

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{In any } \triangle ABC \text{ such that } a \neq b \neq c, \text{ the following relationship holds :} \\ \frac{a^2 r_a}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2 r_b}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2 r_c}{(c-a)(c-b)} < \frac{27R^2}{4r} \\ \text{In any } \triangle ABC, \text{ the following relationship holds : } abc \geq 24\sqrt{3} \cdot r^3 \end{array} \right\}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a^2 r_a}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2 r_b}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2 r_c}{(c-a)(c-b)} = \\ & = \frac{-rs}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)r^2 s} \cdot \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^2 (b-c)(s-b)(s-c) \right) = \\ & = \frac{-1}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)r} \cdot \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^2 (b-c)(-s^2 + sa + bc) \right) = \\ & = \frac{-1}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)r} \cdot \left( -s^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^2 (b-c) \right) + s \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^3 (b-c) \right) + \right. \\ & \quad \left. abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a(b-c) \right) \right) \\ & \therefore \frac{a^2 r_a}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2 r_b}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2 r_c}{(c-a)(c-b)} = \\ & \frac{-1}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)r} \cdot \left( -s^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^2 (b-c) \right) + s \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^3 (b-c) \right) \right) \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \\ & \text{Now, } \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^2 (b-c) \right) = a^2 (b-c) + b^2 (c-a) + c^2 (a-b) = \\ & a^2 (b-c) + bc(b-c) - a(b-c)(b+c) = (b-c) \left( (a^2 - ab) - (ac - bc) \right) \\ & = -(b-c)(a-b)(c-a) \Rightarrow -s^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^2 (b-c) \right) = s^2 (a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \\ & \text{Again, } \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^3 (b-c) \right) = a^3 (b-c) + b^3 (c-a) + c^3 (a-b) \\ & = a^3 (b-c) + bc(b-c)(b+c) - a(b-c)(b^2 + bc + c^2) \\ & = (b-c)(a^3 + b^2 c + bc^2 - ab^2 - abc - ac^2) \\ & = (b-c) \left( a(a-b)(a+b) - c^2(a-b) - bc(a-b) \right) \\ & = (b-c)(a-b) \left( (a^2 - c^2) + (ab - bc) \right) = -(b-c)(a-b)(c-a)(a+b+c) \\ & \Rightarrow s \sum_{\text{cyc}} \left( a^3 (b-c) \right) = -2s^2 (a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \rightarrow \textcircled{3} \therefore \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ and } \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \\ & \frac{a^2 r_a}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2 r_b}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2 r_c}{(c-a)(c-b)} = \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{-1}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)r} \cdot (-s^2(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)) = \frac{s^2}{r} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{<} \frac{27R^2}{4r};$$

equality doesn't occur because  $a \neq b \neq c$  and so,

$$\frac{a^2 r_a}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2 r_b}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2 r_c}{(c-a)(c-b)} < \frac{27R^2}{4r} \quad \forall \Delta ABC \text{ (QED)}$$

Mitrinovic  
and  
Euler

$$\text{Also, } abc = 4Rrs \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic and Euler}}{\geq} 8r^2 \cdot 3\sqrt{3} \cdot r = 24\sqrt{3} \cdot r^3 \quad \forall \Delta ABC,$$

" = " iff  $\Delta ABC$  is equilateral (QED)