

# R M M

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In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\left(\frac{h_a}{r_a} + \frac{h_b}{r_b} + \frac{h_c}{r_c}\right) \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{h_a}{r_a}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{h_b}{r_b}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{h_c}{r_c}}\right) \geq 9$$

*Proposed by Rahim Shahbazov-Baku-Azerbaijan*

*Solution by Tran Hong-Dong Thap-Vietnam*

$$h_a = \frac{2S}{a}; r_a = \frac{S}{s-a}; h_b = \frac{2S}{b}; r_b = \frac{S}{s-b}; h_c = \frac{2S}{c}; r_c = \frac{S}{s-c}$$

$$\text{Let: } x = \frac{h_a}{r_a} = \frac{2(s-a)}{a} > 0; y = \frac{h_b}{r_b} = \frac{2(s-b)}{b} > 0; z = \frac{h_c}{r_c} = \frac{2(s-c)}{c} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{s}{a} - 2 + 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{s}{b} - 2 + 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot \frac{s}{c} - 2 + 2}$$

$$= \frac{a+b+c}{2s} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1; (*)$$

Now,

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$$\begin{aligned}LHS &= (x + y + z)(\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} + \sqrt[3]{z}) \\&= (\sqrt{x^2} + \sqrt{y^2} + \sqrt{z^2})(\sqrt[6]{x^2} + \sqrt[6]{y^2} + \sqrt[6]{z^2}) \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} (\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{y^2} + \sqrt[3]{z^2})^2 \\&= (\sqrt[3]{x \cdot 1 \cdot 1} + \sqrt[3]{y \cdot 1 \cdot 1} + \sqrt[3]{z \cdot 1 \cdot 1})^2 \\&\stackrel{Am-Hm}{\geq} \left( \frac{3}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + 1} + \frac{3}{\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y} + 1} + \frac{3}{\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} + 1} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{3x}{x+2} + \frac{3y}{y+2} + \frac{3z}{z+2} \right)^2 \\&= 3^2 \left( \frac{x}{x+2} + \frac{y}{y+2} + \frac{z}{z+2} \right)^2 \stackrel{(*)}{=} 9\end{aligned}$$

**Note by editor:**

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