

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any ΔABC , the following relationship holds :

$$\frac{r}{s} + \frac{s}{R} + \frac{R}{r} \geq \frac{36 + 29\sqrt{3}}{18}$$

Proposed by Dang Ngoc Minh-Vietnam

Solution 1 by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\frac{r}{s} + \frac{s}{R} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic and Gerretsen + Euler}}{\geq} \frac{2r}{3\sqrt{3}R} + \frac{\sqrt{3(4Rr + r^2)}}{R} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}r}{9R} + \frac{\sqrt{3(4Rr + r^2)}}{R}$$

$$\therefore \text{it suffices to prove : } \frac{2\sqrt{3}r}{9R} + \frac{\sqrt{3(4Rr + r^2)}}{R} + \frac{R}{r} \geq \frac{36 + 29\sqrt{3}}{18}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{R}{r} - 2 \geq \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{29}{18} - \frac{2r}{9R} - \sqrt{\frac{4r}{R} + \frac{r^2}{R^2}} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t - 2 \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{\geq} \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{29}{18} - \frac{2}{9t} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} \right) \quad \left(t = \frac{R}{r} \right)$$

$$\text{Let } f(t) = t - 2 - \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{29}{18} - \frac{2}{9t} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} \right) \quad \forall t \geq 2 \text{ and then :}$$

$$f'(t) = 1 - \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{2}{9t^2} + \frac{\frac{2}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3}}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}}} \right) \stackrel{\frac{1}{t^2} > 0}{>} 1 - \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{2}{9t^2} + \frac{\frac{2}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3}}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{t}}} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{2}{9m^4} + \frac{\frac{2}{m^4} + \frac{1}{m^6}}{\frac{2}{m}} \right) \quad (m = \sqrt{t})$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{2}{9m^4} + \frac{1}{m^3} + \frac{1}{2m^5} \right) \stackrel{m = \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}} \geq \sqrt{2} \text{ via Euler}}{\geq} 1 - \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{2}{9 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\approx 0.1383 > 0 \Rightarrow f'(t) > 0 \quad \forall t \geq 2 \Rightarrow f(t) \text{ is } \uparrow \text{ on } [2, \infty) \Rightarrow f(t) \geq f(2) = 0 \quad \forall t \geq 2$$

$$\therefore t - 2 \geq \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{29}{18} - \frac{2}{9t} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} \right) \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \text{ is true } \therefore \frac{r}{s} + \frac{s}{R} + \frac{R}{r} \geq \frac{36 + 29\sqrt{3}}{18}$$

$\forall \Delta ABC, " = " \text{ iff } \Delta ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)}$

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Solution 2 by Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{r}{s} + \frac{s}{R} + \frac{R}{r} &= \left(\frac{r}{s} + \frac{2s}{27R} + \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{18r} \right) + \frac{25}{18} \left(\frac{s}{3R} + \frac{s}{3R} + \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{4r} \right) + \frac{(72 - 29\sqrt{3})R}{72r} \\
 &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{81\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{25}{18} \cdot 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{s^2}{12\sqrt{3}Rr}} + \frac{(72 - 29\sqrt{3})R}{72r} \\
 &\stackrel{\substack{\text{Cosnita Turtoi} \\ \text{Euler}}}{\geq} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{25}{6} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{12\sqrt{3} \cdot 2}} + \frac{(72 - 29\sqrt{3}) \cdot 2}{72} = \frac{36 + 29\sqrt{3}}{18}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds iff $\triangle ABC$ is equilateral.