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For $a, b, c \geq 0$ prove that :

$$\frac{1}{(1+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+b)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+c)^2} + \frac{abc}{4} \geq 1$$

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If $a = b = c = 0$, then : LHS – RHS = $3 - 1 > 0$; if exactly 2 variables equal to zero and WLOG we may assume $b = c = 0$ ($a > 0$), then : LHS – RHS = $\frac{1}{(1+a)^2} + 2 - 1 > 0$ and if exactly 1 variable equals to zero and WLOG we may

assume $a = 0$ ($b, c > 0$), then : LHS – RHS = $1 + \frac{1}{(1+b)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+c)^2} - 1 > 0$

and we now focus on the case when : $a, b, c > 0$ and then :

$$\frac{1}{(1+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+b)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+c)^2} + \frac{abc}{4} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow a^3b^3c^3 + 2a^2b^2c^2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) +$$

$$abc \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 \right) + 4a^2b^2c^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a + 2abc \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b + \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab^2 \right) + 4a^2b^2c^2 +$$

$$abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + 4 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + 8 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a + 8 \boxed{?} 4abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab + 14abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a + 31abc$$

$$\text{and now, } 2a^2b^2c^2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) + 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 - 4abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \geq 2a^2b^2c^2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) +$$

$$2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab - 4abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab = 2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) (abc - 1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore 2a^2b^2c^2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) + 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 \boxed{\textcircled{1}} 4abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab$$

$$\text{We have : } abc \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 \right) + 4a^2b^2c^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a + \frac{abc}{4} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b + \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2$$

$$+ \sum_{\text{cyc}} (a^2b^2c^2 + a^3bc + a) + 5 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a - 14abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} 5a^2b^2c^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a +$$

$$\frac{3}{2} a^2b^2c^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2bc + 5 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a - 14abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} 5a^2b^2c^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a +$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{\text{cyc}} 2a^2bc + 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2bc - 14abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) + 5 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \\
 &= 5 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) (a^2b^2c^2 - 2abc + 1) = 5 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) (abc - 1)^2 \geq 0 \\
 &\therefore abc \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 \right) + 4a^2b^2c^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a + \frac{abc}{4} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b + \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + \\
 &3a^2b^2c^2 + abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + 6 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{\geq} 14abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \therefore \textcircled{1} \text{ and } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \text{to prove } (*), \\
 &\text{it suffices to prove : } a^3b^3c^3 + \frac{7abc}{4} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b + \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab^2 \right) + a^2b^2c^2 + \frac{3}{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 + \\
 &2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a + 8 - 31abc \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and indeed, LHS of } (**) \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} \\
 &t^9 + \frac{21}{2}t^6 + t^6 + \frac{9}{2}t^2 + 6t + 8 - 31t^3 \quad (t = \sqrt[3]{abc}) \\
 &= \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} \cdot (2t^7 + 4t^6 + 6t^5 + 31t^4 + 56t^3 + 81t^2 + 44t + 16) \geq 0 \quad (\because t > 0) \\
 &\Rightarrow (**) \Rightarrow (*) \text{ is true } \therefore \frac{1}{(1+a)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+b)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+c)^2} + \frac{abc}{4} \geq 1 \quad \forall a, b, c \geq 0, \\
 &\quad \quad \quad " = " \text{ iff } a = b = c = 1 \text{ (QED)}
 \end{aligned}$$