

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any ΔABC with n_a, n_b, n_c

→ Nagel cevians, the following relationship holds :

$$n_a + n_b + n_c - 9r \geq 3 \cdot \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{a+b+c}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} n_a + n_b + n_c - 9r &\geq 3 \cdot \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{a+b+c} \Leftrightarrow \\ \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} n_a \right)^2 &\geq 81r^2 + \frac{9(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2)^2}{s^2} + \frac{54r(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2)}{s} \\ \Leftrightarrow s^2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} n_a \right)^2 - 9(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2)^2 - 81r^2s^2 - 54rs(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2) &\geq 0 \\ \text{and } \because s^2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} n_a \right)^2 &\stackrel{\text{Ben Ajiba}}{\geq} s^2(9s^2 - 80Rr - 2r^2) \therefore \text{it suffices to prove :} \\ s^2(9s^2 - 80Rr - 2r^2) - 9(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2)^2 - 81r^2s^2 - 54rs(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2) &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow (136R - 29r)s^2 - 81r(4R + r)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 54s(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2) \\ \Leftrightarrow \left((136R - 29r)s^2 - 81r(4R + r)^2 \right)^2 &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 2916s^2(s^2 - 12Rr - 3r^2)^2 \\ \left(\because (136R - 29r)s^2 - 81r(4R + r)^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (136R - 29r)(16Rr - 5r^2) - 81r(4R + r)^2 \right) & \\ = 16r(R - 2r)(55R - 2r) &\stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 0 \\ \text{and } \because P = -2916s^2(s^4 - (4R^2 + 20Rr - 2r^2)s^2 + r(4R + r)^3) + & \\ \text{Double-Rouche and Gerretsen} & \\ (6832R^2 + 3776Rr + 24169r^2)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^2 &\geq 0 \therefore \text{in order} \\ \text{to prove } (*), \text{ it suffices to prove : LHS of } (*) - \text{RHS of } (*) &\stackrel{?}{\geq} P \\ \Leftrightarrow (3296R^3 - 20532R^2r + 36015Rr^2 - 16270r^3)s^2 &\stackrel{?}{\geq} \\ r(4336R^4 - 112880R^3r + 320253R^2r^2 - 242351Rr^3 + 37354r^4) & \\ \text{Case 1 } 3296R^3 - 20532R^2r + 36015Rr^2 - 16270r^3 \geq 0 \text{ and then, LHS of } (**) & \\ \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (3296R^3 - 20532R^2r + 36015Rr^2 - 16270r^3)(16Rr - 5r^2) &\stackrel{?}{\geq} \\ \text{RHS of } (**) \Leftrightarrow 48400t^4 - 232112t^3 + 358647t^2 - 198044t + 43996 &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \\ \left(t = \frac{R}{r} \right) \Leftrightarrow (t - 2)^2(29144t^2 + 19256t(t - 2) + 10999) &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$\xrightarrow{\text{Euler}} \text{true} \because t \geq 2 \Rightarrow (**) \text{ is true}$

Case 2 $3296R^3 - 20532R^2r + 36015Rr^2 - 16270r^3 < 0$ and then, LHS of $(**)$

$$\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (3296R^3 - 20532R^2r + 36015Rr^2 - 16270r^3)(4R^2 + 4R + 3r^2) \\ \stackrel{?}{\geq} \text{RHS of } (**)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 13184t^5 - 73280t^4 + 184700t^3 - 302869t^2 + 285316t - 86164 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-2)^2(2912t^3 + 10272t^2(t-2) + 49788 - 21541) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \because t \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2$$

$\Rightarrow (**) \text{ is true and combining both cases, } (**) \Rightarrow (*) \text{ is true } \forall \Delta ABC$

$$\therefore n_a + n_b + n_c - 9r \geq 3 \cdot \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{a+b+c} \quad \forall \Delta ABC,$$

"=" iff ΔABC is equilateral (QED)