

# R M M

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In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$a^2b + b^2c + c^2a \leq 9R \sqrt{\frac{9R^4 - 48r^4}{2}}$$

*Proposed by Marian Ursărescu-Romania*

*Solution 1 by Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco, Solution 2 by Tran Hong-Dong Thap-Vietnam, Solution 3 by Eldeniz Hesenov-Georgia*

***Solution 1 by Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco***

$$\begin{aligned} \sum a^2b &= abc \sum \frac{a}{c} \stackrel{BCS}{\leq} abc \sqrt{(\sum a^2)(\sum \frac{1}{c^2})} \stackrel{Leibniz}{\leq} abc \sqrt{9R^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4r^2}} = \\ &= 6R^2s \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} 9R \sqrt{\frac{9R^4 - 48r^4}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow 8R^2s^2 \leq 81R^4 - 432r^4$$

$$\text{By Gerretsen inequality: } 8R^2s^2 \leq 32r^4 + 32R^3r + 24R^2r^2$$

$$\text{It suffices to prove that: } 49R^4 \geq 32R^3r + 24R^2r^2 + 432r^4$$

$$\text{By Euler inequality: } 16R^4 \geq 16 \cdot 2r \cdot R^3 = 32R^3r$$

$$6R^4 \geq 6 \cdot (2r)^2R^2 = 24R^2r^2 \text{ and } 27R^4 \geq 27 \cdot (2r)^4 = 432r^4, \text{ thus}$$

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$$49R^4 \geq 32R^3r + 24R^2r^2 + 432r^4$$

### Solution 2 by Tran Hong-Dong Thap-Vietnam

$$\bullet \quad a^2b + b^2c + c^2a \leq a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 2s(s^2 - 6Rr - 3r^2)$$

$$\stackrel{s \leq \frac{4R+r}{\sqrt{3}}}{\geq} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(4R+r) \cdot (s^2 - 6Rr - 3r^2) \stackrel{s^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2}{\geq}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(4R+r)(4R^2 - 2Rr) \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 9R \sqrt{\frac{9R^4 - 48r^4}{2}};$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{3}(4R+r)^2 \cdot (4R-2r)^2 \leq 81 \left( \frac{9R^4 - 48r^4}{2} \right);$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot 81(9x^4 - 48) \geq 8 \cdot (4x+1)^2(4x-2)^2; \left( \because x = \frac{R}{r} \geq 2 \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 139x^4 + 1024x^3 + 384x^2 - 128x - 11696 \geq 0;$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)(139x^3 + 1302x^2 + 2988x + 5848) \geq 0;$$

( $\because$  true by  $x \geq 2$ )  $\rightarrow$  (1) is true. Proved.

### Solution 3 by Eldeniz Hesenov-Georgia

$$LHS \stackrel{BCS}{\leq} \sqrt{\left(\sum a^2b^2\right)\left(\sum a^2\right)} \stackrel{Leibniz}{\leq} 3R \cdot 4Rrs \sqrt{\sum \frac{1}{a^2}} \leq 6R^2s; (1)$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow 36s^2R^4 \leq 81R^2 \frac{9R^4 - 48r^4}{2}$$

$$4s^2 \leq 27R^2 \Leftrightarrow 27R^4 \cdot 2 \leq 81R^4 - 9 \cdot 48r^4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$27R^4 \geq 9 \cdot 48r^4 \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r(\text{Euler}).$$

Note by editor:

Many thanks to Florică Anastase-Romania for typed solutions.