

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any acute triangle ABC the following relationship holds :

$$bc\sqrt{\cot A} + ca\sqrt{\cot B} + ab\sqrt{\cot C} > \frac{8R^2}{3}$$

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$$\text{Let } \sqrt{\cot A} = x, \sqrt{\cot B} = y, \sqrt{\cot C} = z \therefore \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\cot A} > 2 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x > 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^2 > 4 = 4 \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{\text{cyc}} x^2 y^2} \left(\because \sum_{\text{cyc}} \cot A \cot B = \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^2 y^2 = 1 \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right)^4 \stackrel{(*)}{>} 16 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^2 y^2$$

Assigning $y + z = X, z + x = Y, x + y = Z \Rightarrow X + Y - Z = 2z > 0, Y + Z - X = 2x > 0$ and $Z + X - Y = 2y > 0 \Rightarrow X + Y > Z, Y + Z > X, Z + X > Y \Rightarrow X, Y, Z$ form sides of a triangle with semiperimeter, circumradius and inradius = s, R, r (say)

$$\Rightarrow 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x = \sum_{\text{cyc}} X = 2s \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x = s \rightarrow \text{(i)} \Rightarrow x = s - X, y = s - Y, z = s - Z \text{ and so}$$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} xy = \sum_{\text{cyc}} (s - X)(s - Y) \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} xy = 4Rr + r^2 \rightarrow \text{(ii) and } \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^2 y^2 =$$

$$\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} xy \right)^2 - 2xyz \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} x \right) \stackrel{\text{via (i) and (ii)}}{=} (4Rr + r^2)^2 - 2 \left(\prod_{\text{cyc}} (s - X) \right) \cdot s$$

$$= (4Rr + r^2)^2 - 2r^2 s \cdot s \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{cyc}} x^2 y^2 = r^2((4R + r)^2 - 2s^2) \rightarrow \text{(iii)} \therefore \text{via (i) \& (iii),}$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow s^4 > 16r^2((4R + r)^2 - 2s^2) \Leftrightarrow s^4 + 32r^2 s^2 \stackrel{(**)}{>} 16r^2(4R + r)^2$$

$$\text{Now, LHS of } (**) \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (16Rr + 27r^2)s^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (16Rr + 27r^2)(16Rr - 5r^2)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{>} 16r^2(4R + r)^2 \Leftrightarrow 76r(R - 2r) + 148Rr + r^2 \stackrel{?}{>} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \because R \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2r$$

$$\Rightarrow (**) \Rightarrow (*) \text{ is true} \therefore \sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\cot A} \stackrel{(*)}{>} 2 \text{ and WLOG we may assume } a \geq b \geq c$$

and then : $bc \leq ca \leq ab$ and $\sqrt{\cot A} \leq \sqrt{\cot B} \leq \sqrt{\cot C}$

$$\therefore bc \cdot \sqrt{\cot A} + ca \cdot \sqrt{\cot B} + ab \cdot \sqrt{\cot C} \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} bc \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \sqrt{\cot A} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{via } (*)}{>} \frac{2(s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)}{3} > \frac{2(4R^2 + 4Rr + r^2)}{3}$$

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$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because \text{ABC is acute} \Rightarrow \prod_{\text{cyc}} \cos A > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{s^2 - (2R + r)^2}{4R^2} > 0 \\ \Rightarrow s > 2R + r > 2R \Rightarrow s^2 > 4R^2 \end{array} \right) > \frac{8R^2}{3} \text{ and so,}$$
$$bc \cdot \sqrt{\cot A} + ca \cdot \sqrt{\cot B} + ab \cdot \sqrt{\cot C} > \frac{8R^2}{3} \quad \forall \text{ acute } \Delta ABC \text{ (QED)}$$