:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2r}{R} (16Rr - 5r^2) (16Rr - 5r^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) &\geq 324r^4 \Leftrightarrow 8R^2 - 17Rr + 2r^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(8R - r) &\geq 0, \text{ obviously from Euler's inequality: } R \geq 2r. \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

**Remark.**

We can write the double inequality:

4) In  $\Delta ABC$ :

$$324r^4 \leq \sum a^2 h_b h_c \leq 4(R + r)^4.$$

*Proof.*

See inequalities 1) and 3).

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

**Remark.**

If we replace  $h_b h_c$  with  $r_b r_c$  we propose:

5) In  $\Delta ABC$ :

$$12s^2r^2 \leq \sum a^2 r_b r_c \leq 6s^2Rr$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu - Romania*

*Proof.*

We prove the following lemma:

**Lemma.**

6) In  $\Delta ABC$ :

$$\sum a^2 r_b r_c = 4s^2 r(R + r)$$

*Proof.*

Using  $r_a = \frac{S}{s-a}$ , we obtain:

$$\sum a^2 r_b r_c = \sum a^2 \cdot \frac{S}{s-b} \cdot \frac{S}{s-c} = S^2 \sum \frac{a^2}{(s-b)(s-c)} = 4s^2 r(R + r)$$

$$\text{which follows from: } \sum \frac{a^2}{(s-b)(s-c)} = \frac{4(R+r)}{r}.$$

□

Let's get back to the main problem:

Using the **Lemma** the inequality holds:

$$12s^2 r^2 \leq 4s^2 r(R+r) \leq 6s^2 Rr \Leftrightarrow 6r \leq 2(R+r) \leq 3R, \text{ obviously from Euler's inequality } R \geq 2r.$$

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

**Remark.**

Between the sums  $\sum a^2 h_b h_c$  and  $\sum a^2 r_b r_c$  the following relationship exists:

7) In acute-angled  $\Delta ABC$ :

$$\sum a^2 r_b r_c \leq \sum a^2 h_b h_c$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu - Romania*

*Proof.*

Using the identities 2) and 6) we write the inequality:

$$4s^2 r(R+r) \leq \frac{2r}{R} s^2 (s^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) \Leftrightarrow s^2 \geq 2R^2 + 8Rr + 3r^2, \text{ (Walker's inequality).}$$

true only for the acute-angled triangle.

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

**Remark.**

We can write the sequence of inequalities:

1) In acute-angled  $\Delta ABC$ :

$$324r^4 \leq 12S^2 \leq \sum a^2 r_b r_c \leq \sum a^2 h_b h_c \leq 4(R+r)^4.$$

*Proof.*

See inequalities 1), 5), 7) and Mitrinović's inequality  $s^2 \geq 27r^2$ .

Equality holds if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

□

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