ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any Δ ABC with p_a, p_b, p_c

$\rightarrow$ Spieker cevians, the following relationship holds :

$$p_a + p_b + p_c \geq \frac{9}{2}.\sqrt{2Rr}$$

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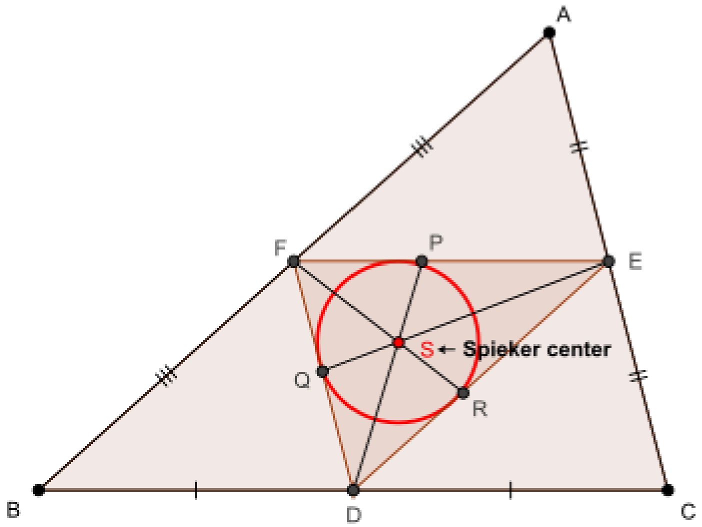

Let AS produced meet BC at X and $m(\measuredangle BAX) = \alpha$ and $m(\measuredangle CAX) = \beta$ (say) and inradius of Δ DEF $= r'$(say)

$$\text{Now, } 16[DEF]^2 = 2\sum\left(\frac{a^2}{4}\right)\left(\frac{b^2}{4}\right) - \sum\frac{a^4}{16} = \frac{1}{16}\left(2\sum a^2b^2 - \sum a^4\right) = \frac{16r^2s^2}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow [DEF] = \frac{rs}{4} \Rightarrow r'\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}+\frac{b}{2}+\frac{c}{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{rs}{4} \Rightarrow r' = \frac{r}{2} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\because \text{ Spieker center is incenter of } \Delta\, DEF, \therefore m(\measuredangle AFS) = B + \frac{C}{2} = \frac{2B+C}{2} = \frac{B+\pi-A}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2} \text{ and } m(\measuredangle AES) = C + \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A-C}{2} \rightarrow (2)$$

Via (1), (2) and using cosine law on Δ AFS and Δ AES, we arrive at :

$$AS^2 = \frac{r^2}{4\sin^2\frac{C}{2}} + \frac{c^2}{4} - \left(\frac{2r}{2\sin\frac{C}{2}}\right)\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$= \frac{r^2}{4\sin^2\frac{B}{2}} + \frac{b^2}{4} - \left(\frac{2r}{2\sin\frac{B}{2}}\right)\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-C}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2AS^2 \overset{(i)}{=} \frac{r^2}{4\sin^2\frac{C}{2}} + \frac{c^2}{4} - \left(\frac{2r}{2\sin\frac{C}{2}}\right)\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-B}{2} + \frac{r^2}{4\sin^2\frac{B}{2}} + \frac{b^2}{4}$$
$$-\left(\frac{2r}{2\sin\frac{B}{2}}\right)\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-C}{2}$$

$$\text{Now, } \left(\frac{2r}{2\sin\frac{C}{2}}\right)\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-B}{2} + \left(\frac{2r}{2\sin\frac{B}{2}}\right)\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-C}{2}$$
$$= \frac{r}{2}\left(4R\cos\frac{C}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2} + 4R\cos\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{A-C}{2}\right)$$
$$= Rr\left(2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2} + 2\sin\frac{A+C}{2}\sin\frac{A-C}{2}\right)$$
$$= Rr\left(1 - 2\sin^2\frac{B}{2} + 1 - 2\sin^2\frac{C}{2} - 2\left(1 - 2\sin^2\frac{A}{2}\right)\right)$$
$$= 2Rr\left(\frac{2a(s-b)(s-c) - b(s-c)(s-a) - c(s-a)(s-b)}{abc}\right)$$
$$= \frac{Rr}{8Rrs}\left(2a^3 + (b+c)a^2 - 2a(b^2+c^2) - (b+c)(b-c)^2\right)$$
$$= \frac{4(b+c)bc\sin^2\frac{A}{2} - 2a.2bc\cos A}{8s} = \frac{bc\left((2s-a)\sin^2\frac{A}{2} - a\left(1-2\sin^2\frac{A}{2}\right)\right)}{2s}$$
$$= \frac{bc\left((2s+a)\sin^2\frac{A}{2} - a\right)}{2s} = \frac{(2s+a)(s-b)(s-c)}{2s} - 2Rr$$
$$\Rightarrow -\left(\frac{2r}{2\sin\frac{C}{2}}\right)\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-B}{2} - \left(\frac{2r}{2\sin\frac{B}{2}}\right)\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)\sin\frac{A-C}{2}$$
$$\overset{(*)}{=} \frac{-(2s+a)(s-b)(s-c)}{2s} + 2Rr$$

$$\text{Again, } \frac{r^2}{4\sin^2\frac{B}{2}} + \frac{r^2}{4\sin^2\frac{C}{2}} = \frac{r^2}{4}\left(\frac{ca}{(s-c)(s-a)} + \frac{ab}{(s-a)(s-b)}\right)$$
$$= \frac{r^2}{4r^2s}\left(ca(s-b) + ab(s-c)\right) = \frac{ab+ca}{4} - 2Rr \overset{(**)}{=} \frac{r^2}{4\sin^2\frac{B}{2}} + \frac{r^2}{4\sin^2\frac{C}{2}}$$
$$(i),(*),(**) \Rightarrow 2AS^2 = \frac{b^2+c^2+ab+ca}{4} - \frac{(2s+a)(s-b)(s-c)}{2s}$$
$$= \frac{(a+b+c)(b^2+c^2+ab+ca) - (2a+b+c)(c+a-b)(a+b-c)}{8s}$$
$$= \frac{b^3+c^3-abc+a(2b^2+2c^2-a^2)}{4s} \Rightarrow 2AS^2 \overset{(ii)}{=} \frac{b^3+c^3-abc+a(4m_a^2)}{4s}$$

$$\text{Via sine law on } \Delta\, AFS, \frac{r}{2\sin\frac{C}{2}\sin\alpha} = \frac{AS}{\cos\frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{cAS}{(a+b)\sin\frac{C}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathrm{csin}\alpha \overset{(***)}{=} \frac{r(a+b)}{2AS} \text{ and via sine law on } \Delta\, AES, \mathrm{bsin}\beta \overset{(****)}{=} \frac{r(a+c)}{2AS}$$

$$\text{Now, } [BAX]+[BAX]=[ABC] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p_a \mathrm{csin}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}p_a \mathrm{bsin}\beta = rs$$

$$\overset{\text{via (***) and (****)}}{\Rightarrow} \frac{p_a(a+b+a+c)}{4AS} = s \Rightarrow p_a = \frac{4s}{2s+a}AS$$

$$\Rightarrow p_a^2 \overset{\text{via (ii)}}{=} \frac{16s^2}{(2s+a)^2}\cdot\frac{b^3+c^3-abc+a(4m_a^2)}{8s}$$

$$\therefore p_a^2 = \frac{2s}{(2s+a)^2}\left(b^3+c^3-abc+a(4m_a^2)\right) \Rightarrow p_a^2 - m_a^2 =$$

$$\frac{2s}{(2s+a)^2}\left(b^3+c^3-abc+a(4m_a^2)\right) - m_a^2$$

$$= \frac{2s}{(2s+a)^2}(b^3+c^3-abc) - \left(1-\frac{8sa}{(2s+a)^2}\right)m_a^2$$

$$= \frac{4(a+b+c)(b^3+c^3-abc)-(2b^2+2c^2-a^2)(b+c)^2}{4(2s+a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2(b-c)^2+4a(b+c)(b-c)^2+2(b^2-c^2)^2}{4(2s+a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(b-c)^2}{4(2s+a)^2}\left((a^2+2a(b+c)+(b+c)^2)+((b+c)^2+2a(b+c)+a^2)-a^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{(b-c)^2}{4(2s+a)^2}(2(a+b+c)^2-a^2) = \frac{(b-c)^2(8s^2-a^2)}{4(2s+a)^2}$$

$$\therefore p_a^2 - m_a^2 \overset{(\bullet)}{=} \frac{(b-c)^2(8s^2-a^2)}{4(2s+a)^2}$$

$$\text{Now, } p_a - m_a \geq \frac{(b-c)^2}{2(2s+a)} \Leftrightarrow p_a^2 \geq m_a^2 + \frac{(b-c)^4}{4(2s+a)^2} + \frac{m_a.(b-c)^2}{2s+a}$$

$$\overset{\text{via }(\bullet)}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{(b-c)^2(8s^2-a^2-(b-c)^2)}{4(2s+a)^2} \overset{(\blacksquare)}{\geq} \frac{m_a.(b-c)^2}{2s+a}$$

$$\text{We note that : } 8s^2-a^2-(b-c)^2 > 8s^2-2a^2 > 0 \therefore (\blacksquare) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{(8s^2-a^2)^2+(b-c)^4-2(8s^2-a^2)(b-c)^2}{16(2s+a)^2}$$

$$\geq \left(s(s-a)+\frac{(b-c)^2}{4}\right) (\because (b-c)^2 \geq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (8s^2-a^2)^2 - 16s(s-a)(2s+a)^2 + (b-c)^4 -$$
$$2(b-c)^2(8s^2-a^2+2(2s+a)^2) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (b-c)^4 - 2(4s+a)^2(b-c)^2 + a^2(32s^2+16sa+a^2) \overset{(\blacksquare\blacksquare)}{\geq} 0$$

Now, $(\blacksquare\blacksquare)$ is *a quadrilateral* in $(b-c)^2$ with *discriminant* $=$
$4(4s+a)^4 - 4a^2(32s^2+16sa+a^2) = 256s^2(2s+a)^2 \therefore$ in order to
prove $(\blacksquare\blacksquare)$, it suffices to prove : $(b-c)^2 \leq \dfrac{2(4s+a)^2-16s(2s+a)}{2}$

$= a^2 \rightarrow$ true $\Rightarrow (\blacksquare\blacksquare) \Rightarrow (\blacksquare)$ is true $\therefore p_a - m_a \overset{(\bullet\bullet)}{\geq} \dfrac{(b-c)^2}{2(2s+a)}$ *and analogs*

$$\text{Via Chu and Yang, } \left(\sum_{cyc} m_a\right)^2 \geq \frac{9s^2}{4} + \frac{7s^2}{4} - 28Rr + 29r^2 \overset{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq}$$

$$\frac{9s^2}{4} + \frac{7(16Rr - 5r^2)}{4} - 28Rr + 29r^2 = \frac{9s^2}{4} + \left(29 - \frac{35}{4}\right)r^2 > \frac{9s^2}{4} \Rightarrow \sum_{cyc} m_a \overset{(\bullet\bullet\bullet)}{>} \frac{3s}{2}$$

$$\text{We have : } \sum_{cyc} \frac{(b-c)^2}{(2s+a)} \overset{(l)}{=} \frac{1}{2s(9s^2+6Rr+r^2)} \cdot \sum_{cyc}\left((b-c)^2(8s^2 - 2sa + bc)\right)$$

$$\text{and, } \sum_{cyc}\left((b-c)^2(8s^2 - 2sa + bc)\right) = 8s^2\sum_{cyc}(b-c)^2 - 2s.\sum_{cyc} a(b^2 + c^2 - 2bc)$$

$$+\sum_{cyc}\left(bc\left(\sum_{cyc} a^2 - a^2 - 2bc\right)\right)$$

$$= 16s^2(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2) - 2s.\left(\left(\sum_{cyc} a\right)\left(\sum_{cyc} ab\right) - 9abc\right) +$$

$$2(s^2 - 4Rr - r^2)(s^2 + 4Rr + r^2) - 2((s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)^2 - 16Rrs^2) - 8Rrs^2$$
$$= 16s^2(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2) - 4s^2(s^2 - 14Rr + r^2) +$$
$$2(s^2 - 4Rr - r^2)(s^2 + 4Rr + r^2) - 2((s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)^2 - 16Rrs^2) - 8Rrs^2 \overset{\text{via }(l)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\sum_{cyc}\frac{(b-c)^2}{2(2s+a)} \boxed{\overset{(m)}{=}} \frac{4s^2(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2) - s^2(s^2 - 14Rr + r^2) + r\left((2R - r)s^2 - r(4R + r)^2\right)}{s(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{s(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)}\ (say) \therefore (\bullet\bullet) \text{ and } (m) \Rightarrow$$

$$p_a + p_b + p_c \geq \sum_{cyc} m_a + \frac{\sigma}{s(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)} \Rightarrow (p_a + p_b + p_c)^2 \geq$$

$$\left(\sum_{cyc} m_a\right)^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{s^2(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)^2} + \frac{2\sigma}{s(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)} \cdot \left(\sum_{cyc} m_a\right)$$

$$\overset{\text{via Chu and Yang,and }(\bullet\bullet\bullet)}{\geq} 4s^2 - 28Rr + 29r^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{s^2(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)^2} + \frac{3\sigma}{9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2}$$

$$= \frac{s^2(4s^2 - 28Rr + 29r^2)(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)^2 + \sigma^2 + 3\sigma.s^2(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)}{s^2(9s^2 + 6Rr + r^2)^2} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{81Rr}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 828s^8 - (12237Rr - 3936r^2)s^6 - r^2(14668R^2 - 4462Rr - 1294r^2)s^4$$

$$-r^3(3460R^3 - 1980R^2r - 1051Rr^2 - 108r^3)s^2 + 2r^4(4R + r)^4 \boxed{\overset{?}{\geq}} 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Now, } T = 828(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^4 + (40755Rr - 12624r^2)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3$$
$$+r^2(669764R^2 - 417935Rr + 66454r^2)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^2 +$$
$$4r^3(923775R^3 - 882507R^2r + 291296Rr^2 - 32908r^3)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)$$

$\overset{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq}$ 0 ∴ in order to prove (1), it suffices to prove : LHS of (1) ≥ T

$$\Leftrightarrow 9200t^4 - 32755t^3 + 34842t^2 - 13060t + 1592 \geq 0 \left(t = \frac{R}{r}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(t-2)\Big((t-2)(9200t^2 + 4045t + 14222) + 27648\Big) \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \Rightarrow (1) \text{ is true}$$

$$\Rightarrow (p_a + p_b + p_c)^2 \geq \frac{81Rr}{2} \therefore p_a + p_b + p_c \geq \frac{9}{2}.\sqrt{2Rr}$$

$\forall\, \Delta\, ABC$, with equality iff $\Delta\, ABC$ is equilateral (QED)