

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds :

$$(R + s + r) \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \geq \frac{33 + 29\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

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}}{4R^2} \\
 & \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} \rightarrow (i) \\
 & \text{Again, } \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{in order to prove : } \frac{r}{s} + \frac{s}{R} + \frac{R}{r} \geq \frac{36 + 29\sqrt{3}}{18}, \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) \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) \forall t \geq 2 \text{ and then :}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(t) &= 1 - \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{2}{9t^2} + \frac{\frac{2}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3}}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t^2} > 0} > 1 - \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{2}{9t^2} + \frac{\frac{2}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3}}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{t}}} \right) \\
 &= 1 - \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{2}{9m^4} + \frac{\frac{2}{m^4} + \frac{1}{m^6}}{\frac{2}{m}} \right) (m = \sqrt{t}) \\
 &= 1 - \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{2}{9m^4} + \frac{1}{m^3} + \frac{1}{2m^5} \right) \stackrel{m = \sqrt{\frac{R}{r}} \geq \sqrt{2} \text{ via Euler}}{\geq} 1 - \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{2}{9.4} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \right) \\
 &\approx 0.1383 > 0 \Rightarrow f'(t) > 0 \forall t \geq 2 \Rightarrow f(t) \text{ is } \uparrow \text{ on } [2, \infty) \Rightarrow f(t) \geq f(2) = 0 \forall t \geq 2 \\
 \therefore t - 2 &\geq \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{29}{18} - \frac{2}{9t} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} \right) \Rightarrow \textcircled{1} \text{ is true} \therefore \frac{r}{s} + \frac{s}{R} + \frac{R}{r} \geq \frac{36 + 29\sqrt{3}}{18} \rightarrow \textcircled{ii} \\
 \text{We have : } (R + s + r) &\left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = 3 + \frac{R}{s} + \frac{R}{r} + \frac{s}{R} + \frac{s}{r} + \frac{r}{R} + \frac{r}{s} \\
 &= 3 + \frac{R}{s} + \frac{s}{r} + \frac{r}{R} + \frac{r}{s} + \frac{s}{R} + \frac{R}{r} \stackrel{\text{via (i) + (ii)}}{\geq} 3 + \frac{9 + 58\sqrt{3}}{18} + \frac{36 + 29\sqrt{3}}{18} \\
 &= \frac{33 + 29\sqrt{3}}{6} \forall \Delta ABC, " = " \text{ iff } \Delta ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Solution 2 by Mohamed Amine Ben Ajiba-Tanger-Morocco

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (R + s + r) \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{r} \right) &= \frac{R}{r} + \frac{r}{R} + (R + r) \left( \frac{s}{Rr} + \frac{1}{s} \right) + 3 = \\
 &= \frac{3R}{4r} + \left( \frac{R}{4r} + \frac{r}{R} \right) + (R + r) \left( \frac{25s}{27Rr} + \left( \frac{2s}{27Rr} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \right) + 3 \geq \\
 &\stackrel{\substack{\text{Cosnita-Turtoiu} \\ \text{Euler and AM-GM}}}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} + 1 + 3 \sqrt{\frac{Rr}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{25}{27Rr} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{27Rr}{2}} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{27Rr}} \right) + 3 = \\
 &= \frac{33 + 29\sqrt{3}}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds iff  $\Delta ABC$  is equilateral.

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