

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any ΔABC , the following relationship holds :

$$\frac{R}{s} + \frac{s}{r} + \frac{r}{R} \geq \frac{9 + 58\sqrt{3}}{18}$$

Proposed by Dang Ngoc Minh-Vietnam

Solution 1 by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{R}{s} + \frac{s}{r} - \frac{58\sqrt{3}}{18} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic and Gerretsen + Euler}}{\geq} \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3(4Rr + r^2)}}{r} - \frac{29\sqrt{3}}{9} = \\
 & = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3\sqrt{4Rr + r^2}}{\sqrt{3}r} - \frac{29}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{9\sqrt{4Rr + r^2} - 27r}{3\sqrt{3}r} = \frac{3\sqrt{4Rr + r^2} - 9r}{\sqrt{3}r} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{r}{R} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \frac{9(4Rr + r^2) + 81r^2 - 54r\sqrt{4Rr + r^2}}{3r^2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{(R - 2r)^2}{4R^2} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \frac{3(4R + r) + 27r}{r} - \frac{(R - 2r)^2}{4R^2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{18\sqrt{4Rr + r^2}}{r} \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \frac{(4R^2(12R + 30r) - r(R - 2r)^2)^2}{16R^4r^2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{324(4Rr + r^2)}{r^2} \\
 & \left(\begin{aligned} & \because \frac{3(4R + r) + 27r}{r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 54 > 1 \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{(R - 2r)^2}{4R^2} \\ & \Rightarrow 4R^2(12R + 30r) - r(R - 2r)^2 > 0 \end{aligned} \right) \\
 & \Leftrightarrow 2304t^6 - 9312t^5 + 9361t^4 + 568t^3 - 936t^2 - 32t + 16 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \left(t = \frac{R}{r} \right) \\
 & \Leftrightarrow (t - 2)^2 \left((t - 2)(2304t^3 + 4512t^2 + 8785t + 17566) + 35136 \right) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \\
 & \because t \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2 \therefore \frac{R}{s} + \frac{s}{r} - \frac{58\sqrt{3}}{18} \geq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{r}{R} \\
 & \Rightarrow \frac{R}{s} + \frac{s}{r} + \frac{r}{R} \geq \frac{9 + 58\sqrt{3}}{18} \forall \Delta ABC, " = " \text{ iff } \Delta ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Solution 2 by Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{R}{s} + \frac{s}{r} + \frac{r}{R} &= \left(\frac{R}{s} + \frac{2s}{27r} \right) + \left(\frac{r}{R} + \frac{\sqrt{3}s}{18r} + \frac{\sqrt{3}s}{18r} \right) + \frac{(25 - 3\sqrt{3})s}{27r} \\
 &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2\sqrt{\frac{2R}{27r}} + 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{s^2}{108Rr}} + \frac{(25 - 3\sqrt{3})s}{27r} \\
 &\stackrel{\substack{\text{Cosnita-Turtoiu} \\ \text{Euler and Mitrinovic}}}{\geq} 2\sqrt{\frac{4}{27}} + 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{108 \cdot 2}} + \frac{(25 - 3\sqrt{3}) \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{27} = \frac{9 + 58\sqrt{3}}{18}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds iff $\triangle ABC$ is equilateral.