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ABOUT AN INEQUALITY BY ADIL ABDULLAYEV-VIII

By Marin Chirciu-Romania

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1) In $\triangle ABC$ the following relationship holds:

$$6\sqrt{r} \le \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{h_a}} \le \frac{3R}{\sqrt{r}}$$

Proposed by Adil Abdullayev-Baku-Azerbaijan

Solution. For RHS inequality, using BCS inequality, we get:

$$\left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{h_a}}\right)^2 \overset{BCS}{\leq} \sum a^2 \sum \frac{1}{h_a} \overset{Leibniz}{\leq} 9R^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{3R}{\sqrt{r}}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{h_a}} \leq \frac{3R}{\sqrt{r}}$$

Equality holds if and only if triangle is equilateral.

For LHS, using AM-GM inequality, we get:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{h_a}} \ge 3^3 \sqrt{\prod \frac{a}{\sqrt{h_a}}} = 3^3 \sqrt{\frac{abc}{\sqrt{h_a h_b h_c}}} \stackrel{(1)}{\ge} 6\sqrt{r},$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{abc}{\sqrt{h_a h_b h_c}}} \geq 2\sqrt{r} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(abc)^2}{h_a h_b h_c} \geq 64r^3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{16R^2r^2s^2}{\frac{2s^2r^2}{R}} \geq 64r^3 \Leftrightarrow R^3 \geq 8r^3$$

Which is true from $R \geq 2r(Euler)$.

Equality holds if and only if triangle is equilateral.

Remark. Replacing h_a with r_a , we get:

2) In $\triangle ABC$ the following relationship holds:

$$6\sqrt{r} \le \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{r_a}} \le \frac{3R}{\sqrt{r}}$$

Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania

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$$R^2 \ge 4r^2 \Leftrightarrow R \ge 2r(Euler).$$

References:

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