

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If $a, b, c > 0$ then prove that :

$$\frac{(a-b)^2}{4(2a+b)^2} + \frac{(2a+b)(7a+5b)}{(a+b)(3a+b)} \leq \frac{3(2a+b)^2}{2a(a+2b)}$$

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Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3(2a+b)^2}{2a(a+2b)} - \frac{(2a+b)(7a+5b)}{(a+b)(3a+b)} = \\ &= (2a+b) \left(\frac{3(2a+b)(a+b)(3a+b) - 2a(a+2b)(7a+5b)}{2a(a+2b)(a+b)(3a+b)} \right) = \\ &= (2a+b) \left(\frac{4a^3 - 5a^2 - 2ab^2 + 3b^3}{2a(a+2b)(a+b)(3a+b)} \right) = \frac{(2a+b)(4a+3b)(a-b)^2}{2a(a+2b)(a+b)(3a+b)} = \\ &= \frac{(a+a+b)^2(2a+b)(4a+3b)(a-b)^2}{2a(a+2b)(a+b)(3a+b)(2a+b)^2} \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} \\ &\geq \frac{4a(a+b)(2a+b)(4a+3b)(a-b)^2}{2a(a+2b)(a+b)(3a+b)(2a+b)^2} = \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{8(2a+b)(4a+3b)}{(a+2b)(3a+b)} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{(a-b)^2}{4(2a+b)^2} = \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{61a^2 + 73ab + 22b^2}{(a+2b)(3a+b)} \right) \cdot \frac{(a-b)^2}{4(2a+b)^2} \geq \frac{(a-b)^2}{4(2a+b)^2} \\ &\therefore \frac{(a-b)^2}{4(2a+b)^2} + \frac{(2a+b)(7a+5b)}{(a+b)(3a+b)} \leq \frac{3(2a+b)^2}{2a(a+2b)} \quad \forall a, b > 0, " = " \text{ iff } a = b \text{ (QED)} \end{aligned}$$