

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If I –incenter in $\triangle ABC$ then:

$$\frac{AI^2}{b^2 + c^2} + \frac{BI^2}{a^2 + c^2} + \frac{CI^2}{a^2 + b^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

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Lemma:

$$AI^2 = bc - 4rR$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} AI^2 &= \frac{r^2}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{r^2}{\frac{(p-b)(p-c)}{bc}} = r^2 \cdot \frac{bc}{(p-b)(p-c)} = \\ &= r^2 \cdot bc \cdot \frac{p(p-a)}{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)} = \frac{r^2 bc \cdot p \cdot (p-a)}{p^2 r^2} = \\ &= bc \cdot \left(1 - \frac{a}{p}\right) = bc - \frac{abc}{p} = bc - \frac{4Rrp}{p} = bc - 4rR \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{AI^2}{b^2 + c^2} &\leq \sum \frac{bc - 4rR}{2bc} = \sum \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4rR}{2bc} = \frac{3}{2} - 2rR \cdot \left(\frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ac} + \frac{1}{bc}\right) = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - 2rR \cdot \frac{a+b+c}{abc} = \frac{3}{2} - 2Rr \cdot \frac{2p}{4rRp} = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Equality holds for $a = b = c$.