

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 3$ then :

$$\sum_{\text{cvc}} x^3 y + 3(\lambda - 1) \geq \lambda \sum_{\text{cvc}} xy$$

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Assigning $y + z = a, z + x = b, x + y = c \Rightarrow a + b - c = 2z > 0, b + c - a = 2x > 0$ and $c + a - b = 2y > 0 \Rightarrow a + b > c, b + c > a, c + a > b \Rightarrow a, b, c$ form sides of a triangle with semiperimeter, circumradius and inradius $= s, R, r$ (say) $\Rightarrow \sum_{cvc} x = s, \sum_{cvc} xy = 4Rr + r^2$ and $\sum_{cvc} x^3y + 3(\lambda - 1) - \lambda \sum_{cvc} xy$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{x+y+z=3}{=} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{x^3 y^3}{y^2} + \frac{3(\lambda-1)}{81} \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^4 - \frac{\lambda}{9} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^2 \\
& \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} xy)^3}{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{27} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^2 \cdot \left(\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^2 - 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \right) - \frac{1}{27} \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^4 \\
& \stackrel{\lambda \geq 3}{\geq} \frac{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} xy)^3}{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x)^2} + \frac{1}{9} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^2 \cdot \left(\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^2 - 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \right) - \frac{1}{27} \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^4 \\
& \quad \left(\because \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^2 \geq 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \right) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
& 27 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \right)^3 + 3 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^4 \cdot \left(\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^2 - 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \right) - \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^6 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \quad \text{via transformation} \Leftrightarrow \\
& 2s^6 - 9(4Rr + r^2)s^4 + 27(4Rr + r^2)^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and } 2(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 0 \\
& \therefore \text{in order to prove } (*), \text{ it suffices to prove : LHS of } (*) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 2(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3 \\
& \Leftrightarrow (60R - 39r)s^4 - r(1536R^2 - 960Rr + 150r^2)s^2 + \\
& \quad r^2(9920R^3 - 6384R^2r + 2724Rr^2 - 223r^3) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and} \\
& \therefore (60R - 39r)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 0 \therefore \text{to prove } (**), \text{ it suffices to prove} \\
& \quad \text{: LHS of } (**) \stackrel{?}{\geq} (60R - 39r)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^2 \\
& \Leftrightarrow (48R^2 - 111Rr + 30r^2)s^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} r(680R^3 - 1650R^2r + 627Rr^2 - 94r^3) \text{ and}
\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{finally, } (48R^2 - 111Rr + 30r^2)s^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (48R^2 - 111Rr + 30r^2)(16Rr - 5r^2) \\
 &\stackrel{?}{\geq} \text{RHS of } (***) \Leftrightarrow 44t^3 - 183t^2 + 204t - 28 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \left(t = \frac{R}{r} \right) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (t-2)^2(44t-7) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \because t \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2 \Rightarrow (***) \Rightarrow (**) \Rightarrow (**) \text{ is true} \\
 &\therefore \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^3y + 3(\lambda-1) \geq \lambda \sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \quad \forall x, y, z > 0 \mid x+y+z=3 \text{ and } \lambda \geq 3, \\
 &\quad \quad \quad " = " \text{ iff } x=y=z=1 \text{ (QED)}
 \end{aligned}$$