

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ and $\lambda < \frac{9}{2}$ then :

$$\frac{\sum_{cyc} xy}{\sum_{cyc} x^3} + \frac{\lambda}{3} - 1 \leq \frac{\lambda}{\sum_{cyc} x^2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sum_{cyc} xy}{\sum_{cyc} x^3} + \frac{\lambda}{3} - 1 \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{\lambda}{\sum_{cyc} x^2} \Leftrightarrow \lambda \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{\sum_{cyc} x^2} \right) \stackrel{?}{\leq} 1 - \frac{\sum_{cyc} xy}{\sum_{cyc} x^3} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \lambda \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{(\sum_{cyc} x)^2}{9 \sum_{cyc} x^2} \right) \stackrel{?}{\leq} 1 - \frac{(\sum_{cyc} xy)(\sum_{cyc} x)}{3 \sum_{cyc} x^3} \quad (\because x + y + z = 3) \\ \Leftrightarrow & \lambda \cdot \frac{3 \sum_{cyc} x^2 - (\sum_{cyc} x)^2}{9 \sum_{cyc} x^2} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{3 \sum_{cyc} x^3 - (\sum_{cyc} xy)(\sum_{cyc} x)}{3 \sum_{cyc} x^3} \text{ and} \\ \because & \lambda < \frac{9}{2} \wedge 3 \sum_{cyc} x^2 - \left(\sum_{cyc} x \right)^2 \geq 0 \therefore \text{it suffices to prove :} \\ & \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \sum_{cyc} x^2 - (\sum_{cyc} x)^2}{9 \sum_{cyc} x^2} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{3 \sum_{cyc} x^3 - (\sum_{cyc} xy)(\sum_{cyc} x)}{3 \sum_{cyc} x^3} \\ \Leftrightarrow & 2 \sum_{cyc} x^4 y + 2 \sum_{cyc} xy^4 \stackrel{?}{\geq} \sum_{cyc} x^3 y^2 + \sum_{cyc} x^2 y^3 + 2xyz \sum_{cyc} xy \\ \text{Now, } & 2 \sum_{cyc} x^4 y + 2 \sum_{cyc} xy^4 = \sum_{cyc} xy(x^3 + y^3) + \sum_{cyc} z(x^4 + y^4) \\ \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} & \sum_{cyc} x^2 y^2 (x + y) + \sum_{cyc} 2z(x^2 y^2) = \sum_{cyc} x^3 y^2 + \sum_{cyc} x^2 y^3 + 2xyz \sum_{cyc} xy \\ \Rightarrow (*) & \text{ is true } \therefore \frac{\sum_{cyc} xy}{\sum_{cyc} x^3} + \frac{\lambda}{3} - 1 \leq \frac{\lambda}{\sum_{cyc} x^2} \forall x, y, z > 0 \mid x + y + z = 3 \text{ and } \lambda < \frac{9}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

" = " iff $x = y = z = 1$ (QED)