

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any ΔABC the following relationship holds :

$$s^2 \geq 27r^2 \cdot \frac{b^2 - bc + c^2}{bc}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} s^2 &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 27r^2 \cdot \frac{b^2 - bc + c^2}{bc} \Leftrightarrow bc \cdot s^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 27(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(b^2 - bc + c^2) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (z+x)(x+y)(x+y+z)^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 27xyz((z+x)^2 - (z+x)(x+y) + (x+y)^2) \\ &\quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x = s-a, y = s-b, z = s-c \Rightarrow a = y+z, b = z+x, c = x+y \\ \text{and } s = x+y+z \end{array} \right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^5 + 4(y+z)x^4 + 6x^3(y+z)^2 - 26x^3yz + 4x^2((y+z)^3 - 3yz(y+z)) - \\ &12x^2yz(y+z) + x((y+z)^2 - 2yz)^2 + 77xy^2z^2 - 20xyz(y+z)^2 + yz(y+z)^3 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^5 + 4mx \cdot x^4 + 6x^3 \cdot m^2x^2 - 26x^3 \cdot nx^2 + 4x^2(m^3x^3 - 3nx^2 \cdot mx) - \\ &12x^2 \cdot nx^2 \cdot mx + x(m^2x^2 - 2nx^2)^2 + 77x \cdot n^2x^4 - 20x \cdot nx^2 \cdot m^2x^2 + nx^2 \cdot m^3x^3 \\ &\left(m = \frac{y+z}{x}, n = \frac{yz}{x^2} \right) \Leftrightarrow 81n^2 + (m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26)n + (m+1)^4 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \end{aligned}$$

and it's trivially true when : $m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26 > 0$ and so, we now focus on the case **when** : $m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26 \leq 0$, that is,

$$\text{when : } m \leq m_0 \mid m_0^3 - 24m_0^2 - 24m_0 - 26 = 0$$

($\because m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26$ has only one zero : $m_0 \approx 25$)

Now, LHS of (*) is a quadratic expression in "n" with discriminant $\delta =$

$$(m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26)^2 - 324(m+1)^4 \stackrel{?}{\leq}$$

$$(m-2)^2(m-2)(m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26 - 18(m+1)^2) \text{ and } \therefore$$

$$m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26 \leq 0 \therefore \delta \leq 0 \text{ if } m \geq 2 \text{ (and } m \leq m_0)$$

and in that case, LHS of (*) $\geq 0 \Rightarrow$ (*) is true and **if $m < 2$, then : $\delta > 0$**

and then, in order to prove (*), it suffices to prove :

$$162n \stackrel{?}{\leq} -(m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26) - \sqrt{\delta} \text{ and } \therefore \frac{(y+z)^2}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} \frac{4yz}{x^2}$$

$\therefore m^2 \geq 4n$ and so, it suffices to prove :

$$162 \cdot \frac{m^2}{4} \stackrel{?}{\leq} -(m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26) - \sqrt{\delta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{(m-2)^2(m-2)(m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26 - 18(m+1)^2)} \stackrel{?}{\leq} (2-m)(2m^2 + 37m + 26)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m-2)^2(2m^2 + 37m + 26)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq}$$

$$4(m-2)^2(m-2)(m^3 - 24m^2 - 24m - 26 - 18(m+1)^2) \text{ (} \because 2-m > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 81(4m+1)(m^2-4)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \Rightarrow (*) \text{ is true } \therefore s^2 \geq 27r^2 \cdot \frac{b^2 - bc + c^2}{bc}$$

$\forall \Delta ABC, " = " \text{ iff } y = z \text{ and } y + z = 2x \Rightarrow " = " \text{ iff } \Delta ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)}$