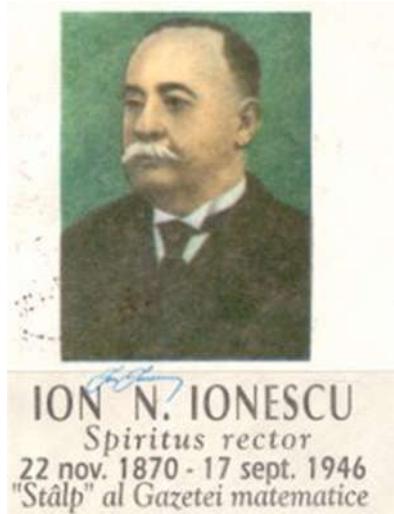


R M M

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Tribute to Ion Ionescu – who discovered with 22 years before Weitzenböck the inequality:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}S$$

By D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania

The authors of this proposed problem demonstrated in Romanian Mathematical Gazette , No. 1/2013, pp. 1-10, that the Weitzenböck's inequality must be named the Ionescu-Weitzenböck's inequality.

Our proof is based on: Romanian Mathematical Gazette, Vol. III (15 September 1897 – 15 August 1898), No. 2 , 15 October 1897, on page 52, Ion Ionescu, the founder of Romanian Mathematical Gazette, published the problem: *273. Prove that there is no triangle for which the inequality: $4S\sqrt{3} > a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ be satisfied. The solution of the problem 273, apperead in Romanian Mathematical Gazette, Vol. III (15 September 1897 – 15 August 1898), No. 12 , 15 August 1898, on pages 281, 282 and 283.

In the year 1919, Roland Weitzenböck published in Mathematische Zeitschrift, Vol. 5, No. 1-2, pp. 137-146 the article *Über eine Ungleichung in der Dreiecksgeometrie*, where he proof that: In any triangle ABC , with usual notations holds the inequality: $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}S$.



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Proposed problem for RMM

If $m \in R_+$, then in all triangle ABC , with usual notations (i.e. R =circumradius, r =inradius, the lengths of the sides are a, b, c and S = the area of triangle ABC) the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{a^{m+2}}{(b \cdot R + c \cdot r)^m} + \frac{b^{m+2}}{(c \cdot R + a \cdot r)^m} + \frac{c^{m+2}}{(a \cdot R + b \cdot r)^m} \geq \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{(R + r)^m} S.$$

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Solution. We have:

$$W = \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a^{m+2}}{(b \cdot R + c \cdot r)^m} = \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a^{2(m+1)}}{(abR + acr)^m} \geq 2^m \cdot \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{(a^2)^{m+1}}{((a^2 + b^2)R + (a^2 + c^2)r)^m},$$

and applying the inequality of J. Radon we obtain:

$$W \geq 2^m \cdot \frac{\left(\sum_{\text{cyclic}} a^2 \right)^{m+1}}{\left(\sum_{\text{cyclic}} R(a^2 + b^2) + \sum_{\text{cyclic}} r(a^2 + c^2) \right)^m} = 2^m \cdot \frac{\left(\sum_{\text{cyclic}} a^2 \right)^{m+1}}{2^m (R + r)^m \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyclic}} a^2 \right)^m} = \frac{\sum_{\text{cyclic}} a^2}{(R + r)^m}.$$

By Ionescu-Weitzenböck's inequality, i.e. $\sum_{\text{cyclic}} a^2 \geq 4S\sqrt{3}$, hence $W \geq \frac{4S\sqrt{3}}{(R + r)^m}$, and the proof is complete.