

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

In any  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds :

$$\frac{2m_a}{r_b + r_c} + \frac{r_b + r_c}{2m_a} \leq \sqrt{\frac{R + 6r}{2r}}$$

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$$\frac{2m_a}{r_b + r_c} = x \text{ (say) and we are to prove : } x + \frac{1}{x} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \sqrt{\frac{R + 6r}{2r}} = t \text{ (say)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - xt + 1 \stackrel{?}{\leq} 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x \stackrel{?}{\geq} t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4} \text{ AND } 2x \stackrel{?}{\geq} t - \sqrt{t^2 - 4}$$

$$\left( \because t^2 - 4 = \frac{R - 2r}{2r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 0 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } (b + c)^2 &\stackrel{?}{\geq} 32Rr \cdot \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = 8r(r_b + r_c) = 8r^2 s \left( \frac{1}{s - b} + \frac{1}{s - c} \right) \\ &= 8(s - a)(s - b)(s - c) \cdot \frac{a}{(s - b)(s - c)} = 4a(b + c - a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (b + c)^2 + 4a^2 - 4a(b + c) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \Leftrightarrow (b + c - 2a)^2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0 \rightarrow \text{true}$$

$$\therefore b + c \geq \sqrt{32Rr} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \Rightarrow m_a \stackrel{\text{Lascu}}{\geq} \frac{b + c}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \geq \sqrt{8Rr} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2m_a}{r_b + r_c} \geq \frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{2Rr} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}{4R \cdot \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}} \Rightarrow 2x \geq 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}} \stackrel{?}{\geq} t - \sqrt{t^2 - 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{R + 6r}{2r}} - \sqrt{\frac{R - 2r}{2r}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{8r}{R} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{R + 6r}{2r} + \frac{R - 2r}{2r} - 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R + 6r}{2r}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R - 2r}{2r}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R + 6r}{2r}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R - 2r}{2r}} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{R^2 + 2Rr - 8r^2}{Rr}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(R + 6r)(R - 2r)}{r^2} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{(R^2 + 2Rr - 8r^2)^2}{R^2 r^2}$$

$$\left( \because R^2 + 2Rr - 8r^2 = R^2 - 4r^2 + 2r(R - 2r) \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 0 \right) \Leftrightarrow 32r^3(R - 2r) \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

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→ true via Euler ⇒ ② is true

$$\text{Again, } 2x \stackrel{\text{Dang Ngoc Minh}}{\leq} \sqrt{\frac{R+2r}{r}}$$

(Reference : Inequality in Triangle by Dang Ngoc Minh – 352;  
published at [www.ssmrmh.ro](http://www.ssmrmh.ro))

$$\stackrel{?}{\leq} t + \sqrt{t^2 - 4} = \sqrt{\frac{R+6r}{2r}} + \sqrt{\frac{R-2r}{2r}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{R+2r}{r} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \frac{R+6r}{2r} + \frac{R-2r}{2r} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R+6r}{2r}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R-2r}{2r}} \Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R+6r}{2r}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R-2r}{2r}} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

→ true via Euler ⇒ ① is true ∴ both ① and ② are true and so,

$$\frac{2m_a}{r_b + r_c} + \frac{r_b + r_c}{2m_a} \leq \sqrt{\frac{R+6r}{2r}} \quad \forall \triangle ABC, " = " \text{ iff } \triangle ABC \text{ is equilateral (QED)}$$