

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In ΔABC holds :

$$\frac{3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} (23a^4 - 14b^2c^2)}{16 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2} \geq \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{m_a^2}{m_b + m_c} \right)^2 \geq \frac{3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} (8a^4 + b^2c^2)}{16 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a^2}{b+c} &= \frac{(\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2)(\sum_{\text{cyc}} ab) + 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 - 16r^2s^2}{2s(s^2 + 2Rr + r^2)} \\ &\Rightarrow \left(4 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a^2}{b+c} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{8(s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)(s^4 - (4Rr + r^2)^2 + (s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)^2 - 16Rrs^2 - 8r^2s^2)^2}{s^2(s^2 + 2Rr + r^2)^2} \geq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2b^2 - 128r^2s^2 &= 17((s^2 + 4Rr + r^2)^2 - 16Rrs^2) - 128r^2s^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow 15s^8 - (316Rr + 164r^2)s^6 + r^2(1740R^2 - 2236Rr - 634r^2)s^4 - \\ &\quad r^3(2592R^3 + 3752R^2r + 1748Rr^2 + 228r^3)s^2 - \\ &\quad r^4(1088R^4 + 1632R^3r + 884R^2r^2 + 204Rr^3 + 17r^4) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore 15(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^4 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 0 \therefore$ in order to prove ①, it suffices to prove :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS of ①} &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 15(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^4 \\ \Leftrightarrow (161R - 116r)s^6 - r(5325R^2 - 4159Rr + 404r^2)s^4 + \\ &\quad r^2(32(1899R^3 - 1830R^2r + 549Rr^2 - 60r^3) + 24R^3 + 22R^2r - 5Rr^2 - 12r^3)s^2 \\ &\quad - r^3 \left(64(3844R^4 - 4794R^3r + 2254R^2r^2 - 468Rr^3 + 36r^4) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 16R^4 + 24R^3r - 35R^2r^2 + 3Rr^3 + 44r^4 \right) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and} \therefore \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= (161R - 116r)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3 + \\ &\quad r(2403R^2 - 3824Rr + 1336r^2)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 0 \therefore \text{to prove ②,} \\ \text{suffices to prove : LHS of ②} &\stackrel{?}{\geq} P \Leftrightarrow (1755R^3 - 4821R^2r + 3850Rr^2 - 824r^3)s^2 \\ &\quad \stackrel{?}{\geq} r \left(32(788R^4 - 22535R^3r + 2029R^2r^2 - 703Rr^3 + 83r^4) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2R^4 + 15R^3r + 11R^2r^2 - 2Rr^3 \right); \text{ Finally, LHS of ③} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{\text{Rouche+Euler}}{\geq} (1755R^3 - 4821R^2r + 3850Rr^2 - 824r^3) \left(16Rr - 5r^2 + \frac{r^2(R - 2r)}{R - r} \right) \\ &\stackrel{?}{\geq} \text{RHS}_{③} \Leftrightarrow 2862t^5 - 14913t^4 + 26241t^3 - 17210t^2 + 2876t + 184 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \left(t = \frac{R}{r} \right) \end{aligned}$$

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-2) \left((t-2)(2862t^3 - 3465t^2 + 933t + 382) + 672 \right) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \because t \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2$$

$$\therefore \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a^2}{b+c} \right)^2 \geq \frac{17 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 b^2 - 128 r^2 s^2}{4 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2} \text{ \& implementing it on } \triangle XYZ \text{ with sides}$$

$$\frac{2m_a}{3}, \frac{2m_b}{3}, \frac{2m_c}{3} \text{ whose medians are } \frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}, \frac{c}{2} \text{ \& area } \frac{F}{3}, \text{ we get : } \frac{4}{9} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{m_a^2}{m_b + m_c} \right)^2$$

$$\geq \frac{17 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 b^2 - 128 F^2}{12 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2} \left(\because \sum_{\text{cyc}} m_a^2 m_b^2 = \frac{9 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 b^2}{16} \text{ and } \sum_{\text{cyc}} m_a^2 = \frac{3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{17 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 b^2 - 8(2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 b^2 - \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^4)}{12 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2} \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{m_a^2}{m_b + m_c} \right)^2 \geq$$

$$\frac{3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} (8a^4 + b^2 c^2)}{16 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2} \text{ \& also, } \frac{2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 b^2 - 23 F^2}{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a^2}{b+c} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow (16R-r)s^6 -$$

$$r(120R^2 + 196Rr + 64r^2)s^4 + r^2(192R^3 + 212R^2r + 68Rr^2 + 3r^3)s^2 +$$

$$r^3(128R^4 + 192R^3r + 104R^2r^2 + 24Rr^3 + 2r^4) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \text{ and } \therefore Q =$$

$$(16R-r)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^3 + r(648R^2 - 484Rr - 49r^2)(s^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2)^2$$

Gerretsen

$$\stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \therefore \text{in order to prove } \textcircled{4}, \text{ it suffices to prove : LHS of } \textcircled{4} \stackrel{?}{\geq} Q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2160R^3 - 3327R^2r + 415Rr^2 + 142r^3}{142r^3} \right) s^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} r \left(\frac{25056R^4 - 40560R^3r + 14488R^2r^2 - 271Rr^3 - 338r^4}{14488R^2r^2 - 271Rr^3 - 338r^4} \right)$$

$$\text{Finally, LHS}_{\textcircled{5}} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} (2160R^3 - 3327R^2r + 415Rr^2 + 142r^3)(16Rr - 5r^2)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\geq} \text{RHS of } \textcircled{5} \Leftrightarrow 3168t^4 - 7824t^3 + 2929t^2 + 156t - 124 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(t-2)(3168t^3 - 1488t^2 - 47t + 62) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true} \because t \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2 \therefore \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a^2}{b+c} \right)^2 \leq$$

$$\frac{2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 b^2 - 23 F^2}{\sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2} \text{ \& invoking on } \triangle XYZ \text{ using "}\sigma'' \text{ \& } 2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2 b^2 - \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^4 = 16 F^2,$$

$$\left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{m_a^2}{m_b + m_c} \right)^2 \leq \frac{3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} (23a^4 - 14b^2 c^2)}{16 \sum_{\text{cyc}} a^2}, " = " \text{ iff } \triangle ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)}$$