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In any ΔABC the following relationship holds :

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{(n_a + s)l_a}{r} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{g_b g_c}{a - \sqrt{4r^2 + (n_a - g_a)^2}}$$

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Let $x = s - a, y = s - b, z = s - c$ and then : $a = y + z, b = z + x, c = x + y$ and $s = x + y + z$ and furthermore, we denote : $\frac{y+z}{x} = m$ and $\frac{yz}{x^2} = n$ and then, we have the following set "S" of relations : $y^2 + z^2 = x^2(m^2 - 2n)$,
squaring

$$\begin{aligned} & y^3 + z^3 = x^3(m^3 - 3mn), \text{ and now, } g_b g_c \leq r_a l_a \text{ and via Bogdan Fustei} \\ & \left((s-b)^2 + \frac{4(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{b} \right) \left((s-c)^2 + \frac{4(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{c} \right) \stackrel{?}{\leq} \\ & \frac{s(s-b)(s-c)}{s-a} \cdot \frac{4bc}{(b+c)^2} \cdot s(s-a) \\ & \Leftrightarrow 4(z+x)^2(x+y)^2(x+y+z)^2 \geq (4zx+xy+yz)(4xy+zx+yz)(2x+y+z)^2 \\ & \Leftrightarrow 4x^6 + 16x^5(y+z) + 8x^4(y^2+z^2) - 12x^4 \cdot yz - 32x^3 \cdot yz(y+z) - \\ & 5x^2 \cdot yz(y+z)^2 + 3x \cdot yz(y^3+z^3) + 13x \cdot y^2 z^2(y+z) + 3y^2 z^2(y+z)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and via} \end{aligned}$$

set of relations "S", to prove ①, it suffices to prove, following simplification :

$$\overbrace{(3m^2 + 4m)}^{\Omega_1} n^2 + \overbrace{(3m^3 - 5m^2 - 32m - 28)}^{\Omega_2} n + \overbrace{(8m^2 + 16m + 4)}^{\Omega_3} + \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

and it's trivially true when : $\Omega_2 \geq 0$ and when : $\Omega_2 < 0$, then :

$$3m^3 - 5m^2 - 32m - 28 = (m-5)(3m^2 + 10m + 18) + 62 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m-5)(3m^2 + 10m + 18) < -62 < 0 \Rightarrow m < 5 \rightarrow \text{(i)}$$

Now, LHS of ② is a quadratic polynomial in "n" with discriminant, $\delta =$

$$\sigma_2^2 - 4\sigma_1\sigma_3 = (m+1)(m+2)^2(9m^3 - 75m^2 + 40m + 196) \text{ and when : } 9m^3 - 75m^2 + 40m + 196 \leq 0, \text{ then } \delta \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{② is trivially true and when :}$$

$$9m^3 - 75m^2 + 40m + 196 > 0, \text{ then : } 9m^3 - 75m^2 + 40m + 196$$

$$= \left(3m(m-5) - 3m - \frac{86}{3} \right) (3m-7) - \frac{14}{3} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(3m(m-5) - 3m - \frac{86}{3} \right) (3m-7) > \frac{14}{3} > 0 \text{ and } \therefore m \stackrel{\text{via (i)}}{\leq} 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 3m(m-5) - 3m - \frac{86}{3} < 0 \therefore m < \frac{7}{3} \rightarrow \text{(ii) and so, when : } \delta > 0,$$

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then it suffices to prove : $2\Omega_1 \cdot n \stackrel{?}{\leq} -\Omega_2 - \sqrt{\delta} \Leftrightarrow$ and $\because n \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\leq} \frac{m^2}{4}$

$\therefore$ suffices to prove : $\Omega_1 \cdot \frac{m^2}{2} \stackrel{?}{\leq} -\Omega_2 - \sqrt{\delta} \Leftrightarrow -(m+2)^2(3m^2-2m-14) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 2\sqrt{\delta}$

and $\because 3m^2-2m-14 = \left(m+\frac{5}{3}\right)(3m-7) - \frac{7}{3} \stackrel{\text{via (ii)}}{<} 0 \therefore$ it suffices to prove :

$(m+2)^4(3m^2-2m-14)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 4(m+1)(m+2)^2(9m^3-75m^2+40m+196)$

$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{m(m+2)^2(m-2)^2(3m+4)(3m^2+16m+4) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0} \therefore g_b g_c \leq r_a l_a \rightarrow (*)$

and now, $(n_a - g_a)^2 \stackrel{\text{Bogdan Fustei}}{=} (b-c)^2 + 2s(s-a) - 2n_a g_a \stackrel{\text{Bogdan Fustei}}{\leq}$

$(b-c)^2 + 2s(s-a) - 2s(s-a) = (b-c)^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{g_b g_c}{a - \sqrt{4r^2 + (n_a - g_a)^2}} \leq \frac{g_b g_c}{a - \sqrt{4r^2 + (b-c)^2}} \stackrel{\text{Bogdan Fustei}}{=} \frac{g_b g_c}{a - \frac{an_a}{s}} = \frac{sg_b g_c}{a(s - n_a)}$

$\stackrel{\text{via (*)}}{\leq} \frac{sr_a l_a}{a(s - n_a)} = \frac{sr_a l_a (s + n_a)}{a(s^2 - n_a^2)} \stackrel{\text{Bogdan Fustei}}{=} \frac{sr_a l_a (s + n_a)}{a \cdot 2r_a h_a} = \frac{sr_a l_a (s + n_a)}{4rs \cdot r_a}$

$\therefore \frac{g_b g_c}{a - \sqrt{4r^2 + (n_a - g_a)^2}} \leq \frac{l_a (s + n_a)}{4r}$ and analogs

$\therefore \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{(n_a + s)l_a}{r} \geq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{g_b g_c}{a - \sqrt{4r^2 + (n_a - g_a)^2}} \quad \forall \Delta ABC,$

" = " iff ΔABC is equilateral (QED)