

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If  $x, y, z > 0$  and  $x + y + z = 3$  then prove that :

$$\frac{1}{1+xy} + \frac{1}{1+yz} + \frac{1}{1+zx} \geq \frac{6}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

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**Solution by Soumava Chakraborty-Kolkata-India**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{1+yz} &= \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1+yz-yz}{1+yz} = 3 - \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{yz}{1+yz} \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} 3 - \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{yz}{2\sqrt{yz}} \\ &= 3 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{yz} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{6}{\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{7 - \sum_{\text{cyc}} bc}{2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{6}{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a} \quad (a = \sqrt{x}, b = \sqrt{y}, c = \sqrt{z}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\frac{7}{3}(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2) - \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab}{2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{2(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2)}{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2}{3}} \left( \because \sum_{\text{cyc}} x = 3 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 = 3 \right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left( 7 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 - 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right)^2 \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 48 \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 \right)^3 \left( \begin{array}{l} \because \frac{7}{3} \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 \right) \geq \\ \frac{7}{3} \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) > \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Assigning  $b + c = X, c + a = Y, a + b = Z \Rightarrow X + Y - Z = 2c > 0, Y + Z - X = 2a > 0$  and  $Z + X - Y = 2b > 0 \Rightarrow X + Y > Z, Y + Z > X, Z + X > Y \Rightarrow X, Y, Z$  form sides of a triangle XYZ with semiperimeter, circumradius and inradius =  $s, R, r$

(say); and then :  $a = s - X, b = s - Y, c = s - Z \therefore \sum_{\text{cyc}} a = s, \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab = 4Rr + r^2,$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 = s^2 - 8Rr - 2r^2 \text{ and hence, } (*) \Leftrightarrow s^6 + (200Rr + 50r^2)s^4 -$$

$$r^2(4592R^2 + 2296Rr + 287r^2)s^2 + 384r^3(4R + r)^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and } \therefore$$

$(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 0 \therefore$  in order to prove (\*), it suffices to prove :

$$\text{LHS of } (*) \stackrel{?}{\geq} (s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3 \Leftrightarrow (248R + 35r)s^4 - r(5360R^2 + 1816Rr + 362r^2)s^2 + r^2(28672R^3 + 14592R^2r + 5808Rr^2 + 259r^3)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and } \therefore (248R + 35r)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 0 \therefore$$
 in order to prove (\*\*),

it suffices to prove : LHS of (\*\*)  $\stackrel{?}{\geq} (248R + 35r)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow (322R^2 - 397Rr - 89r^2)s^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} r(4352R^3 - 5664R^2r - 651Rr^2 + 77r^3)$$

$$\& (322R^2 - 397Rr - 89r^2)s^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (322R^2 - 397Rr - 89r^2)(16Rr - 5r^2)$$

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$$\geq r(4352R^3 - 5664R^2r - 651Rr^2 + 77r^3) \Leftrightarrow 400t^3 - 1149t^2 + 606t + 184 \geq 0$$

$$\left(t = \frac{R}{r}\right) \Leftrightarrow (t-2)((t-2)(400t+451) + 810) \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \because t \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2$$

$\Rightarrow (***) \Rightarrow (**)$   $\Rightarrow (*)$  is true  $\forall \Delta XYZ_{s,R,r} \Rightarrow (\bullet)$  is true

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1+xy} + \frac{1}{1+yz} + \frac{1}{1+zx} \geq \frac{6}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$\forall x, y, z > 0 \mid x + y + z = 3, " = " \text{ iff } x = y = z = 1 \text{ (QED)}$