

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any ΔABC the following relationship holds :

$$(ab + bc + ca) \left(\frac{1}{r_a^2} + \frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2} \right) \geq 12$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{r_a^2} \right) \geq (s^2 + 4Rr + r^2) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{r_a r_b} \right) \\ & = \frac{(s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)(4R + r)}{s^2 r} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 12 \Leftrightarrow (4R - 11r)s^2 + r(4R + r)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and it's} \\ & \text{trivially true when : } 4R - 11r \geq 0 \text{ and when : coefficient of } 4R - 11r < 0, \text{ then :} \\ & (4R - 11r)s^2 + r(4R + r)^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (4R - 11r)(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2) + r(4R + r)^2 \\ & \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow 4R^3 - 3R^2r - 6Rr^2 - 8r^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(4R^2 + 5Rr + 4r^2) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \end{aligned}$$

$$\because R \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2r \therefore (ab + bc + ca) \left(\frac{1}{r_a^2} + \frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2} \right) \geq 12 \forall \Delta ABC,$$

" = " iff ΔABC is equilateral (QED)