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In any ΔABC the following relationship holds :

$$\left(\frac{s}{r} + \sqrt{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} \right) \left(s \sum_{\text{cyc}} h_a - \sqrt{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} (h_a \sqrt{r_a h_a}) \right) \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} n_a \right)^2$$

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Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{s}{r} + \sqrt{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} \right) \left(s \sum_{\text{cyc}} h_a - \sqrt{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} (h_a \sqrt{r_a h_a}) \right) = \\ & = \left(s \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{h_a} + \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{\sqrt{2r_a h_a}}{h_a} \right) \left(s \sum_{\text{cyc}} h_a - \sum_{\text{cyc}} (h_a \sqrt{2r_a h_a}) \right) = \\ & = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \left(\frac{1}{h_a} (s + \sqrt{2r_a h_a}) \right) \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} (h_a (s - \sqrt{2r_a h_a})) \right) \stackrel{\text{Reverse CBS}}{\geq} \\ & \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{h_a} \cdot h_a \cdot (s + \sqrt{2r_a h_a})(s - \sqrt{2r_a h_a})} \right)^2 = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{(s^2 - 2r_a h_a)} \right)^2 \stackrel{\text{Bogdan Fustei}}{=} \\ & = \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{n_a^2} \right)^2 \\ & \therefore \left(\frac{s}{r} + \sqrt{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\frac{r_a}{h_a}} \right) \left(s \sum_{\text{cyc}} h_a - \sqrt{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} (h_a \sqrt{r_a h_a}) \right) \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} n_a \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \Delta ABC, '' = ''$ iff ΔABC is equilateral (QED)