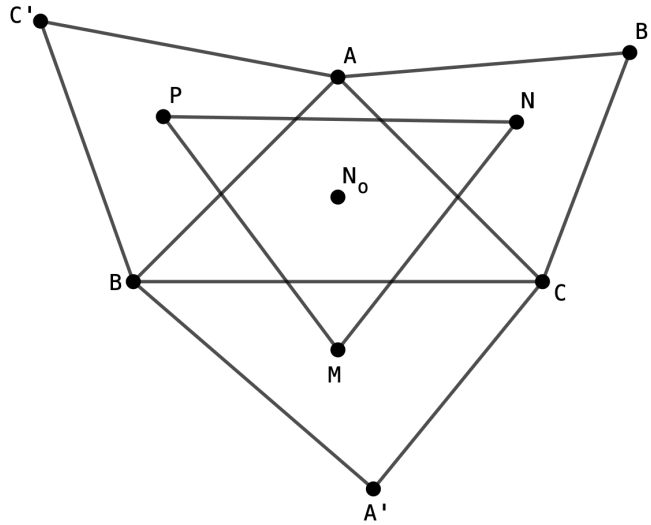


## NAPOLEON OUTER TRIANGLE REVISITED

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ABSTRACT. In this paper is proved Napoleon's theorem and are made connections with famous inequalities as Ionescu-Weitzenbock's.

Napoleon's theorem for outer triangle



In the figure above,  $ABC$  is any fixed triangle,  $BCA'$ ,  $CAB'$ ,  $ABC'$  are equilateral triangles constructed on sides of  $ABC$  in exterior. The line connecting the centroids  $M, N, P$  of triangles  $BCA'$ ,  $CAB'$ ,  $ABC'$  form an equilateral triangle named Napoleon's outer triangle of  $\Delta ABC$ .

*Proof.*

$$BC = a, CA = b, AB = c, \mu(\angle PAN) = \mu(A) + \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$AP = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot c = \frac{\sqrt{3}c}{3}; AN = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot b = \frac{\sqrt{3}b}{3}$$

By cosine law in  $\Delta PAN$ :

$$MN^2 = AP^2 + AN^2 - 2AP \cdot AN \cdot \cos(\angle PAN)$$

$$MN^2 = \frac{1}{3}c^2 + \frac{1}{3}b^2 - 2bc \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \cos\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$MN^2 = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{3} - \frac{2bc}{3} \left( \cos A \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin A \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$MN^2 = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{3} - \frac{2bc}{3} \left( \cos A \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \sin A \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MN^2 &= \frac{b^2 + c^2}{3} - \frac{bc}{3} \cdot \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} + bc \sin A \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\
MN^2 &= \frac{b^2 + c^2}{3} - \frac{b^2 + c^2}{6} + \frac{a^2}{6} + 2F \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\
(1) \quad MN^2 &= \frac{b^2 + c^2 + a^2}{6} + \frac{2F\sqrt{3}}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

Expression (1) is symmetrical in terms of  $a, b, c$  hence  $MN = NP = PM \Rightarrow \Delta MNP$  is an equilateral one.

Sides of Napoleon's outer triangle are given by:

$$MN = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{6} + \frac{2F\sqrt{3}}{3}}; F = [ABC]$$

Area of Napoleon's outer triangle:

$$\begin{aligned}
[MNP] &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot MN^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2 + a^2}{6} + \frac{2F\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \\
[MNP] &= \frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{F}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Observation 1

If the original triangle  $ABC$  is an equilateral one ( $a = b = c$ ) then:

$$[MNP] = \frac{3a^2\sqrt{3}}{24} + \frac{F}{2} = \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{8} = \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = [ABC]$$

Observation 2

Using Ionescu-Weitzenbock's inequality  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}F$  the following inequality can be obtained:

$$\begin{aligned}
[MNP] &= \frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{3}}{24} + \frac{F}{2} \geq \frac{4\sqrt{3}F \cdot \sqrt{3}}{24} + \frac{F}{2} = \frac{F}{2} + \frac{F}{2} = F \\
[MNP] &\geq F
\end{aligned}$$

Observation 3

Denote  $k = [MNP]$ ;  $K = [MNP]$ ;  $s_k$  - semiperimeter of  $\Delta MNP$ ;  $r_k, R_k, r_a^k$  - inradii, circumradii, respectively exradii of  $\Delta MNP$ ,  $N_0$  - the center of  $\Delta MNP$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
k &= \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{6} + \frac{2F\sqrt{3}}{3}} \\
K &= \frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)\sqrt{3}}{24} + \frac{F}{2} \\
s_k &= \frac{3k}{2} \\
r_k &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \cdot k = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}} \\
R_k &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot k = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}} \\
r_a^k &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \cdot k = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}}
\end{aligned}$$

Observation 4

The trilinear coordinates of  $N_0$  are:

$$\left( \sec\left(A - \frac{\pi}{3}\right); \sec\left(B - \frac{\pi}{3}\right), \sec\left(C - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

Observation 5

The barycentric coordinates of  $N_0$  are:

$$\left( a \csc\left(A + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), b \csc\left(B + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), c \csc\left(C + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right)$$

Observation 6

Using Ionescu-Weitzenbock's inequality:

$$r_k = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}} \geq \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{4\sqrt{3}F}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{4F\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{F\sqrt{3}}$$

$$R_k = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}} \geq \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{4\sqrt{3}F}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{4F\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{F\sqrt{3}}$$

$$r_k + R_k \geq \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{F\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{F\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{F\sqrt{3}}$$

$$r_a^k = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}} \geq \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{\frac{4\sqrt{3}F}{2} + 2F\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{4F\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{F\sqrt{3}}$$

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