

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If $0 < x, y, z < 1$ then:

$$\frac{4}{(\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{z})} + 3(x-1)(y-1)(z-1) \geq \frac{4}{9}$$

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Let $a = \sqrt{x}, b = \sqrt{y}, c = \sqrt{z}$, clearly $a, b, c \in (0, 1)$

$$(x-1)(y-1)(z-1) = (a^2-1)(b^2-1)(c^2-1) = -(1-a^2)(1-b^2)(1-c^2) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1-a^2)(1-b^2)(1-c^2) &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{(1-a^2+1-b^2+1-c^2)^3}{27} = \\ &= \frac{(3-(a^2+b^2+c^2))^3}{27} \leq \\ &\stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \frac{\left(3-\frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}\right)^3}{27} = \left(1-\frac{(a+b+c)^2}{9}\right)^3 \stackrel{(a+b+c)^2=u}{=} \left(1-\frac{u}{9}\right)^3 \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{z}) &= (a+2b)(a+2c) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \\ &\leq \frac{(a+2b+a+2c)^2}{4} = (a+b+c)^2 \stackrel{(a+b+c)^2=u}{=} u \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

We need to show:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{4}{(\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{z})} + 3(x-1)(y-1)(z-1) \geq \frac{4}{9} \\ \text{or } \frac{4}{u} - 3\left(1-\frac{u}{9}\right)^3 &\geq \frac{4}{9}, \text{ clearly } u = (a+b+c)^2 \in (0, 9) \text{ as } a, b, c \in (0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{4(9-u)(108-u(9-u)^2)}{243u} \geq 0 \text{ or } \frac{4(u-9)(u^3-18u^2+81u-108)}{243u} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{(u-3)^2(u-9)(u-12)}{243u} \geq 0 \text{ as } u \in (0, 9)$$

Equality holds for $x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$.