

$\frac{x-2}{1 \times 3} Q$ $\int (x \pm a^2)$ $e = 2,79$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sqrt{c^2 v^2 - m^2}$

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$= \cos$

$\ln 1/2$

$\frac{3a}{x}$

$= 2x^2$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2}$

$\int \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x^2}$

$(x+h)^a$

$\sin a = b$

$S_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2}$

$S =$

$\frac{1}{x}$



$x+a^2$

$= \frac{b}{x}$

$\sqrt{2}$

$a)$

$\int \frac{1}{x}$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2}$

ARTICOLE

R.E.M.I. IUNIE 2024

1. O generalizare a dublei inegalități a lui Nicolae Ciorănescu ... pag. 2

Gheorghe Ghiță și Neculai Stanciu

2. Math Journal 3 ... pag. 5

Marin Chirciu

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1. O generalizare a dublei inegalități a lui Nicolae Ciorănescu

de Gheorghe Ghiță și Neculai Stanciu

Articolul prezintă o generalizare pentru dubla inegalitate a lui Nicolae Ciorănescu prezentată prin problema 4993/GM 1937, nr.12, pag. 671:

Dacă a, b, c sunt laturile unui triunghi ABC, atunci

$$\frac{15}{4} \leq \frac{p+a}{b+c} + \frac{p+b}{c+a} + \frac{p+c}{a+b} < \frac{9}{2},$$

unde p este semiperimetrul triunghiului.

Propoziție. In orice triunghi ABC pentru $k > 0$ avem inegalitățile:

$$\frac{6k+9}{4} \leq \sum \frac{p+ka}{b+c} \leq \frac{(8k+10)R + (2k+7)r}{4(R+r)}$$

Demonstrație.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{p+ka}{b+c} &\stackrel{p=\frac{a+b+c}{2}}{\cong} \sum \frac{a+b+c+2ka}{2(b+c)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2k+1}{2} \sum \frac{a}{b+c} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{(2k+1)}{2} \sum \frac{a(a+b)(c+a)}{(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{(2k+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum a(a^2+ab+bc+ca)}{(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{(2k+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum a^3 + \sum a \sum ab}{2p(p^2+r^2+2Rr)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{(2k+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum a \sum a^2 + 3abc}{2p(p^2+r^2+2Rr)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{(2k+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{2p(2p^2-2r^2-8Rr)+12pRr}{2p(p^2+r^2+2Rr)} = \frac{3}{2} + (2k+1) \frac{p^2-r^2-Rr}{p^2+r^2+2Rr} \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

Prima inegalitate.

Din (*) rezultă:

$$\sum \frac{p+ka}{b+c} = \frac{3}{2} + (2k+1) \frac{p^2-r^2-Rr}{p^2+r^2+2Rr} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} + (2k+1) \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6k+9}{4},$$

unde

$$(1): \frac{p^2-r^2-Rr}{p^2+r^2+2Rr} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow p^2 \geq 10Rr + 7r^2, \text{ adevărată din}$$

$$p^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 16Rr - 5r^2 \text{ și } 16Rr - 5r^2 \geq 10Rr + 7r^2 \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 0;$$

A doua inegalitate.

Din(*) rezultă:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{p+ka}{b+c} &= \frac{3}{2} + (2k+1) \frac{p^2-r^2-Rr}{p^2+r^2+2Rr} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} + \frac{(2k+1)(p^2-r^2-Rr)}{p^2+r^2+2Rr} \\ &\leq \frac{3}{2} + \frac{(2k+1)(4R+r)}{4(R+r)} = \frac{(8k+10)R+(2k+7)r}{4(R+r)}, \end{aligned}$$

unde (2): $\frac{p^2-r^2-Rr}{p^2+r^2+2Rr} \leq \frac{4R+r}{4(R+r)} \Leftrightarrow 3rp^2 \leq 12R^2r + 14Rr^2 + 5r^3$ adevărată, pentru că

$$3rp^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 12R^2r + 12Rr^2 + 9r^3$$

și

$$12R^2r + 14Rr^2 + 5r^3 \leq 12R^2r + 12Rr^2 + 9r^3 \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2r.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Notă. Pentru $k = 1$ se obțin inegalitățile lui Nicolae Ciorănescu din [1]: $\frac{15}{4} \leq \sum \frac{p+a}{b+c} \leq$

$$\frac{18R+9r}{4(R+r)} < \frac{9}{2},$$

ultima inegalitate fiind adevărată, deoarece $\frac{18R+9r}{4(R+r)} < \frac{9}{2} \Leftrightarrow r > 0$.

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Math Journal

-3-

Marin Chirciu¹

Mathematical Journal prezintă o selecție de probleme recente din diverse publicații de specialitate .

Problema164.In $\triangle ABC$

$$3\sqrt{3}r \leq \sum \frac{ar_a}{r_b + r_c} \leq \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1\right)p.$$

RMM 8/2024, Mehmet Şahin, Turkey

Soluție.**Lema.**In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{ar_a}{r_b + r_c} = \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{p}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{ar_a}{r_b + r_c} &= \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{p} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2(16Rr - 5r^2)}{p} = \frac{16R^2 - 24Rr + 11r^2}{p} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1\right)p. \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\sum \frac{ar_a}{r_b + r_c} = \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{p} \stackrel{\text{Doucet}}{\geq} p \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} 3\sqrt{3}r.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

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In $\triangle ABC$

$$3\sqrt{3}r \leq p \leq \sum \frac{ar_a}{r_b + r_c} \leq \frac{16R^2 - 24Rr + 11r^2}{p} \leq \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1\right)p.$$

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{27r^2}{p} \leq \sum \frac{ah_a}{h_b + h_c} \leq \frac{27R^4}{16pr^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{ah_a}{h_b + h_c} = \frac{p^2(p^2 + 2r^2 + 16Rr) + r^2(4R + r)^2}{2p(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{ah_a}{h_b + h_c} &= \frac{p^2(p^2 + 2r^2 + 16Rr) + r^2(4R + r)^2}{2p(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + 2r^2 + 16Rr) + r^2(4R + r)^2}{2p(16Rr - 5r^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} = \\ &= \frac{16R^4 + 96R^3r + 128R^2r^2 + 88Rr^3 + 16r^4}{2p(18Rr - 4r^2)} = \frac{8(2R^4 + 12R^3r + 16R^2r^2 + 11Rr^3 + 2r^4)}{4pr(9R - 2r)} = \\ &= \frac{2(2R^4 + 12R^3r + 16R^2r^2 + 11Rr^3 + 2r^4)}{pr(9R - 2r)} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{108R^4}{8}}{pr \cdot 16r} = \frac{27R^4}{16pr^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{ah_a}{h_b + h_c} &= \frac{p^2(p^2 + 2r^2 + 16Rr) + r^2(4R + r)^2}{2p(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{(16Rr - 5r^2)(16Rr - 5r^2 + 2r^2 + 16Rr) + r^2(4R + r)^2}{2p(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} = \frac{r^2(528R^2 - 200Rr + 16r^2)}{2p(4R^2 + 6Rr + 4r^2)} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{8r^2(66R^2 - 25Rr + 2r^2)}{4p(2R^2 + 3Rr + 2r^2)} = \frac{2r^2(66R^2 - 25Rr + 2r^2)}{p(2R^2 + 3Rr + 2r^2)} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{2r^2}{p} \cdot \frac{27}{2} = \frac{27r^2}{p}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{ah_a}{h_b + h_c} \leq \sum \frac{ar_a}{r_b + r_c}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema1.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{ah_a}{h_b + h_c} = \frac{p^2(p^2 + 2r^2 + 16Rr) + r^2(4R + r)^2}{2p(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)}.$$

Lema2.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{ar_a}{r_b + r_c} = \frac{(4R + r)^2 - 2p^2}{p}.$$

Folosind **Lemele** inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\frac{p^2(p^2 + 2r^2 + 16Rr) + r^2(4R + r)^2}{2p(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} \leq \frac{(4R + r)^2 - 2p^2}{p} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5p^4 + p^2(4r^2 + 8Rr - 32R^2) \leq r(4R + r)^3 \Leftrightarrow p^2(5p^2 + 4r^2 + 8Rr - 32R^2) \leq r(4R + r)^3$$

Distingem cazurile:

Cazul 1). Dacă $(5p^2 + 4r^2 + 8Rr - 32R^2) \leq 0$, inegalitatea este evidentă.

Cazul 2). Dacă $(5p^2 + 4r^2 + 8Rr - 32R^2) > 0$, folosim inegalitatea lui Gerretesen:

$$p^2 \leq \frac{R(4R + r)^2}{2(2R - r)} \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$\frac{R(4R+r)^2}{2(2R-r)} \left(5(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2) + 4r^2 + 8Rr - 32R^2 \right) \leq r(4R+r)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12R^3 - 12R^2r - 23Rr^2 - 2r^3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (R-2r)(12R^2 + 12Rr + r^2) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema165.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{2}{R} \leq \sum \frac{1}{s_a} \leq \frac{R}{2r^2}.$$

RMM8/2024, Marian Ursărescu, Roman

Soluție.

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\sum \frac{1}{s_a} \leq \sum \frac{1}{h_a} = \frac{1}{r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{R}{2r^2}.$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\sum \frac{1}{s_a} \geq \sum \frac{1}{m_a} \geq \frac{2}{R}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \frac{2}{R} \leq \sum \frac{1}{w_a} \leq \frac{1}{r}.$$

$$2). \frac{2}{R} \leq \sum \frac{1}{m_a} \leq \frac{1}{r}.$$

$$3). \frac{4}{3R^2} \leq \sum \frac{1}{w_b w_c} \leq \frac{1}{3r^2}.$$

$$4). \frac{4}{3R^2} \leq \sum \frac{1}{s_b s_c} \leq \frac{1}{3r^2}.$$

$$5). \frac{4}{3R^2} \leq \sum \frac{1}{m_b m_c} \leq \frac{1}{3r^2}.$$

$$6). \frac{4}{3R^2} \leq \sum \frac{1}{h_b h_c} \leq \frac{1}{3r^2}.$$

$$7). \frac{4}{3R^2} \leq \sum \frac{1}{r_b r_c} \leq \frac{1}{3r^2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema166.

If $a, b, c > 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{a^2 + a + 1} \geq 1.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Avem $\sum a \leq 3$, vezi $\sum a \leq \sqrt{3 \sum a^2} = \sqrt{3 \cdot 3} = 3$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{a^2 + a + 1} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum (a^2 + a + 1)} = \frac{9}{\sum a^2 + \sum a + 3} \geq \frac{9}{3 + 3 + 3} = 1 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{a^2 + \lambda a + \lambda} \geq \frac{3}{2\lambda + 1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema167.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+c} \tan \frac{A}{2} \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Tripletele $\left(\frac{a}{b+c}, \frac{b}{c+a}, \frac{c}{a+b}\right)$ și $\left(\tan \frac{A}{2}, \tan \frac{B}{2}, \tan \frac{C}{2}\right)$ sunt la fel ordonate.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a}{b+c} \tan \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum \frac{a}{b+c} \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{\text{Nesbitt}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Am flosit mai sus: $\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \stackrel{\text{Doucet}}{\geq} \sqrt{3}.$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{a}{b+c} \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \geq \frac{3}{8}.$$

$$2). \sum \frac{a}{b+c} \sec^2 \frac{A}{2} \geq 2.$$

$$3). \sum \frac{a}{b+c} \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$4) \sum \frac{a}{b+c} \sec A \geq 3, \text{ acute.}$$

$$5). \sum \frac{a}{b+c} \tan A \geq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \text{ acute.}$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema168.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{(\sin^5 A + \sin^5 B) \sin C}{(\sin^3 A + \sin^3 B) \sin A \sin B} \geq \frac{a+b+c}{2R}.$$

RMM 8/2024, Ertan Yildirim, Turkey

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^5 + y^5}{x^3 + y^3} \geq xy.$$

Soluție.

$$\frac{x^5 + y^5}{x^3 + y^3} \geq xy \Leftrightarrow (x - y)(x^4 - y^4) \geq 0, \text{ deoarece factorii au același semn.}$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y) = (\sin A, \sin B)$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{(\sin^5 A + \sin^5 B) \sin C}{(\sin^3 A + \sin^3 B) \sin A \sin B} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \sin A \sin B \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\sin A \sin B} = \sum \sin C = \frac{P}{R} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{(\sin^{n+2} A + \sin^{n+2} B) \sin C}{(\sin^n A + \sin^n B) \sin A \sin B} \geq \frac{a+b+c}{2R}, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y > 0$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\frac{x^{n+2} + y^{n+2}}{x^n + y^n} \geq xy.$$

Problema169.

In acute ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{\tan^2 A + \tan^2 B}{\tan^4 A + \tan^4 B} \leq 1.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \leq \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \leq \frac{2}{x^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - y^2)^2 \geq 0.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y) = (\tan A, \tan B)$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{\tan^2 A + \tan^2 B}{\tan^4 A + \tan^4 B} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sum \frac{2}{\tan^2 A + \tan^2 B} \stackrel{SOS}{\leq} \sum \frac{2}{2 \tan A \tan B} = \sum \frac{1}{\tan A \tan B} = \\ &= \sum \cot A \cot B = 1 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{\cot^2 A + \cot^2 B}{\cot^4 A + \cot^4 B} \leq \frac{9}{5 \left(\frac{2r}{R} \right)^2 - 4}.$$

$$2). \sum \frac{\frac{\tan^2 A}{2} + \frac{\tan^2 B}{2}}{\frac{\tan^4 A}{2} + \frac{\tan^4 B}{2}} \leq \frac{9R}{2r}.$$

$$3). \sum \frac{\frac{\cot^2 A}{2} + \frac{\cot^2 B}{2}}{\frac{\cot^4 A}{2} + \frac{\cot^4 B}{2}} \leq 1.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema170.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^6 + b^6}{a^5 b^5 (a^4 + b^4)} \geq 3.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Lema.

If $a, b > 0$ then

$$\frac{a^6 + b^6}{a^4 + b^4} \geq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}.$$

Demonstrație.

$\frac{a^6 + b^6}{a^4 + b^4} \geq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow (a^2 - b^2)(a^4 - b^4) \geq 0$, deoarece factorii au același semn.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^6 + b^6}{a^5 b^5 (a^4 + b^4)} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2a^5 b^5} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \sum \frac{2ab}{2a^5 b^5} = \sum \frac{1}{a^4 b^4} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{1}{a^4 b^4}} = \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{(abc)^8}} = 3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^{n+1} b^{n+1} (a^n + b^n)} \geq 3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $a, b > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then

$$\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^n + b^n} \geq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}.$$

Problema171.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2}} \geq 2.$$

Math Olymp 8/2024, Elton Papanikolla

Solutie.

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2}} \sum a \left(b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2 \right)^{Holder} \geq (\sum a)^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a \left(b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2 \right)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 4,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a \left(b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2 \right)} \geq 4 \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^3 \geq 4 \sum a \left(b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2 \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 + 3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \geq 4 \sum a(b^2 + c^2) + 3abc \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 + 3(2abc + \sum bc(b+c)) \geq 4 \sum bc(b+c) + 3abc \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 + 3abc \geq \sum bc(b+c), \text{ (Schur).}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{4}$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + \lambda bc + c^2}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{\lambda + 2}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema172.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{1 + 3a^2} \geq a + b + c + 3.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Solutie.

Lema.

If $a > 0$ then

$$\sqrt{1+3a^2} \geq a + \sqrt{a}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1+3a^2} \geq a + \sqrt{a} &\Leftrightarrow 1+3a^2 \geq (a + \sqrt{a})^2 \Leftrightarrow 1+2a^2 \geq a + 2a\sqrt{a} \stackrel{\sqrt{a}=t}{\Leftrightarrow} 2t^4 - 2t^3 - t^2 + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (t-1)^2(2t^2 + 2t + 1) \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } t = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{1+3a^2} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \sum (a + \sqrt{a}) = \sum a + \sum \sqrt{a} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \sum a + 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{abc}} = \sum a + 3 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ then

$$1). \sum \sqrt{1+8a^2} \geq \frac{7}{3}(a+b+c) + 2.$$

Soluție.

If $a > 0$ then

$$\sqrt{1+8a^2} \geq \frac{7a+2\sqrt{a}}{3}.$$

$$2). \sum \sqrt{1+(\lambda^2-1)a^2} \geq \frac{\lambda^2-2}{\lambda}(a+b+c) + \frac{6}{\lambda}, \lambda \geq \sqrt{2}.$$

Soluție.

If $a > 0$ then

$$\sqrt{1+(\lambda^2-1)a^2} \geq \frac{(\lambda^2-2)a+2\sqrt{a}}{\lambda}.$$

$$3). \sum \sqrt{1+15a^2} \geq \frac{7}{2}(a+b+c) + \frac{3}{2}.$$

Soluție.

If $a > 0$ then

$$\sqrt{1+15a^2} \geq \frac{7a+\sqrt{a}}{2}.$$

$$4). \sum \sqrt{1+35a^2} \geq \frac{17}{3}(a+b+c)+1.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

If $a > 0$ then

$$\sqrt{1+35a^2} \geq \frac{17a+\sqrt{a}}{3}.$$

Problema173.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_a^3}{\cot \frac{A}{2}} \leq \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{8} R^3.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024, George Apostolopoulos, Greece

Soluție.

Lema.

In ΔABC

$$\sum h_a^3 = \frac{p^6 + p^4(3r^2 - 12Rr) + 3p^2r^4 + r^3(4R+r)^3}{8R^3}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{h_a^3}{\cot \frac{A}{2}} = \sum h_a^3 \tan \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\leq} \frac{1}{3} \sum h_a^3 \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{8} R^3 = RHS, \text{ unde (1) rezultă din}$$

$$\sum h_a^3 \leq \frac{8R^6 + 4R^3r^3 + 18R^2r^4 + 12Rr^5 + 8r^6}{R^3} \leq \frac{81R^3}{8} \text{ și } \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In ΔABC

$$81r^3 \leq \sum h_a^3 \leq \frac{81R^3}{8}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum h_a^3 = \frac{p^6 + p^4(3r^2 - 12Rr) + 3p^2r^4 + r^3(4R+r)^3}{8R^3}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum h_a^3 &= \frac{p^6 + p^4(3r^2 - 12Rr) + 3p^2r^4 + r^3(4R+r)^3}{8R^3} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{64R^6 + 32R^3r^3 + 144R^2r^4 + 96Rr^5 + 64r^6}{8R^3} = \\ &= \frac{8R^6 + 4R^3r^3 + 18R^2r^4 + 12Rr^5 + 8r^6}{R^3} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{81R^3}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum h_a^3 &= \frac{p^6 + p^4(3r^2 - 12Rr) + 3p^2r^4 + r^3(4R+r)^3}{8R^3} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{r^3(1088R^3 - 1104R^2r + 480Rr^2 - 64r^3)}{8R^3} = \\ &= \frac{r^3(136R^3 - 138R^2r + 60Rr^2 - 8r^3)}{R^3} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{r^3 \cdot 81R^3}{R^3} = 81r^3. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.In $\triangle ABC$

$$129r^3 - 6R^3 \leq \sum r_a^3 \leq 82R^3 - 575r^3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum r_a^3 = (4R+r)^3 - 12Rp^2.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\sum r_a^3 = (4R+r)^3 - 12Rp^2 \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} (4R+r)^3 - 12R(16Rr - 5r^2) = 64R^3 - 144R^2r + 72Rr^2 + r^3 \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{Euler}{\leq} 82R^3 - 575r^3 .$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum r_a^3 &= (4R+r)^3 - 12Rp^2 \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq} (4R+r)^3 - 12R(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2) = 16R^3 - 24Rr^2 + r^3 \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} \\ &\geq 129r^3 - 6R^3 . \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In ΔABC

$$\sum h_a^3 \leq \sum r_a^3 .$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema1.

In ΔABC

$$\sum h_a^3 = \frac{p^6 + p^4(3r^2 - 12Rr) + 3p^2r^4 + r^3(4R+r)^3}{8R^3} .$$

Lema2.

In ΔABC

$$\sum r_a^3 = (4R+r)^3 - 12Rp^2 .$$

Folosind **Lemele** de mai sus inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\frac{p^6 + p^4(3r^2 - 12Rr) + 3p^2r^4 + r^3(4R+r)^3}{8R^3} \leq (4R+r)^3 - 12Rp^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^2 [p^2 (p^2 + 3r^2 - 12Rr) + 96R^4 + r^4] + r^3 (4R+r)^3 \leq 8R^3 (4R+r)^3 ,$$

care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen: $p^2 \leq \frac{R(4R+r)^2}{2(2R-r)} \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 .$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$\frac{R(4R+r)^2}{2(2R-r)} \left[(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + 3r^2 - 12Rr) + 96R^4 + r^4 \right] + r^3(4R+r)^3 \leq$$

$$\leq 8R^3(4R+r)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16R^5 - 16R^4r - 20R^3r^2 - 16R^2r^3 - 17Rr^4 + 2r^5 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R-2r)(16R^4 + 16R^3r + 12R^2r^2 + 8Rr^3 - r^4) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema174.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 8$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{8a+b^4+c^4} \leq \frac{1}{16}.$$

THCS 8/2024, Bat Dang Thuc-Inequality, Vietnam

Soluție.

Folosind $b^4 + c^4 \geq bc(b^2 + c^2)$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{1}{8a+b^4+c^4} \leq \sum \frac{1}{8a+bc(b^2+c^2)} = \sum \frac{1}{8a+\frac{8}{a}(b^2+c^2)} = \sum \frac{a}{8(a^2+b^2+c^2)} = \\ &= \frac{\sum a}{8\sum a^2} \stackrel{SOS}{\leq} \frac{\sum a}{8\frac{(\sum a)^2}{3}} = \frac{3}{8\sum a} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{3}{8 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{abc}} = \frac{3}{8 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{1}{16} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 2$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{a^n + b^{n+3} + c^{n+3}} \leq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind $b^{n+3} + c^{n+3} \geq bc(b^{n+1} + c^{n+1}) \Leftrightarrow (b-c)(b^{n+2} - c^{n+2}) \geq 0$, deoarece factorii au același semn, obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{1}{a^n + b^{n+3} + c^{n+3}} \leq \sum \frac{1}{a^n + bc(b^{n+1} + c^{n+1})} = \sum \frac{1}{a^n + \frac{1}{a}(b^{n+1} + c^{n+1})} = \sum \frac{a}{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1} + c^{n+1}} = \\
 &= \frac{\sum a}{\sum a^{n+1}} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \frac{\sum a}{(\sum a)^{n+1}} = \frac{3^n}{(\sum a)^n} \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\leq} \frac{3^n}{(3\sqrt[3]{abc})^n} = \frac{3^n}{3^n} = 1 = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Problema175.

If $a, b, c, d > 0, a + b + c + d = 4$ then

$$\frac{a^4}{b^5} + \frac{b^4}{c^5} + \frac{c^4}{d^5} + \frac{d^4}{a^5} \geq 4.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea mediilor obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^4}{b^5} \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} 4\sqrt[4]{\prod \frac{a^4}{b^5}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt[4]{abcd}} \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} \frac{4}{\frac{a+b+c+d}{4}} = \frac{16}{\sum a} = \frac{16}{4} = 4 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = d = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c, d > 0, a + b + c + d = 4$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$1). \frac{a^n}{b^{n+1}} + \frac{b^n}{c^{n+1}} + \frac{c^n}{d^{n+1}} + \frac{d^n}{a^{n+1}} \geq 4.$$

If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 3$ then

$$2). \frac{a^3}{b^4} + \frac{b^3}{c^4} + \frac{c^3}{a^4} \geq 3.$$

If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 3$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$3). \frac{a^n}{b^{n+1}} + \frac{b^n}{c^{n+1}} + \frac{c^n}{a^{n+1}} \geq 3.$$

If $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0, a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = n$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$4). \frac{a_1^n}{b_1^{n+1}} + \frac{a_2^n}{b_2^{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{a_n^n}{b_n^{n+1}} \geq n .$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema176.If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2$ then

$$a^2 b^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^2 a^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq 2 .$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024

Soluție.**Lema.**If $x > 0$ then

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} \leq \frac{2x+1}{3} .$$

Soluție.

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = \sqrt[3]{x \cdot x \cdot 1} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{x+x+1}{3} = \frac{2x+1}{3}, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x = 1 .$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $x = a$ și $x = b$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= a^2 b^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^2 a^{\frac{2}{3}} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} a^2 \cdot \frac{2b+1}{3} + b^2 \cdot \frac{2a+1}{3} = \frac{2ab(a+b) + a^2 + b^2}{3} = \\ &= \frac{2ab(a+b) + (a+b)^2 - 2ab}{3} = \frac{(a+b)^2 + 2ab(a+b-1)}{3} \stackrel{a+b=2 \& ab \leq 1}{\leq} \frac{2^2 + 2 \cdot 1(2-1)}{3} = 2 = RHS . \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a, b) = (1, 1)$.**Remarca.**If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2$ then

$$a^2 b^{\frac{3}{5}} + b^2 a^{\frac{3}{5}} \leq 2 .$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $x > 0$ then

$$x^{\frac{3}{5}} \leq \frac{3x+2}{5}.$$

Soluție.

$$x^{\frac{3}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{x^3} = \sqrt[5]{x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot 1 \cdot 1} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{x+x+x+1+1}{5} = \frac{3x+2}{5}, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x=1.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $x=a$ și $x=b$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= a^2 b^{\frac{3}{5}} + b^2 a^{\frac{3}{5}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} a^2 \cdot \frac{3b+2}{5} + b^2 \cdot \frac{3a+2}{5} = \frac{3ab(a+b) + 2(a^2 + b^2)}{5} = \\ &= \frac{3ab(a+b) + 2(a+b)^2 - 4ab}{5} = \frac{2(a+b)^2 + ab(3(a+b) - 4)}{5} \stackrel{a+b=2 \& ab \leq 1}{\leq} \frac{2 \cdot 2^2 + 1(3 \cdot 2 - 4)}{5} = \\ &= 2 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a,b) = (1,1)$.

Problema177.

Evalueate

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+2^{\sin x}} dx.$$

Math 8/2024

Soluție.

Lema.

If $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, f continuous then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $f: [-1,1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+2^{\sin x}}$ obținem :

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+2^{\sin x}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(-x)^2}{1+2^{\sin(-x)}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+2^{-\sin x}} dx.$$

$$I + I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+2^{\sin x}} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+2^{-\sin x}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+2^{\sin x}} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+\frac{1}{2^{\sin x}}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+2^{\sin x}} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 2^{\sin x}}{1+2^{\sin x}} dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 (1+2^{\sin x})}{1+2^{\sin x}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\text{Din } 2I = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{Deducem c\aa} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+2^{\sin x}} dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Remarca.

Let $n \in \mathbf{N}$. Evaluate

$$1). \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+e^{\sin x}} dx.$$

Soluție.

$$\text{Deducem c\aa} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+e^{\sin x}} dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$2). \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+e^{\sin 2x}} dx.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\text{Deducem c\aa} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+e^{\sin 2x}} dx = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Problema178.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ then

$$(a+b+c)^2 (a^4 + b^4 + c^4) \geq 1.$$

IneMath 8/2024, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$(a+b+c)^2(a^4+b^4+c^4) \geq (a^2+b^2+c^2)^3.$$

Demonstrație.

$$(a+b+c)^2(a^4+b^4+c^4) = (a+b+c)(a+b+c)(a^4+b^4+c^4) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (a^2+b^2+c^2)^3.$$

Folosind **Lema** și $a^2+b^2+c^2=1$ obținem concluzia.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a=b=c=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Problema179.

If $a, b > 0, a+b=2$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^2+1} + \frac{1}{b^2+1} \geq 1.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(a, b) = (1-x, 1+x)$, $-1 < x < 1$ inegalitate se scrie:

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2+1} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2+1} \geq 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2+1} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2+1} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2-2x+x^2} + \frac{1}{2+2x+x^2} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4+2x^2}{4+x^4} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow 4+2x^2 \geq 4+x^4 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 \geq x^4 \Leftrightarrow x^2(2-x^2) \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din $(2-x^2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < 2 \Leftrightarrow x < \sqrt{2}$, vezi $x < 1 < \sqrt{2}$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x=0 \Leftrightarrow (a, b) = (1, 1)$.

Remarca.

If $a, b > 0, a+b=2$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^2+\lambda} + \frac{1}{b^2+\lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(a, b) = (1-x, 1+x)$, $-1 < x < 1$ inegalitate se scrie:

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2 + \lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1}.$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2 + \lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda+1-2x+x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda+1+2x+x^2} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda+2+2x^2}{\lambda^2+2\lambda+1+(2\lambda-2)x^2+2x^4} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \Leftrightarrow (3-\lambda)x^2 \geq 2x^4 \Leftrightarrow x^2(3-\lambda-2x^2) \geq 0$$

care rezultă din $(3-\lambda-2x^2) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < \frac{3-\lambda}{2}$, vezi $x^2 < 1 \leq \frac{3-\lambda}{2}$, $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a, b) = (1, 1)$.

Problema180.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a^3+1} + \frac{1}{b^3+1} + \frac{1}{c^3+1} = 1$ then

$$abc \geq 2.$$

IneMath 8/2024, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\frac{1}{a^3+1} + \frac{1}{b^3+1} + \frac{1}{c^3+1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a^3 b^3 c^3 = 2 + a^3 + b^3 + c^3.$$

Folosind inegalitatea mediilor obținem: $a^3 b^3 c^3 = 2 + a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2 + 3abc \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 b^3 c^3 \geq 2 + 3abc \stackrel{abc=t}{\Leftrightarrow} t^3 \geq 2 + 3t \Leftrightarrow t^3 - 3t - 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-2)(t+1)^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow t \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow abc \geq 2.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = \sqrt[3]{2}$.

Remarca.

1). If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a^4+1} + \frac{1}{b^4+1} + \frac{1}{c^4+1} = 1$ then

$$abc \geq 2^{\frac{3}{4}}.$$

2). If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a^2+1} + \frac{1}{b^2+1} + \frac{1}{c^2+1} = 1$ then

$$abc \geq 2\sqrt{2}.$$

3). If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a^n+1} + \frac{1}{b^n+1} + \frac{1}{c^n+1} = 1, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ then

$$abc \geq 2^{\frac{3}{n}}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\frac{1}{a^n+1} + \frac{1}{b^n+1} + \frac{1}{c^n+1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a^n b^n c^n = 2 + a^n + b^n + c^n.$$

Folosind inegalitatea mediilor obținem: $a^n b^n c^n = 2 + a^n + b^n + c^n \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2 + 3\sqrt[3]{a^n b^n c^n} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow a^n b^n c^n \geq 2 + 3\sqrt[3]{a^n b^n c^n} \stackrel{\sqrt[3]{a^n b^n c^n} = t}{\Leftrightarrow} t^3 \geq 2 + 3t \Leftrightarrow t^3 - 3t - 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-2)(t+1)^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow t \geq 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{a^n b^n c^n} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow abc \geq 2^{\frac{3}{n}}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 2^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

Problema181.

Solve equation

$$2x+1+x\sqrt{x^2+2}+(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}=0.$$

MathAtelier 8/2024

Soluție.

Lema.

Notând $a = \sqrt{x^2+2}$ și $b = \sqrt{x^2+2x+3}$ avem $a^2 = x^2+2, b^2 = x^2+2x+3 \Rightarrow b^2 - a^2 = 2x+1 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{b^2 - a^2 - 1}{2} \text{ și ecuația se scrie:}$$

$$b^2 - a^2 + \frac{b^2 - a^2 - 1}{2} \cdot a + \left(\frac{b^2 - a^2 - 1}{2} + 1 \right) \cdot b = 0 \Leftrightarrow (b^2 - a^2) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b \right) + \frac{1}{2}(b - a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (b - a) \left[(b + a) \left(1 + \frac{a + b}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = 0 \Leftrightarrow b - a = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = a \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3} = \sqrt{x^2 + 2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x + 3 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1}{2}.$$

Deducem că $x = \frac{-1}{2}$ este soluția unică a ecuației.

Remarca.

Let $\lambda > 0$ fixed. Solve equation

$$\lambda x + 1 + x\sqrt{x^2 + \lambda} + (x + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + \lambda x + \lambda + 1} = 0.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Deducem că $x = \frac{-1}{\lambda}$ este soluția unică a ecuației.

Problema182.

If $x \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{xe^x + e^x + 2x}{x + 1 + 2e^x} + \frac{xe^{-x} + e^{-x} + 2x}{x + 1 + 2e^{-x}} \geq \frac{4x}{x + 1}.$$

MathAtelier 8/2024

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x \geq 0, t \in \mathbf{R}$ then

$$\frac{xe^t + e^t + 2x}{x + 1 + 2e^t} \geq \frac{2x}{x + 1}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\frac{xe^t + e^t + 2x}{x + 1 + 2e^t} \geq \frac{2x}{x + 1} \Leftrightarrow e^t (x - 1)^2 \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x = 1$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $t = x$ și $t = -x$ și adunând cele două inegalități obținute rezultă:

$$\frac{xe^x + e^x + 2x}{x+1+2e^x} + \frac{xe^{-x} + e^{-x} + 2x}{x+1+2e^{-x}} \geq \frac{4x}{x+1}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = 1$.

Remarca.

1). If $x \geq 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{xe^x + e^x + 2x}{x+1+2e^x} + \lambda \frac{xe^{-x} + e^{-x} + 2x}{x+1+2e^{-x}} \geq 2(\lambda+1) \frac{x}{x+1}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x \geq 0, t \in \mathbf{R}$ then

$$\frac{xe^t + e^t + 2x}{x+1+2e^t} \geq \frac{2x}{x+1}.$$

2). If $x, y, z, \lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{xy + y + 2x}{x+1+2y} + \lambda \frac{xz + z + 2x}{x+1+2z} \geq 2(\lambda+1) \frac{x}{x+1}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, t \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{xt + t + 2x}{x+1+2t} \geq \frac{2x}{x+1}.$$

Problema183.

If $a, b \in \mathbf{R}, 3ab \geq 1$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^2+1} + \frac{1}{b^2+1} \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024, Nguyen Minh Tho, Vietnam

Soluție.

$$\frac{1}{a^2+1} + \frac{1}{b^2+1} \leq \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2(a^2+b^2+2) \leq 3(a^2+1)(b^2+1) \Leftrightarrow 3a^2b^2 + a^2 + b^2 \geq 1,$$

care rezultă din $3a^2b^2 + a^2 + b^2 \stackrel{\text{sos}}{\geq} 3a^2b^2 + 2ab \stackrel{ab \geq \frac{1}{3}}{\geq} 3 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Remarca.

If $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$, $3ab \geq 1$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{3}$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{b^2 + \lambda} \leq \frac{6}{3\lambda + 1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\frac{1}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{b^2 + \lambda} \leq \frac{6}{3\lambda + 1} \Leftrightarrow (3\lambda + 1)(a^2 + b^2 + 2\lambda) \leq 6(a^2 + \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$6a^2b^2 + (3\lambda - 1)(a^2 + b^2) \geq 2\lambda,$$

care rezultă din $6a^2b^2 + (3\lambda - 1)(a^2 + b^2) \stackrel{\text{sos}}{\geq} 6a^2b^2 + 2(3\lambda - 1)ab \stackrel{ab \geq \frac{1}{3}}{\geq} 6 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 2(3\lambda - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 2\lambda$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Problema184.

If $a, b > 0$, $a + b = 2$ then

$$1 \leq \frac{1}{a^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{b^3 + 1} \leq \frac{8}{7}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024, Nguyen Minh Tho, Vietnam

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(a, b) = (1 - x, 1 + x)$, $-1 < x < 1$ inegalitate se scrie:

$$1 \leq \frac{1}{(1-x)^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^3 + 1} \leq \frac{8}{7}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta $\frac{1}{(1-x)^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^3 + 1} \leq \frac{8}{7}$.

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^3+1} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^3+1} \leq \frac{8}{7} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2-3x+3x^2-x^3} + \frac{1}{2+3x+3x^2+x^3} \leq \frac{8}{7} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4+6x^2}{4+3x^2+3x^4-x^6} \leq \frac{8}{7} \Leftrightarrow 4x^6-12x^4+9x^2-2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2-2)(2x^2-1)^2 \leq 0,$$

care rezultă din $(x^2-2) < 0$, vezi $x < 1 < \sqrt{2}$.

$$\text{Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Leftrightarrow (a,b) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

$$\text{Inegalitatea din stânga } \frac{1}{(1-x)^3+1} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^3+1} \geq 1.$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^3+1} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^3+1} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2-3x+3x^2-x^3} + \frac{1}{2+3x+3x^2+x^3} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4+6x^2}{4+3x^2+3x^4-x^6} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow x^6-3x^4+3x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2(x^4-3x^2+3) \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din $(x^4-3x^2+3) > 0$, vezi $\Delta = 9-12 = -3 < 0$.

$$\text{Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă } x = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a,b) = (1,1).$$

Remarca.

If $a, b > 0$, $a+b=2$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{5}{4}$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^3+\lambda} + \frac{1}{b^3+\lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(a,b) = (1-x, 1+x)$, $-1 < x < 1$ inegalitate se scrie:

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^3+\lambda} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^3+\lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1}.$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^3+\lambda} + \frac{1}{(1+x)^3+\lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda+1-3x+3x^2-x^3} + \frac{1}{\lambda+1+3x+3x^2+x^3} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda + 2 + 6x^2}{\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 + (6\lambda - 3)x^2 + 3x^4 - x^6} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda + 1} \Leftrightarrow x^6 - 3x^4 + (6 - 3\lambda)x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x^4 - 3x^2 + 6 - 3\lambda) \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din $(x^4 - 3x^2 + 6 - 3\lambda) \geq 0$, vezi $\Delta = 9 - 4(6 - 3\lambda) = 12\lambda - 15 \leq 0$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a, b) = (1, 1)$.

Problema185.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\frac{a^2b}{c} + \frac{b^2c}{a} + \frac{c^2a}{b} \geq ab + bc + ca.$$

Antalya MO 2008

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{b^2c}{a} = \sum \frac{b^2c^2}{ac} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum bc)^2}{\sum ac} = \sum bc = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$1) \frac{a^3b^2}{c} + \frac{b^3c^2}{a} + \frac{c^3a^2}{b} \geq \frac{1}{3}(ab + bc + ca)^2.$$

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{b^3c^2}{a} = \sum \frac{b^3c^3}{ac} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{(\sum bc)^3}{3\sum ac} = \frac{1}{3}(\sum bc)^2 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

$$2). \frac{a^4b^3}{c} + \frac{b^4c^3}{a} + \frac{c^4a^3}{b} \geq \frac{1}{9}(ab + bc + ca)^3.$$

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{b^4 c^3}{a} = \sum \frac{b^4 c^4}{ac} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum bc)^4}{9 \sum ac} = \frac{1}{9} (\sum bc)^3 = RHS .$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

$$3). \frac{a^{n+1} b^n}{c} + \frac{b^{n+1} c^n}{a} + \frac{c^{n+1} a^n}{b} \geq 3 \left(\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3} \right)^n, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Pentru $n = 0$ avem $\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} \geq 3$, vezi AM-GM.

Pentru $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ se folosește inegalitatea lui Holder.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{b^{n+1} c^n}{a} = \sum \frac{b^{n+1} c^{n+1}}{ac} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum bc)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum ac} = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} (\sum bc)^n = 3 \left(\frac{\sum bc}{3} \right)^n = RHS .$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

În $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{\tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}}{\tan \frac{A}{2}} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{y^2 z}{x} = \sum \frac{y^2 z^2}{xz} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum yz)^2}{\sum xz} = \sum yz = RHS .$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\tan \frac{A}{2}, \tan \frac{B}{2}, \tan \frac{C}{2} \right)$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{\tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}}{\tan \frac{A}{2}} \geq \sum \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema186.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 5$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{5b-1}\sqrt{5c-1} \geq 6.$$

Antalya MO 2008

Soluție.

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 5$ then

$$\sqrt{5b-1}\sqrt{5c-1} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{bc}}{a}}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5b-1}\sqrt{5c-1} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)b-1} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)c-1} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a} + \frac{b}{c}} \sqrt{\frac{c}{a} + \frac{c}{b}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \sqrt{2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{b}{c}}} \sqrt{2\sqrt{\frac{c}{a} \cdot \frac{c}{b}}} = \\ &= 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{\sqrt{ca}} \cdot \frac{c}{\sqrt{ab}}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{bc}{a\sqrt{bc}}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{bc}}{a}}. \end{aligned}$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{5b-1}\sqrt{5c-1} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \sum 2\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{bc}}{a}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{bc}}{a}}} = 6 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = \frac{3}{5}$.

Remarca.

1). If $a, b, c, \lambda > 0$, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \lambda$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\lambda b - 1} \sqrt{\lambda c - 1} \geq 6.$$

2). If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{b-1} \sqrt{c-1} \geq 6.$$

3). If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 2$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{2b-1} \sqrt{2c-1} \geq 6.$$

4). If $a, b, c > 0$, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 3$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{3b-1} \sqrt{3c-1} \geq 6.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema187.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $a + b + c = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^3}{ab + 2bc} \geq 1.$$

Mathematics(College and High School)8/2024, Amir Sofi, Kosovo

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{ab + 2bc} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3 \sum (ab + 2bc)} = \frac{3^3}{3 \cdot 3 \sum bc} = \frac{3}{\sum bc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = RHS, \text{ unde (1) } \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{\sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 \geq \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^2}{3} \geq \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $a + b + c = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^3}{ab + \lambda bc} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{ab + \lambda bc} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3 \sum (ab + \lambda bc)} = \frac{3^3}{3 \cdot (\lambda + 1) \sum bc} = \frac{9}{(\lambda + 1) \sum bc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda + 1} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{(\lambda + 1) \sum bc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda + 1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{\sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 \geq \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^2}{3} \geq \sum bc \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Problema188.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 1$ then

$$\sum x(x + 2y)^2 \geq 1 \geq \sum x\sqrt{x + 2y}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024, Nguyen Viet Hung, Vietnam

Solutie.

$$\sum x\sqrt{x + 2y} = \sum \sqrt{x}\sqrt{x^2 + 2xy} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum x \sum (x^2 + 2xy)} = \sqrt{\sum x (\sum x)^2} = \sqrt{1 \cdot 1^2} = 1$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum x(x + 2y)^2 &= \sum x(y + 1 - z)^2 = \sum x(y^2 + z^2 + 1 + 2y - 2z - 2yz) = \sum x(y^2 + z^2) + \sum x - 6xyz = \\ &= \sum xy(y + z) + \sum x - 6xyz = \sum x \sum yz + \sum x - 9xyz = pq + p - 9r \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1, \end{aligned}$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow pq + p - 9r \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow pq + 1 - 9r \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow pq \geq 9r$, vezi

$$p = x + y + z \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3\sqrt[3]{r}, q = xy + yz + zx \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{x^2y^2z^2} = 3\sqrt[3]{r^2} \Rightarrow pq \geq 9r.$$

Am folosit mai sus pqr -Method:

Am notat: $p = x + y + z = 1, q = xy + yz + zx, r = xyz$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$.

Remarca.

If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum x\sqrt{x+\lambda y} \leq 3\sqrt{\lambda+1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum x\sqrt{x+\lambda y} &= \sum \sqrt{x}\sqrt{x^2+\lambda xy} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum x \sum (x^2+\lambda xy)} = \sqrt{3 \cdot \sum (x^2+\lambda xy)} = \\ &= \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\sum x^2 + \lambda \sum xy} \leq \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\sum x^2 + \lambda \sum x^2} = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{(\lambda+1) \sum x^2} = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{(\lambda+1)3} = 3\sqrt{\lambda+1} \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$.

Remarca.In $\triangle ABC$

$$1) \sum \frac{1}{r_a} \left(\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{2}{r_b} \right)^2 \geq \frac{1}{r^3}.$$

Soluție.**Lema.**If $x, y, z > 0$, $x + y + z = 1$ then

$$\sum x(x+2y)^2 \geq 1.$$

Soluție.

$$\sum x(x+2y)^2 \sum x \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \left(\sum x(x+2y) \right)^2 = \left(\sum x \right)^2 = 1.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$.

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r} \Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{r_a} + \frac{r}{r_b} + \frac{r}{r_c} = 1$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{r}{r_a}, \frac{r}{r_b}, \frac{r}{r_c} \right)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{r}{r_a} \left(\frac{r}{r_a} + 2 \frac{r}{r_b} \right)^2 \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{r_a} \left(\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{2}{r_b} \right)^2 \geq \frac{1}{r^3}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$2) \sum \frac{1}{h_a} \left(\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{2}{h_b} \right)^2 \geq \frac{1}{r^3}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema189.In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{r}{R} + \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{24Rr} \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities8/2024, Nguyen Minh Tho, Vietnam

Soluție.**Lema.**In $\triangle ABC$

$$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 = 2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr).$$

Demonstrație.

$$\sum (a-b)^2 = 2\sum a^2 - 2\sum ab = 2 \cdot 2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr) - 2(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) = 2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr)$$

$$\text{Am folosit mai sus } \sum a^2 = 2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr) \quad \sum ab = p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr.$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r}{R} + \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{24Rr} &= \frac{r}{R} + \frac{2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr)}{24Rr} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{r}{R} + \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr}{12Rr} = \\ &= \frac{r}{R} + \frac{4R^2 - 8Rr}{12Rr} = \frac{r}{R} + \frac{R-2r}{3r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3r}(R-2r). \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.In $\triangle ABC$

$$1) \frac{r}{R} + \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{24Rr} \geq \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right).$$

Soluție.**Lema.**In $\triangle ABC$

$$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 = 2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr).$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r}{R} + \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{24Rr} &= \frac{r}{R} + \frac{2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr)}{24Rr} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{r}{R} + \frac{16Rr - 5r^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr}{12Rr} = \\ &= \frac{r}{R} + \frac{4Rr - 8Rr}{12Rr} = \frac{r}{R} + \frac{R-2r}{3R} = \frac{R+r}{3R} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$2) \quad \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) \leq \frac{r}{R} + \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{24Rr} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3r} (R-2r).$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 = 2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr).$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r}{R} + \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{24Rr} &= \frac{r}{R} + \frac{2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr)}{24Rr} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{r}{R} + \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr}{12Rr} = \\ &= \frac{r}{R} + \frac{4R^2 - 8Rr}{12Rr} = \frac{r}{R} + \frac{R-2r}{3r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3r} (R-2r). \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stînga.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r}{R} + \frac{(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2}{24Rr} &= \frac{r}{R} + \frac{2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr)}{24Rr} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{r}{R} + \frac{16Rr - 5r^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr}{12Rr} = \\ &= \frac{r}{R} + \frac{4Rr - 8Rr}{12Rr} = \frac{r}{R} + \frac{R-2r}{3R} = \frac{R+r}{3R} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$3) \quad \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} (R-2r)^2 \leq \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{(a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4}{16R^2r^2} \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{r^2} (R-2r)^2.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$(a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4 = 2 \left[p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right].$$

Demonstrație.

$$\sum (a-b)^4 = 2 \sum a^4 - 4 \sum ab(a^2 + b^2) + 6 \sum a^2 b^2 = 2 \left[p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right]$$

Am folosit mai sus $\sum a^4 = 2 \left[p^4 - p^2(8Rr + 6r^2) + r^2(4R+r)^2 \right],$

$$\sum ab(a^2 + b^2) = 2 \left[p^4 - 4p^2Rr - r^2(4R+r)^2 \right], \sum a^2 b^2 = p^4 + p^2(2r^2 - 8Rr) + r^2(4R+r)^2.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta:

$$\frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{(a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4}{16R^2 r^2} = \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{2 \left[p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right]}{16R^2 r^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{2 \left[(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right]}{16R^2 r^4} =$$

$$= \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{16R^4 - 64R^3 r + 64R^2 r^2}{16R^2 r^2} = \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{R^2 - 4Rr + 4r^2}{r^2} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{r^2} (R-2r)^2.$$

Inegalitatea din stânga:

$$\frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{(a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4}{16R^2 r^2} = \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{2 \left[p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right]}{16R^2 r^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{2 \left[(16Rr - 5r^2)(16Rr - 5r^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right]}{16R^2 r^4} =$$

$$= \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{r^2(16R^2 - 64Rr + 64r^2)}{16R^2 r^2} = \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{R^2 - 4Rr + 4r^2}{R^2} = \frac{r^2}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} (R-2r)^2.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$4) \quad 8r(R-2r) \leq (a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \leq 8R(R-2r).$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 = 2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr).$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\begin{aligned}(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 &= 2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr) \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} 2(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr) = \\ &= 2(4R^2 - 8Rr) = 8R(R - 2r).\end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\begin{aligned}(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 &= 2(p^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr) \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 2(16Rr - 5r^2 - 3r^2 - 12Rr) = \\ &= 2(4Rr - 8r^2) = 8r(R - 2r).\end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$5) \quad 32r^2(R - 2r)^2 \leq (a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4 \leq 32R^2(R - 2r)^2.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$(a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4 = 2 \left[p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right].$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta:

$$\begin{aligned}(a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4 &= 2 \left[p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right] \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} 2 \left[(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right] = \\ &= 2(16R^4 - 64R^3r + 64R^2r^2) = 32R^2(R^2 - 4Rr + 4r^2) \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} 32R^2(R - 2r)^2.\end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stânga:

$$\begin{aligned}(a-b)^4 + (b-c)^4 + (c-a)^4 &= 2 \left[p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right] \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 2 \left[(16Rr - 5r^2)(16Rr - 5r^2 - 6r^2 - 24Rr) + 9r^2(4R+r)^2 \right] = \\ &= 2r^2(16R^2 - 64Rr + 64r^2) = 32r^2(R^2 - 4Rr + 4r^2) = 32r^2(R - 2r)^2.\end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema190.If $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ then

$$x^4 + y^4 + 4x^2y^2 \geq 3xy(x^2 + y^2).$$

RMM 8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

$$x^4 + y^4 + 4x^2y^2 \geq 3xy(x^2 + y^2) \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 3x^3y + 4x^2y^2 - 3xy^3 + y^4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x - y)^2(x^2 - xy + y^2) \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y$.**Remarca.**If $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq 4$ then

$$1). x^4 + y^4 + 2(\lambda - 1)x^2y^2 \geq \lambda xy(x^2 + y^2).$$

$$2). x^4 + y^4 + 3x^2y^2 \geq 2xy(x^2 + y^2).$$

$$3). x^4 + y^4 + 6x^2y^2 \geq 4xy(x^2 + y^2).$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema191.If $x, y > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^4 + y^4}{(x + y)^4} + \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x + y} \geq \frac{5}{8}.$$

RMM 8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

$$LHS = \frac{x^4 + y^4}{(x + y)^4} + \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x + y} \stackrel{GM-HM}{\geq} \frac{x^4 + y^4}{(x + y)^4} + \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{x + y} = \frac{x^4 + y^4}{(x + y)^4} + \frac{2xy}{(x + y)^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{5}{8} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^4 + y^4}{(x + y)^4} + \frac{2xy}{(x + y)^2} \geq \frac{5}{8} \Leftrightarrow 3x^4 - 4x^3y + 2x^2y^2 - 4xy^3 + 3y^4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-y)^2(3x^2+2xy+3y^2) \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y$.

Remarca.

If $x, y > 0$ and $\lambda \leq \frac{5}{4}$ then

$$\frac{x^4+y^4}{(x+y)^4} + \lambda \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x+y} \geq \frac{4\lambda+1}{8}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \frac{x^4+y^4}{(x+y)^4} + \lambda \frac{\sqrt{xy}}{x+y} \stackrel{GM-HM}{\geq} \frac{x^4+y^4}{(x+y)^4} + \lambda \frac{\frac{2}{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}}}{x+y} = \frac{x^4+y^4}{(x+y)^4} + \lambda \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{4\lambda+1}{8} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^4+y^4}{(x+y)^4} + \lambda \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2} \geq \frac{4\lambda+1}{8} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (7-4\lambda)x^4 - 4x^3y + 2(4\lambda-3)x^2y^2 - 4xy^3 + (7-4\lambda)y^4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-y)^2[(7-4\lambda)x^2 + 2(5-4\lambda)xy + (7-4\lambda)y^2] \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } \lambda \leq \frac{5}{4},$$

care asigură $[(7-4\lambda)x^2 + 2(5-4\lambda)xy + (7-4\lambda)y^2] > 0$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y$.

Remarca.

If $x, y > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^4+y^4}{(x+y)^4} + \frac{5\sqrt{xy}}{4(x+y)} \geq \frac{3}{4}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema192.

Prove that

$$\frac{\cos 15^\circ}{1 - \sin 15^\circ} = \tan 52,5^\circ.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024, George Apostolopoulos, Greece

Soluție.

Lema.

Prove that

$$\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right).$$

Demonstrație.

$$\begin{aligned} \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right) &= \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 + \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}}{1 - \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are sens pentru $1 - \sin x \neq 0$ și $\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} \neq 0$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $x = 15^\circ$ obținem:

$$\frac{\cos 15^\circ}{1 - \sin 15^\circ} = \tan(45^\circ + 7,5^\circ) = \tan 52,5^\circ.$$

Remarca.

Prove that

$$1). \frac{\cos 75^\circ}{1 - \sin 75^\circ} = \tan 82,5^\circ.$$

$$2). \frac{\cos 10^\circ}{1 - \sin 10^\circ} = \tan 50^\circ.$$

$$3). \frac{\cos 5^\circ}{1 - \sin 5^\circ} = \tan 47,5^\circ.$$

$$4). \frac{\cos 70^\circ}{1 - \sin 70^\circ} = \tan 80^\circ.$$

$$5). \frac{\cos 1^\circ}{1 - \sin 1^\circ} = \tan 45,5^\circ.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema193.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^2 + xy}{y + z} \geq 1.$$

Problem(715)8/21, Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{x^2 + xy}{y + z} = \sum \frac{x(x + y)}{y + z} + \sum (x + y) - \sum (x + y) = \sum (x + y) \left(\frac{x}{y + z} + 1 \right) - 2 \sum x = \\ &= \sum (x + y) \left(\frac{x}{y + z} + 1 \right) - 2 \sum x = \sum (x + y) \left(\frac{x + y + z}{y + z} \right) - 2 \cdot 1 = \sum (x + y) \left(\frac{1}{y + z} \right) - 2 = \\ &= \sum \frac{x + y}{y + z} - 2 \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{x + y}{y + z}} - 2 = 3 \sqrt[3]{1} - 2 = 1 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{r_a + r_b}{r_a^2 (r_b + r_c)} \geq \frac{1}{r}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^2 + xy}{y + z} \geq 1.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r} \Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{r_a} + \frac{r}{r_b} + \frac{r}{r_c} = 1.$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{r}{r_a}, \frac{r}{r_b}, \frac{r}{r_c}\right)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{\frac{r}{r_a} \left(\frac{r}{r_a} + \frac{r}{r_b}\right)}{\frac{r}{r_b} + \frac{r}{r_c}} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{\frac{1}{r_a} \left(\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b}\right)}{\frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}} \geq \frac{1}{r} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{r_a + r_b}{r_a^2 (r_b + r_c)} \geq \frac{1}{r}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$2). \sum \frac{h_a + h_b}{h_a^2 (h_b + h_c)} \geq \frac{1}{r}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema194.

In ΔABC

$$5(a + b + c)(ab + bc + ca) \geq (a + b + c)^3 + 18abc.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024, Pham Le Van, Vietnam

Soluție.

Folosind $\sum a = 2p, \sum bc = p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr$ și $abc = 4Rrp$ inegalitatea se scrie:

$$5 \cdot 2p(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \geq 8p^3 + 18 \cdot 4Rrp \Leftrightarrow 5(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \geq 4p^2 + 36Rr \Leftrightarrow p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$$

vezi inegalitatea lui Gerretsen.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

1). Let $n \geq 4, 9n \geq k + 27$. In ΔABC

$$n(a + b + c)(ab + bc + ca) \geq (a + b + c)^3 + kabc.$$

Soluție.

Folosind $\sum a = 2p$, $\sum bc = p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr$ și $abc = 4Rrp$ inegalitatea se scrie:

$$n \cdot 2p(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \geq 8p^3 + k \cdot 4Rrp \Leftrightarrow n(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \geq 4p^2 + 2kRr \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(n-4)p^2 \geq (2k-4n)Rr - nr^2, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen } p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$(n-4)(16Rr - 5r^2) \geq (2k-4n)Rr - nr^2 \Leftrightarrow (10n-k-32)R \geq 2(n-5)r, \text{ care rezultă din}$$

inegalitatea lui Euler $R \geq 2r$.

Este suficient să arătăm că:

$$(10n-k-32) \cdot 2r \geq 2(n-5)r \Leftrightarrow (10n-k-32) \geq (n-5) \Leftrightarrow 9n \geq k+27.$$

Remarca.

2). Let $\lambda \geq 5$. In $\triangle ABC$

$$\lambda(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca) \geq (a+b+c)^3 + 9(\lambda-3)abc.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind $\sum a = 2p$, $\sum bc = p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr$ și $abc = 4Rrp$ inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\lambda \cdot 2p(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \geq 8p^3 + 9(\lambda-3) \cdot 4Rrp \Leftrightarrow \lambda(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \geq 4p^2 + 18(\lambda-3)Rr \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\lambda-4)p^2 \geq (14\lambda-54)Rr - \lambda r^2, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen } p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$(\lambda-4)(16Rr - 5r^2) \geq (14\lambda-54)Rr - \lambda r^2 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda-5)R \geq 2(\lambda-5)r, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea}$$

lui Euler $R \geq 2r$ și $\lambda \geq 5$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema196.

In $\triangle ABC$, G -barycenter, x, y, z -circumradii of triangles BGC, CGA, AGB . Prove that:

$$\frac{\sin A}{x \cdot m_a} = \frac{\sin B}{y \cdot m_b} = \frac{\sin C}{z \cdot m_c}.$$

Mathematical Olympiads, George Apostolopoulos, Greece

Soluție.

Lema.

In ΔABC , x, y, z -circumradii of triangles BGC . Prove that:

$$x = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\text{Avem } [BGC] = [CGA] = [AGB] = \frac{[ABC]}{3} = \frac{F}{3}.$$

$$\text{Rezultă: } x = R = \frac{abc}{4S} = \frac{BG \cdot CG \cdot BC}{4[BGC]} = \frac{\frac{2m_b}{3} \cdot \frac{2m_c}{3} \cdot a}{\frac{4F}{3}} = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

$$\text{Obținem } \frac{\sin A}{x \cdot m_a} = \frac{\frac{a}{2R}}{\frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F} \cdot m_a} = \frac{3F}{2R m_a m_b m_c}.$$

$$\text{Deducem } \frac{\sin A}{x \cdot m_a} = \frac{\sin B}{y \cdot m_b} = \frac{\sin C}{z \cdot m_c}.$$

Remarca.

In ΔABC , G -barycenter, R_1, R_2, R_3 -circumradii of triangles BGC, CGA, AGB . Prove that:

$$1). R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \geq \frac{2}{3r} (17r^2 - 2R^2).$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In ΔABC , G -barycenter, R_1 -circumradii of triangle BGC . Prove that:

$$R_1 = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum R_1 &= \sum \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F} = \frac{1}{3F} \sum a \cdot m_b m_c \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3pr} \cdot 2p(17r^2 - 2R^2) = \frac{2(17r^2 - 2R^2)}{3r} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3r} (17r^2 - 2R^2), \end{aligned}$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum a \cdot m_b m_c \geq 2p(17r^2 - 2R^2)$, vezi $m_b m_c \geq \frac{2a^2 - 4b^2 - 4c^2 + 9bc}{4}$,

(Cruix Math18/1992) $\Rightarrow am_b m_c \geq \frac{2a^3 - 4a(b^2 + c^2) + 9abc}{4} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \sum am_b m_c \geq \sum \frac{2a^3 - 4a(b^2 + c^2) + 9abc}{4} = \frac{2\sum a^3 - 4\sum a(b^2 + c^2) + 27abc}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2p(p^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr) - 4 \cdot 2p(p^2 + r^2 - 2Rr) + 27 \cdot 4Rrp}{4} = p(25Rr - 5r^2 - p^2) \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} p(25Rr - 5r^2 - 4R^2 - 4Rr - 3r^2) = p(21Rr - 8r^2 - 4R^2) \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} p(42r^2 - 8r^2 - 4R^2) =$$

$$= p(34r^2 - 4R^2) = 2p(17r^2 - 2R^2).$$

$$2). R_1^2 + R_2^2 + R_3^2 \geq \frac{4}{27r^2} (17r^2 - 2R^2)^2.$$

Solutie.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, G -barycenter, R_1 -circumradii of triangle BGC . Prove that:

$$R_1 = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

$$\sum R_1 = \sum \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F} = \frac{1}{3F} \sum a \cdot m_b m_c \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3pr} \cdot 2p(17r^2 - 2R^2) = \frac{2(17r^2 - 2R^2)}{3r} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3r} (17r^2 - 2R^2),$$

$$\sum R_1^2 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum R_1)^2}{3} \geq \frac{\left[\frac{2}{3r} (17r^2 - 2R^2) \right]^2}{3} = \frac{4}{27r^2} (17r^2 - 2R^2)^2.$$

$$3). \frac{2}{3r} (17r^2 - 2R^2) \leq R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \leq \frac{R(2R^2 + r^2)}{3r^2}.$$

Solutie.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, G -barycenter, R_1 -circumradii of triangle BGC . Prove that:

$$R_1 = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum R_1 &= \sum \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F} = \frac{1}{3F} \sum a \cdot m_b m_c \stackrel{\text{Panaitopol}}{\leq} \frac{1}{3F} \sum a \cdot \frac{Rp}{b} \cdot \frac{Rp}{c} = \frac{R^2 p^2}{3rp} \sum \frac{a}{bc} = \frac{R^2 p}{3r} \cdot \frac{\sum a^2}{abc} = \\ &= \frac{R^2 p}{3r} \cdot \frac{2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)}{4Rrp} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{R}{3r} \cdot \frac{(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)}{2r} = \frac{R}{3r} \cdot \frac{(4R^2 + 2r^2)}{2r} = \\ &= \frac{R(2R^2 + r^2)}{3r^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum R_1 &= \sum \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F} = \frac{1}{3F} \sum a \cdot m_b m_c \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3pr} \cdot 2p(17r^2 - 2R^2) = \frac{2(17r^2 - 2R^2)}{3r} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3r}(17r^2 - 2R^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$4). R_1^2 + R_2^2 + R_3^2 \geq \frac{4}{27r^2}(17r^2 - 2R^2)^2.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, G -barycenter, R_1 -circumradii of triangle BGC . Prove that:

$$R_1 = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum R_1 &= \sum \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F} = \frac{1}{3F} \sum a \cdot m_b m_c \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3pr} \cdot 2p(17r^2 - 2R^2) = \frac{2(17r^2 - 2R^2)}{3r} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3r}(17r^2 - 2R^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum R_1^2 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum R_1)^2}{3} \geq \frac{\left[\frac{2}{3r}(17r^2 - 2R^2) \right]^2}{3} = \frac{4}{27r^2}(17r^2 - 2R^2)^2.$$

$$5). \frac{12r^2}{R^3} \leq \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \leq \frac{3R}{4r^2}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, G -barycenter, R_1 -circumradii of triangle BGC . Prove that:

$$R_1 = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

Demonstrație.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\sum \frac{1}{R_1} = \sum \frac{3F}{a \cdot m_b m_c} = 3F \frac{\sum bcm_a}{abcm_a m_b m_c} \leq 3F \frac{\frac{R^2 p^2}{r}}{4Rrp \cdot rp^2} = \frac{3R}{4r^2}$$

Am folosit mai sus $m_a m_b m_c \geq r_a r_b r_c = rp^2$ și $\sum bcm_a \leq \frac{R^2 p^2}{r}$, vezi

$$\sum bcm_a \stackrel{\text{Panaïtopol}}{\leq} \sum bc \frac{Rp}{a} = Rp \sum \frac{bc}{a} = Rp \frac{\sum b^2 c^2}{abc} \stackrel{\text{Goldstone}}{\leq} \frac{R^2 p^2}{r}.$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\sum \frac{1}{R_1} = \sum \frac{3F}{a \cdot m_b m_c} = 3F \frac{\sum bcm_a}{abcm_a m_b m_c} \geq 3F \frac{54Rr^2}{4Rrp \cdot \frac{Rp^2}{2}} = \frac{81r^2}{Rp^2} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} \frac{81r^2}{R \cdot \frac{27R^2}{4}} = \frac{12r^2}{R^3}.$$

Am folosit mai sus $m_a m_b m_c \leq \frac{Rp^2}{2}$ și $\sum bcm_a \geq 54Rr^2$, vezi

$$\sum bcm_a \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum bc \sum m_a \geq \frac{1}{3} \cdot 18Rr \cdot 9r = 54Rr^2.$$

$$6). \frac{1}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{R_2^2} + \frac{1}{R_3^2} \geq \frac{48r^4}{R^6}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, G -barycenter, R_1 -circumradii of triangle BGC . Prove that:

$$R_1 = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

Obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{R_1^2} &\geq \sum \frac{9F^2}{a^2 \cdot m_b^2 m_c^2} = 9F^2 \frac{\sum b^2 c^2 m_a^2}{a^2 b^2 c^2 m_a^2 m_b^2 m_c^2} \geq 9F^2 \frac{972R^2 r^4}{16R^2 r^2 p^2 \cdot \frac{R^2 p^4}{4}} = \frac{2187r^4}{R^2 p^4} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} \frac{2187r^4}{R^2 \cdot \left(\frac{27R^2}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{48r^4}{R^6}. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus $m_a m_b m_c \leq \frac{Rp^2}{2}$ și $\sum bcm_a \geq 54Rr^2$, vezi

$$\sum bcm_a \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum bc \sum m_a \geq \frac{1}{3} \cdot 18Rr \cdot 9r = 54Rr^2 \text{ și } \sum b^2 c^2 m_a^2 \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum bcm_a)^2}{3}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$7). 4Rr^2 \leq R_1 R_2 R_3 \leq \frac{R^5}{4r^2}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, G -barycenter, R_1 -circumradii of triangle BGC . Prove that:

$$R_1 = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\prod R_1 = \prod \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F} = \frac{abc(m_a m_b m_c)^2}{27F^3} \leq \frac{4Rrp \left(\frac{Rp^2}{2}\right)^2}{27p^3 r^3} = \frac{R^3 p^2}{27r^2} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq} \frac{R^3 \cdot \frac{27R^2}{4}}{27r^2} = \frac{R^5}{4r^2}.$$

Am folosit mai sus $m_a m_b m_c \leq \frac{Rp^2}{2}$.

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\prod R_1 = \prod \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F} = \frac{abc(m_a m_b m_c)^2}{27F^3} \geq \frac{4Rrp(rp^2)^2}{27p^3 r^3} = \frac{4Rp^2}{27} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} \frac{4R \cdot 27r^2}{27} = 4Rr^2.$$

Am folosit mai sus $m_a m_b m_c \geq r_a r_b r_c = rp^2$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$8). 6Rr \leq R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1 \leq \frac{3R^5}{8r^3}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Lema.

In ΔABC , G -barycenter, R_1 -circumradii of triangle BGC . Prove that:

$$R_1 = \frac{a \cdot m_b m_c}{3F}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum R_2 R_3 &= \sum \frac{b \cdot m_c m_a}{3F} \frac{c \cdot m_a m_b}{3F} = \frac{m_a m_b m_c}{9F^2} \sum bc \cdot m_a \stackrel{\text{Panaitopol}}{\leq} \frac{Rp^2}{9F^2} \sum bc \cdot \frac{Rp}{a} = \frac{Rp^2 \cdot Rp}{18r^2 p^2} \sum \frac{bc}{a} = \\ &= \frac{R^2 p}{18r^2} \cdot \sum \frac{b^2 c^2}{abc} \stackrel{\text{Godstone}}{\leq} \frac{R^2 p}{18r^2} \cdot \frac{4R^2 p^2}{4Rrp} = \frac{R^3 p^2}{18r^3} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq} \frac{R^3 \frac{27R^2}{4}}{18r^3} = \frac{3R^5}{8r^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus $m_a m_b m_c \leq \frac{Rp^2}{2}$ și $\sum b^2 c^2 \leq 4R^2 p^2$ (Goldstone).

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum R_2 R_3 &= \sum \frac{b \cdot m_c m_a}{3F} \frac{c \cdot m_a m_b}{3F} = \frac{m_a m_b m_c}{9F^2} \sum bc \cdot m_a \geq \frac{rp^2}{9r^2 p^2} \cdot 54Rr^2 = 6Rr \\ &= \frac{R^2 p}{18r^2} \cdot \sum \frac{b^2 c^2}{abc} \stackrel{\text{Godstone}}{\leq} \frac{R^2 p}{18r^2} \cdot \frac{4R^2 p^2}{4Rrp} = \frac{R^3 p^2}{18r^3} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq} \frac{R^3 \frac{27R^2}{4}}{18r^3} = \frac{3R^5}{8r^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus : $m_a m_b m_c \geq r_a r_b r_c = rp^2$ și $\sum bcm_a \geq 54Rr^2$, vezi

$$\sum bcm_a \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum bc \sum m_a \geq \frac{1}{3} \cdot 18Rr \cdot 9r = 54Rr^2.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema197.

Evaluate

$$\int \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx, x \in \mathbf{R}.$$

MathOlymp 8/2024

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \int \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{e^{2x} + 1} \right) dx = x - 2 \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + 1} \stackrel{u=e^{2x}}{=} x - \int \frac{du}{u(u+1)} = x - \int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u+1} \right) du = \\ &= x - (\ln u - \ln(u+1)) = \ln e^x - \ln \frac{u}{u+1} = \ln e^x - \ln \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} = \ln \left(\frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^x} \right) = \ln(e^x + e^{-x}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{În final } \int \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \ln(e^x + e^{-x}) + C.$$

Remarca.

Let $\lambda \geq 0$. Evaluate

$$1). \int \frac{e^{2x} - \lambda}{e^{2x} + \lambda} dx, x \in \mathbf{R}.$$

$$2). \int \frac{e^{3x} - \lambda}{e^{3x} + \lambda} dx, x \in \mathbf{R}.$$

$$3). \int \frac{e^{nx} - \lambda}{e^{nx} + \lambda} dx, x \in \mathbf{R}, n > 0.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Pentru $\lambda = 0$ obținem $\int dx = x + C$.

În continuare fie $\lambda > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \int \frac{e^{nx} - \lambda}{e^{nx} + \lambda} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{2\lambda}{e^{nx} + \lambda} \right) dx = x - 2\lambda \int \frac{dx}{e^{nx} + \lambda} \stackrel{u=e^{nx}}{=} x - \frac{2\lambda}{n} \int \frac{du}{u(u+\lambda)} = x - \frac{2}{n} \int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u+\lambda} \right) du = \\ &= x - \frac{2}{n} (\ln u - \ln(u+\lambda)) = \ln e^x - \frac{2}{n} \ln \frac{u}{u+\lambda} = \ln e^x - \frac{2}{n} \ln \frac{e^{nx}}{e^{nx} + \lambda} = \ln \frac{(e^{nx} + \lambda)^{\frac{2}{n}}}{e^x} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \ln(e^{nx} + \lambda) - x.$$

$$\text{În final } \int \frac{e^{nx} - \lambda}{e^{nx} + \lambda} dx = \frac{2}{n} \ln(e^{nx} + \lambda) - x + C.$$

Problema198.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4$ then

$$a + b + c + 2(ab + bc + ca) + 3abc \leq 12.$$

IneMath8/2024, Marin Chirciu

Solutie.**Lema .**

If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4$ then

$$a + b + c \leq 3;$$

$$ab + bc + ca \leq 3;$$

$$abc \leq 1.$$

Demonstrație.

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = (2 \cos A, 2 \cos B, 2 \cos C)$, $\Delta ABC = \text{acute}$, obținem:

$$a + b + c = 2 \sum \cos A = 2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right) \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3.$$

$$ab + bc + ca = 4 \sum \cos B \cos C = 4 \sum \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 4R^2}{R^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 3.$$

$$abc = 8 \prod \cos A = 8 \cdot \frac{p^2 - (2R + r)^2}{4R^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} 8 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = 1.$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$LHS = a + b + c + 2(ab + bc + ca) + 3abc \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} 3 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1 = 12 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4$ then

$$1). a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 3(ab + bc + ca) + 5abc \leq 17.$$

$$2). \sum a^2(a^2 + 1) \geq 6.$$

Marin Chirciu

$$3). a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 3;$$

Demonstrație.

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = (2 \cos A, 2 \cos B, 2 \cos C)$, $\Delta ABC = \text{acute}$, obținem:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 4 \sum \cos^2 A = 4 \cdot \frac{6R^2 + 4Rr + r^2 - p^2}{2R^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 3.$$

$$4). \sum a^{2n} \geq 3, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 3$ obținem:

$$\sum a^{2n} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{3^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3.$$

$$LHS = \sum a^4 + \sum a^2 \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} 3 + 3 = 6.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Problema199.

If $f(x) = e^x + 2x + 1$ then evaluate

$$\int_2^{e+3} f^{-1}(x) dx.$$

MathOlymp8/2024, Elton Papanikolla

Soluție.

Folosim Young identity extended:

Dacă $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$, f derivabilă, $f'(x) \in \mathbf{R}^*$, $\forall x \in [a, b]$, $f(a) = c$, $f(b) = d$, atunci:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_c^d f^{-1}(x) dx = bd - ac.$$

În cazul nostru:

$$f : [0,1] \rightarrow [2, e+3], f(x) = e^x + 2x + 1, f(0) = 2, f(1) = e+3, f'(x) = e^x + 2 > 0.$$

Rezultă:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_2^{e+3} f^{-1}(x) dx = (e+3) \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 2 = e+3.$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (e^x + 2x + 1) dx = (e^x + x^2 + x) \Big|_0^1 = e + 2 - 1 = e + 1.$$

$$\text{Obținem } \int_2^{e+3} f^{-1}(x) dx = (e+3) - (e+1) = 2.$$

Remarca.

1). If $f(x) = e^x + 3x^2 + 1$ then evaluate

$$\int_2^{e+4} f^{-1}(x) dx.$$

$$\text{Obținem } \int_2^{e+4} f^{-1}(x) dx = (e+4) - (e+1) = 3.$$

2). If $f(x) = e^x + 4x^3 + 1$ then evaluate

$$\int_2^{e+5} f^{-1}(x) dx.$$

$$\text{Obținem } \int_2^{e+4} f^{-1}(x) dx = (e+5) - (e+1) = 4.$$

3). If $f(x) = e^x + nx^{n-1} + 1, n \geq 2$ then evaluate

$$\int_2^{e+n+1} f^{-1}(x) dx.$$

$$\text{Obținem } \int_2^{e+n+1} f^{-1}(x) dx = (e+n+1) - (e+1) = n.$$

4). If $f(x) = e^x + 3x^2 + 2x$ then evaluate

$$\int_1^{e+5} f^{-1}(x) dx.$$

Obținem $\int_1^{e+5} f^{-1}(x) dx = (e+5) - (e+1) = 4.$

5). If $f(x) = e^x + nx^{n-1} + (n+1)x^n, n \geq 2$ then evaluate

$$\int_1^{e+2n+1} f^{-1}(x) dx.$$

Obținem $\int_1^{e+2n+1} f^{-1}(x) dx = (e+2n+1) - (e+1) = 2n.$

6). If $f(x) = e^x + 2x + 3x^2$ then evaluate

$$\int_1^{e+5} f^{-1}(x) dx.$$

7). If $f(x) = e^x + 3x^2 + 4x^3$ then evaluate

$$\int_1^{e+7} f^{-1}(x) dx.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Obținem $\int_1^{e+7} f^{-1}(x) dx = (e+7) - (e+1) = 6.$

Problema200.

Solve in real numbers

$$3\sqrt{y+z} + 2\sqrt{x-y} + \sqrt{z-x} = z+7.$$

MathOlymp 8/2024, Miguel Velaquez Culque

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(\sqrt{y+z}, \sqrt{x-y}, \sqrt{z-x}) = (a, b, c)$ avem $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2z$ și $3a + 2b + c = z + 7.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Obținem } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2(3a + 2b + c) &\Leftrightarrow (a-3)^2 + (b-2)^2 + (c-1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a, b, c) = (3, 2, 1) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x, y, z) = (6, 2, 7). \end{aligned}$$

Deducem că $(x, y, z) = (6, 2, 7)$ este soluția ecuației.

Remarca.

1). Let $n, m, k \in \mathbf{R}$ fixed. Solve in real numbers

$$n\sqrt{y+z} + m\sqrt{x-y} + k\sqrt{z-x} = z + \frac{1}{2}(n^2 + m^2 + k^2).$$

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(\sqrt{y+z}, \sqrt{x-y}, \sqrt{z-x}) = (a, b, c)$ avem $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2z \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + n^2 + m^2 + k^2 = 2z + n^2 + m^2 + k^2 \text{ și } na + mb + kc = z + \frac{1}{2}(n^2 + m^2 + k^2).$$

Obținem $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + n^2 + m^2 + k^2 = 2(na + mb + kc) \Leftrightarrow (a-n)^2 + (b-m)^2 + (c-k)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$(a, b, c) = (n, m, k) \Leftrightarrow (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{n^2 + m^2 - k^2}{2}, \frac{n^2 - m^2 - k^2}{2}, \frac{n^2 + m^2 + k^2}{2} \right).$$

Deducem că $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{n^2 + m^2 - k^2}{2}, \frac{n^2 - m^2 - k^2}{2}, \frac{n^2 + m^2 + k^2}{2} \right)$ este soluția ecuației.

Remarca.

2). Let $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$ fixed. Solve in real numbers

$$(\lambda + 1)\sqrt{y+z} + \lambda\sqrt{x-y} + \sqrt{z-x} = z + \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1.$$

Deducem că $(x, y, z) = (\lambda^2 + \lambda, \lambda, \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1)$ este soluția ecuației.

Remarca.

3). Let $\lambda, n \in \mathbf{R}$ fixed. Solve in real numbers:

$$(\lambda + n)\sqrt{y+z} + \lambda\sqrt{x-y} + n\sqrt{z-x} = z + \lambda^2 + \lambda n + n^2.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Deducem că $(x, y, z) = (\lambda^2 + \lambda n, \lambda n, \lambda^2 + \lambda n + n^2)$ este soluția ecuației.

Problema201.

In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum (\sin A + \tan A) \geq \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

RMM 8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Funcția $f(x) = \sin x + \tan x$, $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ este convexă, vezi $f'(x) = \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$,

$$f''(x) = \sin x \left(\frac{2}{\cos^3 x} - 1 \right) > 0.$$

$$LHS = \sum (\sin A + \tan A) \geq 3f\left(\frac{A+B+C}{3}\right) = 3f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \left(\sin \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{A}{2} \right) \geq \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{3}.$$

Soluție.

Funcția $f(x) = \sin x + \tan x$, $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ este convexă,

$$2). \sum \left(\cos \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{A}{2} \right) \geq \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Soluție.

Funcția $f(x) = \cos x + \cot x$, $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ este convexă,

$$3). \sum (\cos A + \cot A) \geq \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{3}, \text{ acute.}$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema202.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum a^4 + 3\sum a^2b^2 \geq 2\sum ab(a^2 + b^2).$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2024, Le Thu, Vietnam

Soluție.

Folosim $(\sum a^2)^2 = \sum a^4 + 2\sum a^2b^2$ și $(\sum ab)^2 = \sum a^2b^2 + 2abc\sum a$.

Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$(\sum a^2)^2 - 2\sum a^2b^2 + 3\sum a^2b^2 \geq 2\sum ab(a^2 + b^2) \Leftrightarrow (\sum a^2)^2 + \sum a^2b^2 \geq 2\sum ab(a^2 + b^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sum a^2)^2 + \sum a^2b^2 \geq 2\sum ab(a^2 + b^2) \Leftrightarrow (\sum a^2)^2 - 2\sum a^2\sum bc + \sum b^2c^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sum a^2 - \sum bc)^2 \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } \sum a^2 = \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum (a-b)^2 = 0$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Problema203.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3xyz$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{3x^2 + 1} \leq 2\sum yz.$$

THCS 8/2024, Pu Tin Dao, Vietnam

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3xyz$ then

$$\sqrt{3x^2 + 1} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} \right).$$

Demonstrație.

$$\sqrt{3x^2 + 1} = \sqrt{x^2 \frac{x+y+z}{xyz} + 1} = 2\sqrt{\frac{(x+y)(x+z)}{yz}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+y}{y} + \frac{x+z}{z} \right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} \right),$$

cu egalitate pentru $x + y + z = 3xyz$ și $\frac{x+y}{y} = \frac{x+z}{z} \Leftrightarrow y = z$ și $x + 2y = 3xy^2$.

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{3x^2 + 1} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \frac{1}{2} \sum \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + 2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum x \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} \right) + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{1}{x} (y+z) + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{(y+z)^2}{yz} + \frac{3}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{x(y^2 + z^2)}{xyz} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum x \sum \frac{yz}{xyz} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \sum yz + \frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2} \sum yz + \frac{1}{2} \sum yz = 2 \sum yz = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1$.

Problema204.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = xyz$ then

$$2 \sum \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \leq 3 + \sum yz.$$

THCS 8/2024, Pu Tin Dao, Vietnam

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = xyz$ then

$$2\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \leq \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + 2.$$

Demonstrație.

$$2\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = 2\sqrt{x^2 \frac{x + y + z}{xyz} + 1} = 2\sqrt{\frac{(x + y)(x + z)}{yz}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{x + y}{y} + \frac{x + z}{z} = \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= 2 \sum \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sum \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + 2 \right) = \sum x \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} \right) + 6 = \sum \frac{1}{x} (y + z) + 6 = \sum \frac{(y + z)^2}{yz} + 6 = \\ &= \sum \frac{x(y^2 + z^2)}{xyz} + 6 = \frac{\sum x \sum yz}{xyz} + 3 = \sum yz + 3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \sqrt{3}$.

Remarca.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = xyz$ then

$$8 \prod \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \sum yz \right)^3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = xyz$ then

$$2\sqrt{x^2+1} \leq \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod 2\sqrt{x^2+1} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \prod \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + 2\right) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \left[\frac{\sum \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + 2\right)}{3}\right]^3 = \left[\frac{\sum x \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}\right) + 6}{3}\right]^3 = \\ &= \left[\frac{\sum \frac{1}{x}(y+z) + 6}{3}\right]^3 = \left[\frac{\sum \frac{(y+z)^2}{yz} + 6}{3}\right]^3 = \left[\frac{\sum \frac{x(y^2+z^2)}{xyz} + 6}{3}\right]^3 = \left[\frac{\sum x \sum yz + 3}{3}\right]^3 = \\ &= \left[\frac{\sum yz + 3}{3}\right]^3 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \sum yz\right)^3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \sqrt{3}$.

Problema205.

If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 3abc$ then

$$\sum \frac{bc}{3a+bc+abc} \geq \frac{3}{5}.$$

MathOlymp 8/2024, Elton Papanikolla

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}\right)$ inegalitatea se reformulează:

If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x}{x+3yz+1} \geq \frac{3}{5}.$$

Demonstrație.

Folosim *pqr* -Method.

Notăm $p = x + y + z, q = xy + yz + zx = 3, r = xyz$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x}{x+3yz+1} = \sum \frac{x^2}{x^2+3xyz+x} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum (x^2+3xyz+x)} = \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum x^2+9xyz+\sum x} =$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{p^2-2q+9r+p} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{5} = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{p^2}{p^2-2q+9r+p} \geq \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow 2p^2-3p+6q \geq 27r \Leftrightarrow 2p^2-3p+18 \geq 27r,$

care rezultă din $r \leq \frac{p}{3}$, vezi $3p = \sum xy \sum x \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{x^2y^2z^2} \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 9xyz = 9r \Rightarrow r \leq \frac{p}{3}.$

Este suficient să arătăm că:

$$2p^2-3p+18 \geq 27 \cdot \frac{p}{3} \Leftrightarrow 2p^2-12p+18 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (p-3)^2 \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 1.$

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 3abc$ and $\lambda \geq 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{bc}{\lambda a + bc + abc} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}\right)$ inegalitatea se reformulează:

If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x}{x + \lambda yz + 1} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Demonstrație.

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = x + y + z, q = xy + yz + zx = 3, r = xyz.$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x}{x + \lambda yz + 1} = \sum \frac{x^2}{x^2 + \lambda xyz + x} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum (x^2 + \lambda xyz + x)} = \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum x^2 + 3\lambda xyz + \sum x} =$$

$$= \frac{p^2}{p^2 - 2q + 3\lambda r + p} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} = RHS ,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{p^2}{p^2 - 2q + 3\lambda r + p} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda - 1)p^2 - 3p + 6q \geq 9\lambda r \stackrel{q=3}{\Leftrightarrow}$

$$(\lambda - 1)p^2 - 3p + 18 \geq 9\lambda r ,$$

care rezultă din $r \leq \frac{p}{3}$, vezi $3p = \sum xy \sum x \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{x^2 y^2 z^2} \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 9xyz = 9r \Rightarrow r \leq \frac{p}{3}$.

Este suficient să arătăm că:

$$(\lambda - 1)p^2 - 3p + 18 \geq 9\lambda \cdot \frac{p}{3} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda - 1)p^2 - 3(\lambda + 1)p + 18 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (p - 3)[(\lambda - 1)p - 6] \geq 0 ,$$

care rezultă din $p \geq 3$, vezi $p^2 = (x + y + z)^2 \geq 3(xy + yz + zx) = 3 \cdot 3 = 9 \Rightarrow p \geq 3$.

Avem $[(\lambda - 1)p - 6] \geq 0$ pentru $\lambda \geq 3$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 1$.

Problema206.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{a^4 + b^4}{a^2 + b^2} \geq 18Rr .$$

RMM 8/2023, Mehmet Şahin, Turkey

Soluție.

Lema.

If $a, b > 0$ then

$$\frac{a^4 + b^4}{a^2 + b^2} \geq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} .$$

Demonstrație.

$$\frac{a^4 + b^4}{a^2 + b^2} \geq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow (a^2 - b^2)^2 \geq 0 , \text{ cu egalitate pentru } a = b .$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^4 + b^4}{a^2 + b^2} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \sum \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} = \sum a^2 \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} 18Rr = RHS .$$

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^n + b^n} \geq 18Rr, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

If $a, b > 0$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^n + b^n} \geq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^n + b^n} \geq \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow (a^2 - b^2)(a^n - b^n) \geq 0, \text{ deoarece factorii au același semn.}$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^{n+2} + b^{n+2}}{a^n + b^n} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} = \sum a^2 \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} 18Rr = RHS.$$

Problema207.

If $a, b > 0, ab = 1$ then

$$(a^2 + b^2)(a + b + 1) + \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2} \geq 8.$$

RMM 8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (a^2 + b^2)(a + b + 1) + \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2} = (a^2 + b^2)(a + b) + (a^2 + b^2) + \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2ab \cdot 2\sqrt{ab} + 2\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2) \cdot \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2}} = 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2 = 8 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b > 0, ab = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$(a^2 + b^2)(a + b + \lambda) + \frac{4\lambda}{a^2 + b^2} \geq 4(\lambda + 1).$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = (a^2 + b^2)(a + b + \lambda) + \frac{4\lambda}{a^2 + b^2} = (a^2 + b^2)(a + b) + \lambda(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{4\lambda}{a^2 + b^2} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2ab \cdot 2\sqrt{ab} + 2\lambda \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2) \cdot \frac{4}{a^2 + b^2}} = 2 \cdot 2 + 2\lambda \cdot 2 = 4(\lambda + 1) = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = 1$.

Problema208.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2xyz}}.$$

MathOlymp 8/2024

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \sum \frac{1}{x+y}} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2xyz}} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3 \sum \frac{1}{x+y}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2xyz}} \Leftrightarrow 3 \sum \frac{1}{x+y} \leq \frac{1}{2xyz} \Leftrightarrow 3 \sum \frac{1}{1-z} \leq \frac{1}{2xyz} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \frac{\sum (1-x)(1-y)}{\prod (1-x)} \leq \frac{1}{2xyz}.$$

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = x + y + z = 1, q = xy + yz + zx, r = xyz$.

$$\text{Avem } q \leq \frac{1}{3}, \text{ vezi } 3q = 3 \sum xy \leq (\sum x)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow q \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{Avem } r \leq \frac{q^2}{3}, \text{ vezi } q^2 = (\sum xy)^2 \geq 3xyz \sum x = 3rp = 3r \Rightarrow r \leq \frac{q^2}{3}.$$

$$\text{Obținem } 3 \frac{\sum (1-x)(1-y)}{\prod (1-x)} \leq \frac{1}{2xyz} \Leftrightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{1+q}{q-r} \leq \frac{1}{2r} \Leftrightarrow 6(1+q) \leq \frac{q}{r} - 1.$$

Folosind $r \leq \frac{q^2}{3}$, pentru $6(1+q) \leq \frac{q}{r} - 1$ este suficient $\Leftrightarrow 6(1+q) \leq \frac{q}{\frac{q^2}{3}} - 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6q^2 + 7q - 3 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (3q-1)(2q+3) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (3q-1) \leq 0, \text{ vezi } q \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$.

Remarca.

In ΔABC

$$1). \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b}}} \leq \frac{p}{\sqrt{2r}}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+y}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2xyz}}.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r} \Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{r_a} + \frac{r}{r_b} + \frac{r}{r_c} = 1$.

Folosind Lema pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{r}{r_a}, \frac{r}{r_b}, \frac{r}{r_c}\right)$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{r}{r_a} + \frac{r}{r_b}}} &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \frac{r}{r_a} \cdot \frac{r}{r_b} \cdot \frac{r}{r_c}}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b}}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2r^2}{r_a r_b r_c}}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b}}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{rp^2}} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b}}} \leq \frac{p}{\sqrt{2r}}. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus $r_a r_b r_c = rp^2$.

$$2). \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b}}} \leq \frac{p}{\sqrt{R}}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema209.If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ then

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \sum \frac{b^5 + c^5}{a^3(b^3 + c^3)} \geq 6.$$

RMM8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.**Lema.**If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\frac{b^5 + c^5}{a^3(b^3 + c^3)} \geq \frac{1}{a^4}.$$

$$\text{Din } \frac{b^5 + c^5}{b^3 + c^3} \geq \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow (b - c)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{b^5 + c^5}{a^3(b^3 + c^3)} \geq \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2a^3} \geq \frac{2bc}{2a^3} = \frac{bc}{a^3} = \frac{abc}{a^4} = \frac{1}{a^4}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{a} + \sum \frac{b^5 + c^5}{a^3(b^3 + c^3)} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{1}{a} + \sum \frac{1}{a^4} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{abc}} + 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{a^4 b^4 c^4}} = 3 + 3 = 6 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.**Remarca.**1). If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{b^5 + c^5}{a^3(b^3 + c^3)} + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) \geq 3(\lambda + 1).$$

Soluție.**Lema.**

$$LHS = \sum \frac{b^5 + c^5}{a^3(b^3 + c^3)} + \lambda \sum \frac{1}{a} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{1}{a^4} + \lambda \sum \frac{1}{a} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{a^4 b^4 c^4}} + 3\lambda \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{abc}} =$$

$$= 3 + 3\lambda = 3(\lambda + 1) = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

2). If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \sum \frac{b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^3(b^n + c^n)} \geq 6.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\frac{b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^3(b^n + c^n)} \geq \frac{1}{a^4}.$$

Demonstrație.

Avem $\frac{b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{b^n + c^n} \geq \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow (b^2 - c^2)(b^n - c^n) \geq 0$, deoarece factorii au același semn.

Rezultă $\frac{b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^3(b^n + c^n)} \geq \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2a^3} \geq \frac{2bc}{2a^3} = \frac{bc}{a^3} = \frac{abc}{a^4} = \frac{1}{a^4}$, cu egalitate pentru $b = c$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{a} + \sum \frac{b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^3(b^n + c^n)} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{1}{a} + \sum \frac{1}{a^4} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{abc}} + 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{a^4b^4c^4}} = 3 + 3 = 6 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

3). If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\lambda \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) + \sum \frac{b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^3(b^n + c^n)} \geq 3(\lambda + 1).$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\frac{b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^3(b^n + c^n)} \geq \frac{1}{a^4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \lambda \sum \frac{1}{a} + \sum \frac{b^{n+2} + c^{n+2}}{a^3(b^n + c^n)} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \lambda \sum \frac{1}{a} + \sum \frac{1}{a^4} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\lambda \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{abc}} + 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{a^4 b^4 c^4}} = 3\lambda + 3 = \\ &= 3(\lambda + 1) = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Problema210.

In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$(1 + \sec A)(1 + \csc A) > 5.$$

MathOlymp 8/2024, Elton Papanikolla

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y > 0$ then

$$(1 + x)(1 + y) \geq (1 + \sqrt{xy})^2.$$

Demonstrație.

$$(1 + x)(1 + y) \geq (1 + \sqrt{xy})^2 \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y})^2 \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x = y.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y) = (\sec A, \csc A)$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (1 + \sec A)(1 + \csc A) \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} (1 + \sqrt{\sec A \csc A})^2 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin A \cos A}}\right)^2 = \\ &= \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sin 2A}}\right)^2 \stackrel{\sin x \leq 1}{\geq} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{1}}\right)^2 > 5 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Remarca.

In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$1). (1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A) \geq \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2A}\right)^2.$$

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $x, y > 0$ then

$$(1+x)(1+y) \geq (1+\sqrt{xy})^2.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y) = (\sin A, \cos A)$ obținem:

$$LHS = (1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A) \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} (1 + \sqrt{\sin A \cos A})^2 = \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2A}\right)^2$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $\sin A = \cos A \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

Remarca.

In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$2). (1 + \tan A)(1 + \cot A) \geq 4.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $x, y > 0$ then

$$(1+x)(1+y) \geq (1+\sqrt{xy})^2.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y) = (\tan A, \cot A)$ obținem:

$$LHS = (1 + \tan A)(1 + \cot A) \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} (1 + \sqrt{\tan A \cot A})^2 = (1 + \sqrt{1})^2 = 4 = RHS$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $\tan A = \cot A \Leftrightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

Problema211.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A \leq \frac{9}{8}.$$

RMM 8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.**Lema.**In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{9}{8} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \leq \frac{9}{8} \Leftrightarrow 4r(5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \leq 9R(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^2(9R - 20r) + r(18R^2 - 7Rr - 4r^2) \geq 0.$$

Distingem cazurile:

Cazul1). Dacă $(9R - 20r) \geq 0$ inegalitatea este evidentă.Cazul2). Dacă $(9R - 20r) < 0$ inegalitatea se rescrie: $r(18R^2 - 7Rr - 4r^2) \geq p^2(20r - 9R)$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen: $p^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$.

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$r(18R^2 - 7Rr - 4r^2) \geq (4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(20r - 9R) \Leftrightarrow 18R^3 - 13R^2r - 30Rr^2 - 32r^3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(18R^2 + 23Rr + 16r^2) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Remarca.In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A \geq \frac{9r}{4R}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \geq \frac{9r}{4R} = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \geq \frac{9r}{4R} \Leftrightarrow p^2 \geq 10Rr + 7r^2$, vezi Gerretsen: $p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$.

Rămâne să arătăm că: $16Rr - 5r^2 \geq 10Rr + 7r^2 \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r$ (Euler).

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{9r}{4R} \leq \sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A \leq \frac{9}{8}.$$

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{9}{8} \leq \sum \frac{r_a}{b+c} \sin A \leq \frac{9R}{16r}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{2p^2(R-r) + Rr(4R+r)}{R(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{r_a}{b+c} \sin A &= \frac{2p^2(R-r) + Rr(4R+r)}{R(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{2(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(R-r) + Rr(4R+r)}{R(16Rr - 5r^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} = \\ &= \frac{8R^3 + 4R^2r - Rr^2 - 6r^3}{R(18Rr - 4r^2)} = \frac{1}{2Rr} \cdot \frac{8R^3 + 4R^2r - Rr^2 - 6r^3}{9R - 2r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{1}{2Rr} \cdot \frac{9R^2}{8} = \frac{9R}{16r}. \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{2p^2(R-r) + Rr(4R+r)}{R(p^2+r^2+2Rr)} \geq \frac{9}{8} \Leftrightarrow p^2(7R-16r) + Rr(14R-r) \geq 0.$$

Distingem cazurile:

Cazul1). Dacă $(7R-16r) \geq 0$ inegalitatea este evidentă.

Cazul2). Dacă $(7R-16r) < 0$ inegalitatea se rescrie: $Rr(14R-r) \geq p^2(16r-7R)$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen: $p^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$.

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$Rr(14R-r) \geq (4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(16r-7R) \Leftrightarrow 14R^3 - 11R^2r - 22Rr^2 - 24r^3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R-2r)(14R^2 + 17Rr + 12r^2) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A \leq \frac{9}{8} \leq \sum \frac{r_a}{b+c} \sin A.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema1.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr}.$$

Lema2.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{2p^2(R-r) + Rr(4R+r)}{R(p^2+r^2+2Rr)}.$$

Prima inegalitate. $\sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A \leq \frac{9}{8}$.

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{9}{8},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{2R} \cdot \frac{5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \leq \frac{9}{8} \Leftrightarrow 4r(5p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \leq 9R(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^2(9R - 20r) + r(18R^2 - 7Rr - 4r^2) \geq 0.$$

Distingem cazurile:

Cazul1). Dacă $(9R - 20r) \geq 0$ inegalitatea este evidentă.

Cazul2). Dacă $(9R - 20r) < 0$ inegalitatea se rescrie: $r(18R^2 - 7Rr - 4r^2) \geq p^2(20r - 9R)$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen: $p^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$.

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$r(18R^2 - 7Rr - 4r^2) \geq (4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(20r - 9R) \Leftrightarrow 18R^3 - 13R^2r - 30Rr^2 - 32r^3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(18R^2 + 23Rr + 16r^2) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

A doua inegalitate. $\frac{9}{8} \leq \sum \frac{r_a}{b+c} \sin A.$

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{b+c} \sin A = \frac{2p^2(R-r) + Rr(4R+r)}{R(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} \geq \frac{9}{8} \Leftrightarrow p^2(7R - 16r) + Rr(14R - r) \geq 0.$$

Distingem cazurile:

Cazul1). Dacă $(7R - 16r) \geq 0$ inegalitatea este evidentă.

Cazul2). Dacă $(7R - 16r) < 0$ inegalitatea se rescrie: $Rr(14R - r) \geq p^2(16r - 7R)$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen: $p^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$.

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$Rr(14R - r) \geq (4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(16r - 7R) \Leftrightarrow 14R^3 - 11R^2r - 22Rr^2 - 24r^3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(14R^2 + 17Rr + 12r^2) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Problema212.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{m_a}{h_a}} \sqrt{r_a} \leq 2 \sqrt{\frac{R}{2} \left(\frac{R^2}{r^2} - \frac{R}{r} - 1 \right)}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities8/2024, Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{\frac{m_a}{h_a}} \sqrt{r_a} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum \frac{m_a}{h_a} \sum r_a} \stackrel{Panaïtopol}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum \frac{R}{2r} (4R+r)} = \sqrt{\frac{3R}{2r} (4R+r)} \stackrel{Euler}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{Euler}{\leq} 2 \sqrt{\frac{R}{2} \left(\frac{R^2}{r^2} - \frac{R}{r} - 1 \right)} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \sqrt{\frac{m_a}{h_a}} \sqrt{w_a} \leq \frac{3R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{r}}.$$

$$2). \sum \sqrt{\frac{m_a}{h_a}} \sqrt{s_a} \leq \frac{3R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{r}}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema213.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{p-a}{a}} \geq 3 \sqrt{\frac{r}{R}}.$$

IneMath8/2024, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{\frac{p-a}{a}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \sqrt{\frac{p-a}{a}}} = 3 \sqrt[6]{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}{abc}} = 3 \sqrt[6]{\frac{r^2 p}{4Rrp}} =$$

$$= 3 \sqrt[6]{\frac{r}{4R}} \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} 3 \sqrt{\frac{r}{R}} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \frac{b}{p-b} + \frac{c}{p-c} \geq \frac{8R}{r} \cdot \frac{p-a}{a} \sin \frac{A}{2}.$$

Soluție.

$$\text{Folosim } \frac{a}{p-a} = \frac{4R}{r} \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}.$$

Remarca.In $\triangle ABC$

$$2). \sqrt{\frac{b}{p-b}} + \sqrt{\frac{c}{p-c}} \geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{\sin \frac{A}{2}}}.$$

Soluție.

$$\text{Folosim } \frac{a}{p-a} = \frac{4R}{r} \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{p-a}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{R}{r}} \sin \frac{A}{2}$$

Remarca.In $\triangle ABC$

$$3). \left(\frac{b}{p-b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{p-c}\right)^2 \geq \frac{8R}{r} \cdot \frac{p-a}{a}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema214.If $0 < x < 1$, $x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} \geq 3.$$

IneMath8/2024, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**If $0 < x < 1$ then

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} \geq 2x.$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} \geq 2x \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{1-x} \geq 4x^2 \Leftrightarrow x(2x-1)^2 \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum 2x = 2 \sum x \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = \frac{1}{2}$.

Problema215.

If $x, y, z > 0, xyz = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^9 + y^9}{x^6 + x^3 y^3 + y^6} \geq 2.$$

RMM8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = (x^3, y^3, z^3)$ problema se reformulează.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} \geq 2.$$

Demonstrație.

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} \geq \frac{a+b}{3}.$$

$$\frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} \geq \frac{a+b}{3} \Leftrightarrow (a+b)(a-b)^2 \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } a = b.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{a+b}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \sum a \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3 = 2 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = y = z = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq -1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + \lambda ab + b^2} \geq \frac{6}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + \lambda ab + b^2} \geq \frac{a + b}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + \lambda ab + b^2} \geq \frac{a + b}{\lambda + 2} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 1)(a + b)(a - b)^2 \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } a = b.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 + \lambda ab + b^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{a + b}{\lambda + 2} = \frac{2}{\lambda + 2} \sum a \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \frac{2}{\lambda + 2} \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = \frac{2}{\lambda + 2} \cdot 3 = \\ &= \frac{6}{\lambda + 2} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Problema216.

If $a, b > 0$ then

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} + \frac{8\sqrt{ab}}{a + b} \geq 6.$$

RMM 8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} + \frac{8\sqrt{ab}}{a + b} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a + b} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a + b} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a + b} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a + b}} = \\ &= 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{16(a^2 + b^2)}{(a + b)^2}} = 6\sqrt[3]{\frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{(a + b)^2}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 6 = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{2(a^2+b^2)}{(a+b)^2} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (a-b)^2 \geq 0$, cu egalitate pentru $a = b$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b$.

Remarca.

If $a, b > 0$ then

$$1). \frac{a^3+b^3}{ab\sqrt{ab}} + \frac{12\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \geq 8.$$

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{a^3+b^3}{ab\sqrt{ab}} + \frac{12\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} = \frac{a^3+b^3}{ab\sqrt{ab}} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 4\sqrt[4]{\frac{a^3+b^3}{ab\sqrt{ab}} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b}} = \\ &= 4\sqrt[4]{\frac{64(a^3+b^3)}{(a+b)^3}} = 8\sqrt[3]{\frac{4(a^3+b^3)}{(a+b)^3}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 8 = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{4(a^3+b^3)}{(a+b)^3} \geq 1$ rezultă din Holder $a^3+b^3 \geq \frac{(a+b)^3}{2^2}$,

sau (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{4(a^3+b^3)}{(a+b)^3} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (a+b)(a-b)^2 \geq 0$, cu egalitate pentru $a = b$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b$.

$$2). \frac{a^4+b^4}{a^2b^2} + \frac{16\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \geq 10.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{a^4+b^4}{a^2b^2} + \frac{16\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} = \frac{a^4+b^4}{a^2b^2} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 5\sqrt[5]{\frac{a^4+b^4}{a^2b^2} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{ab}}{a+b}} = 5\sqrt[5]{\frac{256(a^4+b^4)}{(a+b)^4}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 10 \sqrt[5]{\frac{8(a^4 + b^4)}{(a+b)^4}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 10 = RHS, \text{ unde (1) } \Leftrightarrow \frac{8(a^4 + b^4)}{(a+b)^4} \geq 1 \text{ rezultă din Holder } a^4 + b^4 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b)^4}{2^3}$$

$$, \text{ sau (1) } \Leftrightarrow \frac{8(a^4 + b^4)}{(a+b)^4} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (7a^2 + 10ab + 7b^2)(a-b)^2 \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b$.

Problema217.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \sqrt[3]{4a^3 + 4b^3} \leq \sum \frac{4a^2}{a+b}.$$

RMM8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Lema.

If $b, c > 0$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{4a^3 + 4b^3} \leq \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a+b}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\sqrt[3]{4a^3 + 4b^3} \leq \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a+b} \Leftrightarrow 4(a^3 + b^3)(a+b)^3 \leq 8(a^2 + b^2)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a^3 + b^3)(a+b)^3 \leq 2(a^2 + b^2)^3 \Leftrightarrow a^6 - 3a^5b + 3a^4b^2 - 2a^3b^3 + 3a^2b^4 - 3ab^5 + b^6 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-b)^4(a^2 + ab + b^2) \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } a = b.$$

$$LHS \sum \sqrt[3]{4a^3 + 4b^3} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a+b} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \sum \frac{4a^2}{a+b} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1) } \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a+b} = \sum \frac{4a^2}{a+b}, \text{ vezi}$$

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{a+b} = \sum \frac{a^2 - b^2 + b^2}{a+b} = \sum \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a+b} + \sum \frac{b^2}{a+b} = \sum (a-b) + \sum \frac{b^2}{a+b} = \sum \frac{b^2}{a+b}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \prod \sqrt[3]{4a^3 + 4b^3} \leq \frac{8R^3 p}{r}.$$

Soluție.

Lema1.

If $b, c > 0$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{4a^3 + 4b^3} \leq \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a + b}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\sqrt[3]{4a^3 + 4b^3} \leq \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a + b} \Leftrightarrow 4(a^3 + b^3)(a + b)^3 \leq 8(a^2 + b^2)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a^3 + b^3)(a + b)^3 \leq 2(a^2 + b^2)^3 \Leftrightarrow a^6 - 3a^5b + 3a^4b^2 - 2a^3b^3 + 3a^2b^4 - 3ab^5 + b^6 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a - b)^4(a^2 + ab + b^2) \geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } a = b.$$

$$\prod \sqrt[3]{4a^3 + 4b^3} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \prod \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a + b} = \frac{8 \prod (a^2 + b^2)}{\prod (a + b)} \stackrel{\text{Lema2}}{\leq} \frac{8 \cdot \frac{2R^2}{r^2} \cdot a^2 b^2 c^2}{8abc} = \frac{2R^2}{r^2} \cdot abc =$$

$$= \frac{2R^2}{r^2} \cdot 4Rrp = \frac{8R^3 p}{r}.$$

Lema2.

In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$2). \prod (b^2 + c^2) \leq \frac{2R^2}{r^2} \cdot a^2 b^2 c^2.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Demonstrație.

Folosind $\frac{r}{R} = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$ și $a = 2R \sin A$ inegalitatea $\prod (b^2 + c^2) \leq \frac{2R^2}{r^2} \cdot a^2 b^2 c^2$ se scrie:

$$16 \prod \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \prod (\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C) \leq 2 \prod \sin^2 A \Leftrightarrow \prod (\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C) \leq 8 \prod \cos^2 \frac{A}{2},$$

$$\text{care rezultă din } \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C \leq 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2C}{2} \leq 1 + \cos A \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\cos 2B - \cos 2C \leq 2 \cos A \Leftrightarrow \cos A \cos(B - C) \leq \cos A, \text{ vezi } \cos A > 0 \text{ in acute } \triangle ABC \text{ și}$$

$$\cos(B - C) \leq 1, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } B = C.$$

Problema 218.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{b+c}{a + \sqrt[3]{4b^3 + 4c^3}} \leq 2.$$

RMM8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $b, c > 0$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{4b^3 + 4c^3} \geq b + c.$$

Demonstrație.

$$b^3 + c^3 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(b+c)^3}{4} \Rightarrow 4(b^3 + c^3) \geq (b+c)^3 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{4b^3 + 4c^3} \geq b + c.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{b+c}{a + \sqrt[3]{4b^3 + 4c^3}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} = 2 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

1). If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{b+c}{a + \sqrt[4]{8b^4 + 8c^4}} \leq 2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

If $b, c > 0$ then

$$\sqrt[4]{8b^4 + 8c^4} \geq b + c.$$

Demonstrație.

$$b^4 + c^4 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(b+c)^4}{2^3} \Rightarrow 8(b^4 + c^4) \geq (b+c)^4 \Rightarrow \sqrt[4]{8b^4 + 8c^4} \geq b + c.$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{b+c}{a + \sqrt[4]{8b^4 + 8c^4}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} = 2 = RHS, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } b = c.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

2). If $a, b, c > 0$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{b+c}{a + \sqrt[n]{2^{n-1}b^n + 2^{n-1}c^n}} \leq 2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $b, c > 0$ then

$$\sqrt[n]{2^{n-1}b^n + 2^{n-1}c^n} \geq b + c.$$

Demonstrație.

$$b^n + c^n \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(b+c)^n}{2^{n-1}} \Rightarrow 2^{n-1}(b^n + c^n) \geq (b+c)^n \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{2^{n-1}b^n + 2^{n-1}c^n} \geq b + c.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{b+c}{a + \sqrt[n]{2^{n-1}b^n + 2^{n-1}c^n}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} = 2 = RHS, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } b = c.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Problema219.

If $a, b > 0, a^2 + b^2 + a^2b^2 = 3$ then

$$a + b \leq 2.$$

RMM8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

$$a^2 + b^2 + a^2b^2 = 3 \Leftrightarrow (a^2 + 1)(b^2 + 1) = 4 \Rightarrow 2 = \sqrt{(a^2 + 1)(b^2 + 1)} = \sqrt{a^2 + 1}\sqrt{1 + b^2} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} a + b.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, \lambda > 0, \lambda a^2 + \lambda b^2 + a^2b^2 = 3\lambda^2$ then

$$a + b \leq 2\sqrt{\lambda}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\lambda a^2 + \lambda b^2 + a^2b^2 = 3\lambda^2 \Leftrightarrow (a^2 + \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda) = 4\lambda^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\lambda = \sqrt{(a^2 + \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)} = \sqrt{a^2 + \lambda}\sqrt{\lambda + b^2} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \sqrt{\lambda}(a + b) \Rightarrow a + b \leq 2\sqrt{\lambda}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = \sqrt{\lambda}$.

Problema220.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{1}{r_a(r_a + r_b)} \geq \frac{2}{3R^2}.$$

RMM 8/2024, Ertan Yildirim, Turkey

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{1}{r_a(r_a + r_b)} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{1}{r_a(r_a + r_b)}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{\prod r_a \prod (r_a + r_b)}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{rp^2 \cdot 4Rp^2}} = \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4Rrp^4}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{2}{3R^2} = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4Rrp^4}} \geq \frac{2}{3R^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{27}{4Rrp^4} \geq \frac{8}{27R^6} \Leftrightarrow 27^2 R^6 \geq 32Rrp^4 \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\Leftrightarrow} 27^2 R^6 \geq 32Rr \left(\frac{27R^2}{4} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow R^2 \geq 2Rr \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Am folosit mai sus $\prod r_a = rp^2$ și $\prod (r_a + r_b) = 4Rp^2$.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{1}{h_a(h_a + h_b)} \geq \frac{1}{3Rr}.$$

$$2). \sum \frac{1}{m_a(m_a + m_b)} \geq \frac{4r}{3R^3}.$$

$$3). \sum \frac{1}{s_a(s_a + s_b)} \geq \frac{4r}{3R^3}.$$

$$4). \sum \frac{1}{w_a(w_a + w_b)} \geq \frac{4r}{3R^3}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema221

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{1}{r_a(r_a + r_b)} \geq \frac{2}{3R^2}.$$

RMM8/2024, Ertan Yildirim, Turkey

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{1}{r_a(r_a + r_b)} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{1}{r_a(r_a + r_b)}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{\prod r_a \prod (r_a + r_b)}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{rp^2 \cdot 4Rp^2}} = \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4Rrp^4}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{2}{3R^2} = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4Rrp^4}} \geq \frac{2}{3R^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{27}{4Rrp^4} \geq \frac{8}{27R^6} \Leftrightarrow 27^2 R^6 \geq 32Rrp^4 \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\Leftrightarrow} 27^2 R^6 \geq 32Rr \left(\frac{27R^2}{4} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow R^2 \geq 2Rr \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Am folosit mai sus $\prod r_a = rp^2$ și $\prod (r_a + r_b) = 4Rp^2$.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{1}{h_a(h_a + h_b)} \geq \frac{1}{3Rr}.$$

$$2). \sum \frac{1}{m_a(m_a + m_b)} \geq \frac{4r}{3R^3}.$$

$$3). \sum \frac{1}{s_a(s_a + s_b)} \geq \frac{4r}{3R^3}.$$

$$4). \sum \frac{1}{w_a(w_a + w_b)} \geq \frac{4r}{3R^3}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema222.

If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + 4} + \frac{1}{b^3 + 4} \leq \frac{2}{5}.$$

MathExam 8/2024

Soluție.

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + 4} + \frac{1}{b^3 + 4} \leq \frac{2}{5} \Leftrightarrow 2a^3b^3 + 3a^3 + 3b^3 \geq 8.$$

Punând $(a, b) = (1-t, 1+t)$, inegalitatea $2a^3b^3 + 3a^3 + 3b^3 \geq 8$ se scrie:

$$2(1-t)^3(1+t)^3 + 3(1-t)^3 + 3(1+t)^3 \geq 8 \Leftrightarrow 2t^6 + 6t^4 + 12t^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2t^2(t^4 + 3t^2 + 6) \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2$ and $\lambda \geq 2$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{b^3 + \lambda} \leq \frac{2}{\lambda + 1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{b^3 + \lambda} \leq \frac{2}{\lambda + 1} \Leftrightarrow 2a^3b^3 + (\lambda - 1)a^3 + (\lambda - 1)b^3 \geq 2\lambda.$$

Punând $(a, b) = (1 - t, 1 + t)$, inegalitatea $2a^3b^3 + (\lambda - 1)a^3 + (\lambda - 1)b^3 \geq 2\lambda$ se scrie:

$$2(1-t)^3(1+t)^3 + (\lambda - 1)(1-t)^3 + (\lambda - 1)(1+t)^3 \geq 2\lambda \Leftrightarrow 2t^6 + 6t^4 + (6\lambda - 12)t^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2t^2 [t^4 + 3t^2 + 3(\lambda - 2)] \geq 0, \text{ vezi } \lambda \geq 2, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } t = 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = 1$.

Problema 223.

If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{y} + \frac{y^2 + 1}{z} + \frac{z^2 + 1}{x} - \frac{1}{x + y + z} \geq \frac{17}{3}.$$

RMM8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{y} + \frac{y^2 + 1}{z} + \frac{z^2 + 1}{x} \geq 4 + \frac{18}{(x + y + z)^2}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^2 + 1}{y} &\stackrel{\text{sos}}{\geq} \sum \frac{2x}{y} = \sum \frac{2x^2}{xy} \stackrel{\text{cs}}{\geq} \frac{2(\sum x)^2}{\sum xy} = \frac{2(\sum x^2 + 2\sum xy)}{\sum xy} = \frac{2(3 + 2\sum xy)}{\sum xy} = \\ &= \frac{6}{\sum xy} + 4 \stackrel{\text{sos}}{\geq} \frac{6}{\frac{(\sum x)^2}{3}} + 4 = \frac{18}{(\sum x)^2} + 4 = 4 + \frac{18}{(x + y + z)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Folosind **Lema** este suficient să arătăm că:

$$4 + \frac{18}{(x+y+z)^2} - \frac{1}{x+y+z} \geq \frac{17}{3} \stackrel{x+y+z=p}{\Leftrightarrow} 4 + \frac{18}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p} \geq \frac{17}{3} \Leftrightarrow 5p^2 + 3p - 54 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p-3)(5p+18) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow p \leq 3, \text{ vezi } p = \sum x \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \sum x^2} = \sqrt{3 \cdot 3} = 3.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1$.

Remarca.

1). If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ and $\lambda \leq 6$ then

$$\frac{x^2+1}{y} + \frac{y^2+1}{z} + \frac{z^2+1}{x} + \frac{\lambda}{3} \geq 6 + \frac{\lambda}{x+y+z}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

$$\frac{x^2+1}{y} + \frac{y^2+1}{z} + \frac{z^2+1}{x} \geq 4 + \frac{18}{(x+y+z)^2}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^2+1}{y} &\stackrel{SOS}{\geq} \sum \frac{2x}{y} = \sum \frac{2x^2}{xy} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{2(\sum x)^2}{\sum xy} = \frac{2(\sum x^2 + 2\sum xy)}{\sum xy} = \frac{2(3 + 2\sum xy)}{\sum xy} = \\ &= \frac{6}{\sum xy} + 4 \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} \frac{6}{(\sum x)^2} + 4 = \frac{18}{(\sum x)^2} + 4 = 4 + \frac{18}{(x+y+z)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Folosind **Lema** este suficient să arătăm că:

$$4 + \frac{18}{(x+y+z)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{3} \geq 6 + \frac{\lambda}{x+y+z} \stackrel{x+y+z=p}{\Leftrightarrow} 4 + \frac{18}{p^2} + \frac{\lambda}{3} \geq 6 + \frac{\lambda}{p} \Leftrightarrow (6-\lambda)p^2 + 3\lambda p - 54 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p-3)[(6-\lambda)p+18] \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow p \leq 3, \text{ vezi } p = \sum x \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \sum x^2} = \sqrt{3 \cdot 3} = 3.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1$.

Remarca.

2). If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

$$\frac{x^2+1}{y} + \frac{y^2+1}{z} + \frac{z^2+1}{x} \geq 4 + \frac{6}{x+y+z}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.Punem $\lambda = 6$ în 1).**Problema224.**If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 6 \geq (a+b+c)^2.$$

RMM8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.**Lema.**If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq \frac{1}{4}(a+b+c)^3 - \frac{15}{4}.$$

Demonstrație.Folosim inegalitatea lui Schur: $a, b, c > 0,$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3abc \geq \sum ab(a+b) \Leftrightarrow 4(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + 15abc \geq (a+b+c)^3 \stackrel{abc=1}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$4(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + 15 \geq (a+b+c)^3 \Leftrightarrow a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq \frac{1}{4}(a+b+c)^3 - \frac{15}{4}.$$

Folosind **Lema** este suficient să arătăm că:

$$\frac{1}{4}(a+b+c)^3 - \frac{15}{4} + 6 \geq (a+b+c)^2 \stackrel{a+b+c=p}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{4}p^3 - \frac{15}{4} + 6 \geq p^2 \Leftrightarrow p^3 - 4p^2 + 9 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p-3)(p^2 - p - 3) \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } p \geq 3, \text{ vezi } p = a+b+c \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.**Remarca.**1). If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ and $\lambda \leq \frac{57}{8}$ then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + \lambda \geq \frac{\lambda+3}{9}(a+b+c)^2.$$

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq \frac{1}{4}(a+b+c)^3 - \frac{15}{4}.$$

Demonstratie.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Schur: $a, b, c > 0$, $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3abc \geq \sum ab(a+b) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + 15abc \geq (a+b+c)^3 \stackrel{abc=1}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$4(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + 15 \geq (a+b+c)^3 \Leftrightarrow a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq \frac{1}{4}(a+b+c)^3 - \frac{15}{4}.$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** este suficient să arătăm că:

$$\frac{1}{4}(a+b+c)^3 - \frac{15}{4} + \lambda \geq \frac{\lambda+3}{9}(a+b+c)^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}p^3 - \frac{15}{4} + \lambda \geq \frac{\lambda+3}{9}p^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9p^3 - 4(\lambda+3)p^2 + 9(4\lambda-15) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (p-3)[9p^2 + (15-4\lambda)p + 3(15-4\lambda)] \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din $p \geq 3$, vezi $p = a+b+c \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3$ și $[9p^2 + (15-4\lambda)p + 3(15-4\lambda)] \geq 0$,

vezi $p \geq 3$ și $\lambda \leq \frac{57}{8}$,

$$\begin{aligned} 9p^2 + (15-4\lambda)p + 3(15-4\lambda) &= p[9p + (15-4\lambda)] + 3(15-4\lambda) \stackrel{p \geq 3}{\geq} 3[9 \cdot 3 + (15-4\lambda)] + 3(15-4\lambda) = \\ &= 3(57-8\lambda) \stackrel{\lambda \leq \frac{57}{8}}{\geq} 0. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

2). If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 7 \geq \frac{10}{9}(a+b+c)^2.$$

Soluție.

Punem $\lambda = 7$ în 1).

If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ then

$$8(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + 57 \geq 9(a + b + c)^2.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Punem $\lambda = \frac{57}{8}$ în 1).

Problema225.

If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{b^3 + 1} \geq 1.$$

MathAtelier 8/2024

Soluție.

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{b^3 + 1} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow a^3 + b^3 + 2 \geq (a^3 + 1)(b^3 + 1) \Leftrightarrow a^3 + b^3 + 2 \geq a^3 b^3 + a^3 + b^3 + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \geq a^3 b^3 \Leftrightarrow ab \leq 1, \text{ vezi } 2 = a + b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow ab \leq 1.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = 1$.

Remarca.

If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{b^3 + \lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda + 1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{b^3 + \lambda} \geq \frac{2}{\lambda + 1} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 1)(a^3 + b^3 + 2\lambda) \geq 2(a^3 + \lambda)(b^3 + \lambda) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(1 - \lambda)(a^3 + b^3) + 2\lambda \geq 2a^3 b^3.$$

Deoarece $ab \leq 1$, vezi $2 = a + b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow ab \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2a^3 b^3 \leq 2$, este suficient să arătăm că:

$(1-\lambda)(a^3+b^3)+2\lambda \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow (1-\lambda)(a^3+b^3) \geq 2(1-\lambda) \Leftrightarrow a^3+b^3 \geq 2$, care rezultă din

$$a^3+b^3 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b)^3}{4} = \frac{2^3}{4} = 2.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a=b=1$.

Problema226.

In $\triangle ABC$, AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors, R_1, R_2, R_3 -circumradius $\triangle AEF, \triangle BFD, \triangle CDE$, R -circumradius $\triangle ABC$, r -inradius in $\triangle ABC$. Prove that

$$R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \leq \frac{3R^2}{4r}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities8/2024, George Apostolopoulos, Greece

Soluție.

Folosind teorema sinusurilor în $\triangle AEF$ și $\triangle ABC$ avem $\frac{EF}{\sin A} = 2R_1$ și $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2R} = \frac{EF}{2R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{R \cdot EF}{a}.$$

Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\sum R_1 \leq \frac{3R^2}{4r} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{R \cdot EF}{a} \leq \frac{3R^2}{4r} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{EF}{a} \leq \frac{3R}{4r}.$$

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$\sum \frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{3R}{8r}.$$

Soluție.

In $\triangle ABC$, AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$\frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{b+c}{8a}.$$

Demonstrație.

Cu teorema bisectoarei în $\triangle ABC$ avem $AE = \frac{bc}{a+c}$, $AF = \frac{bc}{a+b}$.

Folosind teorema cosinusului în $\triangle AEF$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 EF^2 &= AE^2 + AF^2 - 2AE \cdot AF \cdot \cos A = \left(\frac{bc}{a+c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{bc}{a+b}\right)^2 - 2 \frac{bc}{a+c} \cdot \frac{bc}{a+b} \cdot \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc} = \\
 &= \frac{b^2c^2}{(a+c)^2} + \frac{b^2c^2}{(a+b)^2} - \frac{bc(b^2+c^2-a^2)}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \frac{b^2c^2}{(a+c)^2} + \frac{b^2c^2}{(a+b)^2} - \frac{bc[2bc+(b-c)^2-a^2]}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \\
 &= \frac{b^2c^2}{(a+c)^2} + \frac{b^2c^2}{(a+b)^2} - \frac{2b^2c^2}{(a+b)(a+c)} - \frac{bc(b-c)^2}{(a+b)(a+c)} + \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \\
 &= \frac{b^2c^2}{(a+c)^2} + \frac{b^2c^2}{(a+b)^2} - \frac{2b^2c^2}{(a+b)(a+c)} - \frac{bc(b-c)^2}{(a+b)(a+c)} + \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \\
 &= b^2c^2 \left(\frac{1}{a+c} - \frac{1}{a+b} \right)^2 - \frac{bc(b-c)^2}{(a+b)(a+c)} + \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \\
 &= \frac{b^2c^2(b-c)^2}{(a+b)^2(a+c)^2} - \frac{bc(b-c)^2}{(a+b)(a+c)} + \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \\
 &= \frac{bc(b-c)^2[bc-(a+b)(a+c)]}{(a+b)^2(a+c)^2} + \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \\
 &= \frac{bc(b-c)^2(-a^2-ab-ac)}{(a+b)^2(a+c)^2} + \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \frac{-abc(b-c)^2(a+b+c)}{(a+b)^2(a+c)^2} + \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)} \leq \\
 &\leq \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Obținem } EF^2 \leq \frac{a^2bc}{(a+b)(a+c)} = \frac{a^2bc(b+c)}{(a+b)(a+c)(b+c)} \stackrel{\text{Cesaro}}{\leq} \frac{a^2bc(b+c)}{8abc} = \frac{a(b+c)}{8}.$$

$$\text{Rezultă } \frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{\frac{a(b+c)}{8}}{a^2} = \frac{b+c}{8a} \Rightarrow \frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{b+c}{8a}.$$

Obținem

$$\sum \frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{1}{8} \sum \frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{1}{8} \sum \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right) \stackrel{\text{Bandila}}{\leq} \frac{1}{8} \sum \frac{R}{r} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{3R}{r} = \frac{3R}{8r}.$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

$$\sum \frac{EF}{a} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \sum \frac{EF^2}{a^2}} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{3R}{8r}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R}{2r}} \stackrel{Euler}{\leq} \frac{3R}{4r}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In ΔABC , AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors, R_1, R_2, R_3 -circumradius $\Delta AEF, \Delta BFD, \Delta CDE$, R -circumradius ΔABC , r -inradius in ΔABC . Prove that

$$1). R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \leq \frac{3R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R}{2r}}.$$

Soluție.

Folosind teorema sinusurilor în ΔAEF și ΔABC avem $\frac{EF}{\sin A} = 2R_1$ și $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2R} = \frac{EF}{2R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{R \cdot EF}{a}.$$

Lema.

In ΔABC , AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$R_1 \leq \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{2a}}.$$

$$2). R_1^2 + R_2^2 + R_3^2 \leq \frac{3R^3}{8r}.$$

Soluție.

Folosind teorema sinusurilor în ΔAEF și ΔABC avem $\frac{EF}{\sin A} = 2R_1$ și $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2R} = \frac{EF}{2R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{R \cdot EF}{a}.$$

$$LHS = \sum R_1^2 = \sum \frac{R^2 \cdot EF^2}{a^2} = R^2 \sum \frac{EF^2}{a^2} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} R^2 \cdot \frac{3R}{8r} = \frac{3R^3}{8r} = RHS.$$

Lema.

In ΔABC , AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$\sum \frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{3R}{8r}.$$

Soluție.

In ΔABC , AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$\frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{b+c}{8a}.$$

Remarca.

$$3). R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1 \leq \frac{3R^3}{8r}.$$

Soluție.

Folosind teorema sinusurilor în ΔAEF și ΔABC avem $\frac{EF}{\sin A} = 2R_1$ și $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2R} = \frac{EF}{2R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{R \cdot EF}{a}.$$

Lema.

In ΔABC , AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$R_1 \leq \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{2a}}.$$

$$\sum R_1R_2 \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{2a}} \cdot \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{c+a}{2b}} = \frac{R^2}{8} \sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{a} \cdot \frac{c+a}{b}} = \frac{R^2}{8} \sqrt{\sum \frac{b+c}{a} \sum \frac{c+a}{b}} =$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{8} \sum \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right) \stackrel{\text{Bandita}}{\leq} \frac{R^2}{8} \sum \frac{R}{r} = \frac{R^2}{8} \cdot \frac{3R}{r} = \frac{3R^3}{8r}.$$

$$4). \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \geq \frac{6}{R} \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}}$$

Soluție.

Lema

$$R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \leq \frac{3R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R}{2r}}.$$

Folosind teorema sinusurilor în $\triangle AEF$ și $\triangle ABC$ avem $\frac{EF}{\sin A} = 2R_1$ și $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2R} = \frac{EF}{2R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{R \cdot EF}{a}.$$

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$R_1 \leq \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{2a}}.$$

$$LHS = \sum R_1 \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sum \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{2a}} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{3 \sum \frac{b+c}{2a}} = \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \sum \frac{b+c}{a}} = \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \sum \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right)} \stackrel{Bandila}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{Bandila}{\leq} \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \sum \frac{R}{r}} = \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3R}{r}} = \frac{3R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R}{2r}} \stackrel{Euler}{\leq} \frac{3R^2}{4r} = RHS.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{R_1} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum R_1} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \frac{9}{\frac{3R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{R}{2r}}} = \frac{6}{R} \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}} = RHS.$$

$$5). \frac{1}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{R_2^2} + \frac{1}{R_3^2} \geq \frac{24r}{R^3}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

$$R_1^2 + R_2^2 + R_3^2 \leq \frac{3R^3}{8r}.$$

Folosind teorema sinusurilor în $\triangle AEF$ și $\triangle ABC$ avem $\frac{EF}{\sin A} = 2R_1$ și $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2R} = \frac{EF}{2R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{R \cdot EF}{a}.$$

Obținem:

$$LHS = \sum R_1^2 = \sum \frac{R^2 \cdot EF^2}{a^2} = R^2 \sum \frac{EF^2}{a^2} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} R^2 \cdot \frac{3R}{8r} = \frac{3R^3}{8r}$$

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$, AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$\sum \frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{3R}{8r}.$$

Soluție.

In $\triangle ABC$, AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$\frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{b+c}{8a}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\sum \frac{EF^2}{BC^2} \leq \frac{1}{8} \sum \frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{1}{8} \sum \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right) \stackrel{\text{Bandila}}{\leq} \frac{1}{8} \sum \frac{R}{r} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{3R}{r} = \frac{3R}{8r}.$$

În final rezultă:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{R_1^2} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum R_1^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{9}{3R^3} = \frac{24r}{R^3} = RHS.$$

$$6). \frac{1}{R_1R_2} + \frac{1}{R_2R_3} + \frac{1}{R_3R_1} \geq \frac{24r}{R^3}$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

$$R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1 \leq \frac{3R^3}{8r}.$$

Folosind teorema sinusurilor în $\triangle AEF$ și $\triangle ABC$ avem $\frac{EF}{\sin A} = 2R_1$ și $\frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2R} = \frac{EF}{2R_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{R \cdot EF}{a}.$$

In $\triangle ABC$, AD, BE, CF -internal bisectors

$$R_1 \leq \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{2a}}.$$

$$\sum R_1R_2 \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{2a}} \cdot \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{c+a}{2b}} = \frac{R^2}{8} \sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{a} \cdot \frac{c+a}{b}} = \frac{R^2}{8} \sqrt{\sum \frac{b+c}{a} \sum \frac{c+a}{b}} =$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{8} \sum \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right) \stackrel{\text{Bandila}}{\leq} \frac{R^2}{8} \sum \frac{R}{r} = \frac{R^2}{8} \cdot \frac{3R}{r} = \frac{3R^3}{8r}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{R_1 R_2} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum R_1 R_2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{9}{\frac{3R^3}{8r}} = \frac{24r}{R^3} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema227.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

RMM8/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} = \frac{p}{R}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} = \frac{p}{R} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\leq} \frac{3\sqrt{3}R}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} \geq \frac{3\sqrt{3}r}{R}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} = \frac{p}{R}.$$

$$\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} = \frac{p}{R} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} \frac{3\sqrt{3}r}{R}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$2). \frac{3\sqrt{3}r}{R} \leq \sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$3). \frac{p}{R} \leq \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{b + c} \leq \frac{p}{2r}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{b + c} = \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{b + c} &= \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{16Rr - 5r^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} = \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{18Rr - 4r^2} = \\ &= \frac{p(3R + 2r)}{r(9R - 2r)} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{p}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{p}{2r}. \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea din stânga:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{b + c} &= \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} = \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{4R^2 + 6Rr + 4r^2} = \\ &= \frac{p(3R + 2r)}{2R^2 + 3Rr + 2r^2} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{p}{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$4). \sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} \leq \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{b + c}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema1.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{b + c} = \frac{p}{R}.$$

Lema2.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{b + c} = \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr}.$$

Folosind Lema inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\frac{p}{R} \leq \frac{2p(3R + 2r)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \Leftrightarrow p^2 \leq 6R^2 + 2Rr - r^2, \text{ vezi inegalitatea Gerretsen: } p^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 \leq 6R^2 + 2Rr - r^2 \Leftrightarrow R^2 - Rr - 2r^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(R + r) \geq 0, R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler})$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema228.

If $0 \leq x \leq 2$ then

$$\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{4 - 2x} \geq 2(x - 1)^2.$$

MathAtelier8/2024, Panagiotis Danousis, Greece

Soluție.

Folosim $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \geq \sqrt{a + b} \Leftrightarrow a + b + 2\sqrt{ab} \geq a + b \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{ab} \geq 0$, cu egal pentru $a = 0$ sau $b = 0$.

$$LHS = \sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{4 - 2x} \geq \sqrt{2x + (4 - 2x)} = 2 \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 2(x - 1)^2 = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow 2 \geq 2(x - 1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq (x - 1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq x^2 - 2x + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = 0$ sau $x = 2$.

Remarca.

If $0 \leq x \leq \lambda$ and $0 < \lambda \leq 2$ then

$$\sqrt{\lambda x} + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \lambda x} \geq \lambda(x - 1)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \geq \sqrt{a+b} \Leftrightarrow a+b+2\sqrt{ab} \geq a+b \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{ab} \geq 0$, cu egal pentru $a=0$ sau $b=0$.

$$LHS = \sqrt{\lambda x} + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \lambda x} \geq \sqrt{\lambda x + (\lambda^2 - \lambda x)} = \lambda \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \lambda(x-1)^2 = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \lambda \geq \lambda(x-1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq (x-1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq x^2 - 2x + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 2$.

Problema229.

In $\triangle ABC$ cu $abc = 1$

$$5\sum a\left(\sum bc - \sum a^2\right) + 2\left(\sum a\right)^3 \geq 54.$$

MathOlympiads8/2024, Nguyen Minh Tho, Vietnam

Solutie.

Cu ipoteza $abc = 1$ inegalitatea se scrie echivalent: $5\sum a\left(\sum bc - \sum a^2\right) + 2\left(\sum a\right)^3 \geq 54abc$

Folosind $\sum a = 2p$, $\sum bc = p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr$, $\sum a^2 = 2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)$, $abc = 4Rrp$,

inegalitatea se scrie:

$$5 \cdot 2p(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr - 2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)) + 2(2p)^3 \geq 54 \cdot 4Rrp \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10p(-p^2 + 3r^2 + 12Rr) + 16p^3 \geq 216Rrp \Leftrightarrow 5(-p^2 + 3r^2 + 12Rr) + 8p^2 \geq 108Rr \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3p^2 + 15r(4R + r) \geq 108Rr \Leftrightarrow p^2 + 5r(4R + r) \geq 36Rr, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen } p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$16Rr - 5r^2 + 5r(4R + r) \geq 36Rr \Leftrightarrow 36Rr \geq 36Rr, \text{ adevărat.}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă

1). In $\triangle ABC$ cu $abc = 1$ and $2n \leq 5\lambda$.

$$n\sum a\left(\sum bc - \sum a^2\right) + \lambda\left(\sum a\right)^3 \geq 27\lambda.$$

Solutie.

Cu ipoteza $abc = 1$ inegalitatea se scrie echivalent: $n\sum a\left(\sum bc - \sum a^2\right) + \lambda\left(\sum a\right)^3 \geq 27\lambda abc$

Folosind $\sum a = 2p$, $\sum bc = p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr$, $\sum a^2 = 2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)$, $abc = 4Rrp$,

inegalitatea se scrie:

$$n \cdot 2p(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr - 2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)) + \lambda(2p)^3 \geq 27\lambda \cdot 4Rrp \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2np(-p^2 + 3r^2 + 12Rr) + 8\lambda p^3 \geq 108\lambda Rrp \Leftrightarrow n(-p^2 + 3r^2 + 12Rr) + 4\lambda p^2 \geq 54\lambda Rr \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4\lambda - n)p^2 + 3nr(4R + r) \geq 54\lambda Rr, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen}$$

$$p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2 \text{ și } (4\lambda - n) > 0, \text{ adevărată din } 2n \leq 5\lambda.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$(4\lambda - n)(16Rr - 5r^2) + 3nr(4R + r) \geq 54\lambda Rr \Leftrightarrow (5\lambda - 2n)(R - 2r) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } R \geq 2r, \text{ (Euler) și}$$

$$2n \leq 5\lambda.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă

2) In $\triangle ABC$ cu $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \leq \frac{5}{2}$.

$$(\sum a)^3 + \lambda \sum a (\sum bc - \sum a^2) \geq 27.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Cu ipoteza $abc = 1$ inegalitatea se scrie echivalent: $(\sum a)^3 + \lambda \sum a (\sum bc - \sum a^2) \geq 27abc$

Folosind $\sum a = 2p$, $\sum bc = p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr$, $\sum a^2 = 2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)$, $abc = 4Rrp$,

inegalitatea se scrie:

$$(2p)^3 + \lambda \cdot 2p(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr - 2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)) \geq 108Rrp \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8p^3 + 2\lambda p(-p^2 + 3r^2 + 12Rr) \geq 108Rrp \Leftrightarrow 4p^2 + \lambda(-p^2 + 3r^2 + 12Rr) \geq 54Rr \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4 - \lambda)p^2 + 3\lambda r(4R + r) \geq 54Rr, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen } p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2 \text{ și}$$

$$(4 - \lambda) > 0, \text{ adevărată din } \lambda \leq \frac{5}{2}.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$(4-\lambda)(16Rr-5r^2)+3\lambda r(4R+r)\geq 54Rr \Leftrightarrow (5-2\lambda)(R-2r)\geq 0$, vezi $R\geq 2r$, (Euler) și

$$\lambda \leq \frac{5}{2}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema230.

If $a, b > 0, a^2 + b^2 = 8$ then

$$a^3 + b^3 \geq 4ab.$$

MathAtelier8/2024, Panagiotis Danousis, Greece

Soluție.

Notând $a + b = S, ab = P$ problema se reformulează.

If $S, P > 0, S^2 - 2P = 8$ then

$$S^3 - 3SP \geq 4P.$$

Demonstrație.

Înlocuind $P = \frac{S^2 - 8}{2}$ în $S^3 - 3SP \geq 4P$ obținem:

$$S^3 - 3S \cdot \frac{S^2 - 8}{2} \geq 4 \cdot \frac{S^2 - 8}{2} \Leftrightarrow S^3 + 4S^2 - 24S - 32 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (S - 4)(S^2 + 8S + 8) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow S \leq 4,$$

care rezultă din $8 = a^2 + b^2 \geq \frac{(a+b)^2}{2} \Rightarrow 16 \geq (a+b)^2 \Rightarrow S \leq 4$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = 2$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, \lambda > 0, a^2 + b^2 = 2\lambda^2$ then

$$a^3 + b^3 \geq 2\lambda ab.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Notând $a + b = S, ab = P$ problema se reformulează.

If $S, P, \lambda > 0, S^2 - 2P = 2\lambda^2$ then

$$S^3 - 3SP \geq 2\lambda P.$$

Demonstrație.

Înlocuind $P = \frac{S^2 - 2\lambda^2}{2}$ în $S^3 - 3SP \geq 2\lambda P$ obținem:

$$S^3 - 3S \cdot \frac{S^2 - 2\lambda^2}{2} \geq 2\lambda \cdot \frac{S^2 - 2\lambda^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow S^3 + 2\lambda S^2 - 6\lambda^2 S - 4\lambda^3 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(S - 2\lambda)(S^2 + 4\lambda S + 2\lambda^2) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow S \leq 2\lambda, \text{ care rezultă din } 2\lambda^2 = a^2 + b^2 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(a+b)^2}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$4\lambda^2 \geq (a+b)^2 \Rightarrow S \leq 2\lambda.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = \lambda$.

Problema231.

În $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{\tan^6 \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 A} \geq \frac{4}{27}.$$

Octogon 2022, Pirkulyev Rovsen, Azerbaijan

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{\tan^6 \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 A} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \tan \frac{A}{2}\right)^6}{3^4 \sum \sin^2 A} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(\sqrt{3})^6}{3^4 \cdot \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{4}{27} = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \geq \sqrt{3}$, vezi $\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \geq \sqrt{3}$ și $\sum \sin^2 A \leq \frac{9}{4}$, vezi

$$\sum \sin^2 A = \frac{p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr}{2R^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen 9}}{\leq} \frac{9}{4}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

În $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{\tan^{2n} \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 A} \geq \frac{4}{3^n}, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Soluție.

Pentru $n = 0$ avem $\sum \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} \geq 4$, vezi $\sum \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = 4R^2 \sum \frac{1}{a^2} \stackrel{\text{Steinig}}{\geq} 4R^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2Rr} = \frac{2R}{r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 4$.

Pentru $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ folosom inegalitatea lui Holder.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{\tan^{2n} \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 A} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-2} \sum \sin^2 A} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(\sqrt{3})^{2n}}{3^{2n-2} \cdot \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{4}{3^n} = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \geq \sqrt{3}$, vezi $\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \stackrel{\text{Doucet}}{\geq} \sqrt{3}$ și $\sum \sin^2 A \leq \frac{9}{4}$, vezi

$$\sum \sin^2 A = \frac{p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr}{2R^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen 9}}{\leq} \frac{9}{4}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$2). \sum \frac{\cot^{2n} \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 A} \geq 4 \cdot 3^n, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Pentru $n = 0$ avem $\sum \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} \geq 4$, vezi $\sum \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = 4R^2 \sum \frac{1}{a^2} \stackrel{\text{Steinig}}{\geq} 4R^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2Rr} = \frac{2R}{r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 4$.

Pentru $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ folosom inegalitatea lui Holder.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{\cot^{2n} \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 A} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \cot \frac{A}{2} \right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-2} \sum \sin^2 A} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(3\sqrt{3})^{2n}}{3^{2n-2} \cdot \frac{9}{4}} = 4 \cdot 3^n = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \cot \frac{A}{2} \geq 3\sqrt{3}$, vezi $\sum \cot \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r} \stackrel{\text{Mitinovic}}{\geq} 3\sqrt{3}$ și $\sum \sin^2 A \leq \frac{9}{4}$, vezi

$$\sum \sin^2 A = \frac{p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr}{2R^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen 9}}{\leq} \frac{9}{4}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema232.

If $a, b, c > 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{1+2bc} \geq \frac{3}{5}.$$

Bosnia and Hercegovina 2002

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^2}{1+2bc} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a^2+2a^2bc} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{\sum (a^2+2a^2bc)} = \frac{1}{1+2abc \sum a} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{5} = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+2abc \sum a} \geq \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow 3abc \sum a \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$, vezi $3(xy+yz+zx) \leq (x+y+z)^2$, pentru $(x, y, z) = (ab, bc, ca)$ și $\sum ab \leq \sum a^2 = 1$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{1+\lambda bc} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Pentru $\lambda = 0$ obținem egalitatea $1 = 1$.

În continuare fie $\lambda > 0$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^2}{1+\lambda bc} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a^2+\lambda a^2bc} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{\sum (a^2+\lambda a^2bc)} = \frac{1}{1+\lambda abc \sum a} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda+3} = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+\lambda abc \sum a} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+3} \Leftrightarrow 3abc \sum a \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$, vezi $3(xy+yz+zx) \leq (x+y+z)^2$,

pentru $(x, y, z) = (ab, bc, ca)$ și $\sum ab \leq \sum a^2 = 1$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Problema233.

If $0 \leq x \leq 1$ then

$$\sqrt{4+x} + \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{2x^2+1} \geq 5.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 7/2024, Imad Zak, Lebanon

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sqrt{4+x} + \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{2x^2+1} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2\sqrt[4]{16-x^2} + \sqrt{2x^2+1} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 5 = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt[4]{16-x^2} + \sqrt{2x^2+1} \geq 5 \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt[4]{16-t} + \sqrt{2t+1} \geq 5.$$

$$g(t) = 2\sqrt[4]{16-t} + \sqrt{2t+1}, g'(t) = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt[3]{(16-t)^3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2t+1}} > 0, 0 \leq t \leq 1 \Rightarrow g(t) \geq g(0) = 5.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $t = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$.

Soluție2.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sqrt{4+x} + \sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{2x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4+x} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4+x} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-x} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-x} + \sqrt{2x^2+1} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 5\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-x} \cdot \sqrt{2x^2+1}} = 5\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{16}(16-x^2)\sqrt{2x^2+1}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 5, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow 5\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{16}(16-x^2)\sqrt{2x^2+1}} \geq 5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{16}(16-x^2)\sqrt{2x^2+1} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(16-x^2)\sqrt{2x^2+1} \geq 16 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (16-x^2)^2(2x^2+1) \geq 256 \Leftrightarrow 2x^6 - 63x^4 + 480x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2(2x^4 - 63x^2 + 480) \geq 0, \text{vezi}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1, 2x^4 - 63x^2 + 480 \stackrel{x \leq 1}{\geq} 2x^4 - 63 \cdot 1^2 + 480 = 2x^4 + 417 > 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = 0$.

Remarca.

If $0 \leq x \leq 1$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{8+x} + \sqrt[3]{8-x} + \sqrt[3]{2x^2+1} \geq 5.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sqrt[3]{8+x} + \sqrt[3]{8-x} + \sqrt[3]{2x^2+1} \stackrel{AM-GM}{=} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8+x} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8+x} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8-x} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8-x} + \sqrt[3]{2x^2+1} \geq$$

$$\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 5\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8+x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{8-x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{2x^2+1}} = 5\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{16}\sqrt[3]{(64-x^2)^2}\sqrt[3]{2x^2+1}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 5,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow 5\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{16}\sqrt[3]{(64-x^2)^2}\sqrt[3]{2x^2+1}} \geq 5 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{16}\sqrt[3]{(64-x^2)^2}\sqrt[3]{2x^2+1} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{(64-x^2)^2}\sqrt[3]{2x^2+1} \geq 16 \Leftrightarrow (64-x^2)^2(2x^2+1) \geq 16^3 \Leftrightarrow (16-x^2)^2(2x^2+1) \geq 256 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^6 - 255x^4 + 8064x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2(2x^4 - 255x^2 + 8064) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } 0 \leq x \leq 1,$$

$$2x^4 - 255x^2 + 8064 \stackrel{x \leq 1}{\geq} 2x^4 - 255 \cdot 1^2 + 8064 = 2x^4 + 7809 > 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = 0$.

Problema234.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \frac{1}{16} \sum \frac{a+b}{c} \geq \frac{15}{8}.$$

THCS7/2024, Pham Van Tuyen, Vietnam

Soluție.

$$\text{Avem } \sum \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \frac{1}{16} \sum \frac{a+b}{c} \geq \frac{15}{8} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}} + \frac{1}{16} \sum \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right) \geq \frac{15}{8}.$$

Cu substituția $(x, y, z) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}, \sqrt{\frac{b}{c}}, \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}} \right)$, $xyz = 1$ problema se reformulează:

If $x, y, z > 0$, $xyz = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{16} \sum \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \geq \frac{15}{8}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\sum \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{16} \sum \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \geq \frac{15}{8} \Leftrightarrow \sum \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{x^4+1}{x^2} - \frac{5}{8} \right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{x^4+1}{x^2} - \frac{5}{8} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^6 - 9x^4 + 16x^3 - 9x^2 + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^4 (x^2 + 4x + 1) \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = b = c$.

Remarca.

1). If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{4}$ then

$$\sum \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \lambda \sum \frac{a+b}{c} \geq \frac{3}{2}(4\lambda+1).$$

Soluție.

$$\text{Avem } \sum \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \lambda \sum \frac{a+b}{c} \geq \frac{3}{2}(4\lambda+1) \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}} + \lambda \sum \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right) \geq \frac{3}{2}(4\lambda+1).$$

Cu substituția $(x, y, z) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}, \sqrt{\frac{b}{c}}, \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}} \right)$, $xyz = 1$ problema se reformulează:

If $x, y, z > 0$, $xyz = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}} + \lambda \sum \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \geq \frac{3}{2}(4\lambda+1).$$

Demonstrație.

$$\sum \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x}} + \lambda \sum \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \geq \frac{3}{2}(4\lambda+1) \Leftrightarrow \sum \left(\frac{x}{x^2+1} + \lambda \frac{x^4+1}{x^2} - \frac{4\lambda+1}{2} \right) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \lambda \frac{x^4+1}{x^2} - \frac{4\lambda+1}{2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda x^6 - (2\lambda+1)x^4 + 2x^3 - (2\lambda+1)x^2 + 2\lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 (2\lambda x^4 + 4\lambda x^3 + (4\lambda-1)x^2 + 4\lambda x + 2\lambda) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } \lambda \geq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = b = c$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{a+b} + \frac{1}{4} \sum \frac{a+b}{c} \geq 3.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Punem $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$ în 1).

Problema235.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} \right)^2 + \frac{r}{2R} \geq 1.$$

Pure Inequalities 7/2024, Nguyen Viet Hung, Vietnam

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} \right)^2 + \frac{r}{2R} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{r}{2R} = 1 - \frac{r}{2R} + \frac{r}{2R} = 1 = RHS,$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{a}{b+c}$ și $\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 - \frac{r}{2R}$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă

In ΔABC

$$1). \sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} \right)^4 - \frac{r^2}{8R^2} \geq \frac{5}{32}.$$

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} \right)^4 - \frac{r^2}{8R^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sum \sin^4 \frac{A}{2} - \frac{r^2}{8R^2} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{5}{32} + \frac{r^2}{8R^2} - \frac{r^2}{8R^2} = \frac{5}{32} = RHS,$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{a}{b+c}$ și (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \sin^4 \frac{A}{2} \geq \frac{5}{32} + \frac{r^2}{8R^2}$, vezi

$$\sum \sin^4 \frac{A}{2} = 1 + \frac{r^2 - p^2}{8R^2} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic}}{\geq} 1 + \frac{r^2 - \frac{27R^2}{4}}{8R^2} = 1 + \frac{r^2}{8R^2} - \frac{27}{32} = \frac{5}{32} + \frac{r^2}{8R^2}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$2). \sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} \right)^4 + \left(\frac{r}{2R} \right)^2 \geq \frac{1}{4}.$$

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} \right)^4 + \frac{r^2}{4R^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sum \sin^4 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{r^2}{4R^2} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4R^2} + \frac{r^2}{4R^2} = \frac{1}{4} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde}(1) \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{a}{b+c} \text{ și } (2) \Leftrightarrow \sum \sin^4 \frac{A}{2} \geq \frac{1}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4R^2}, \text{ vezi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sin^4 \frac{A}{2} &= 1 + \frac{r^2 - p^2}{8R^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 1 + \frac{r^2 - 4R^2 - 4Rr - 3r^2}{8R^2} = \frac{4R^2 - 4Rr - 2r^2}{8R^2} = \\ &= \frac{2R^2 - 2Rr - r^2}{4R^2} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{R^2 - r^2}{4R^2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4R^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$3). \sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} \right)^n \geq 3 \left(\frac{r}{4R} \right)^{\frac{n}{3}}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} \right)^n \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sum \left(\sin \frac{A}{2} \right)^n \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\left(\prod \sin \frac{A}{2} \right)^n} = 3 \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{r}{4R} \right)^n} = 3 \left(\frac{r}{4R} \right)^{\frac{n}{3}} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde}(1) \Leftrightarrow \sin \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{a}{b+c} \text{ și } \prod \sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{4R}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema236.

Solve the equation for real numbers

$$\frac{4(x+7)}{\sqrt{x-2}} + \frac{y+3}{\sqrt{y-1}} = 28.$$

Math for change 7/2024, Amir Sofi, Kosovo

Soluție.

Lema.

Ecuția are sens pentru $x > 2, y > 1$.

$$LHS = \frac{4(x+7)}{\sqrt{x-2}} + \frac{y+3}{\sqrt{y-1}} = \frac{4(x-2+9)}{\sqrt{x-2}} + \frac{y-1+4}{\sqrt{y-1}} = \left(4\sqrt{x-2} + \frac{36}{\sqrt{x-2}}\right) + \left(\sqrt{y-1} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{y-1}}\right) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2\sqrt{4\sqrt{x-2} \cdot \frac{36}{\sqrt{x-2}}} + 2\sqrt{\sqrt{y-1} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{y-1}}} = 2\sqrt{144} + 2\sqrt{4} = 2 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 2 = 28 = RHS,$$

cu egalitate pentru:

$$4\sqrt{x-2} = \frac{36}{\sqrt{x-2}} \text{ și } \sqrt{y-1} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{y-1}} \Leftrightarrow x-2=9 \text{ și } y-1=4 \Leftrightarrow x=11 \text{ și } y=5.$$

Soluția ecuației este $(x, y) = (11, 5)$.

Remarca.

1). Let $a, b > 0$ fixed. Solve the equation for real numbers

$$\frac{4(x+9-a)}{\sqrt{x-a}} + \frac{y+4-b}{\sqrt{y-b}} = 28.$$

Soluție.**Lema.**

Ecuția are sens pentru $x > a, y > b$.

$$LHS = \frac{4(x+9-a)}{\sqrt{x-a}} + \frac{y+4-b}{\sqrt{y-b}} = \frac{4(x-a+9)}{\sqrt{x-a}} + \frac{y-b+4}{\sqrt{y-b}} = \left(4\sqrt{x-a} + \frac{36}{\sqrt{x-a}}\right) + \left(\sqrt{y-b} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{y-b}}\right) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2\sqrt{4\sqrt{x-a} \cdot \frac{36}{\sqrt{x-a}}} + 2\sqrt{\sqrt{y-b} \cdot \frac{4}{\sqrt{y-b}}} = 2\sqrt{144} + 2\sqrt{4} = 2 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot 2 = 28 = RHS,$$

cu egalitate pentru:

$$4\sqrt{x-a} = \frac{36}{\sqrt{x-a}} \text{ și } \sqrt{y-b} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{y-b}} \Leftrightarrow x-a=9 \text{ și } y-b=4 \Leftrightarrow x=a+9 \text{ și } y=b+4.$$

Soluția ecuației este $(x, y) = (a+9, b+4)$.

Remarca.

Cazul $a=1, b=2$

2). Solve the equation for real numbers

$$\frac{4(x+8)}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{y+2}{\sqrt{y-2}} = 28.$$

Soluția ecuației este $(x, y) = (10, 6)$.

Remarca.

3). Let $a, b, \lambda, n, k > 0$ fixed. Solve the equation for real numbers

$$\frac{\lambda^2(x+n^2-a)}{\sqrt{x-a}} + \frac{y+k^2-b}{\sqrt{y-b}} = 2(\lambda^2n+k).$$

Soluție.

Soluția ecuației este $(x, y) = (a+n^2, b+k^2)$.

Remarca.

Cazul $\lambda = 3, n = 2, k = 3$.

4). Let $a, b > 0$ fixed. Solve the equation for real numbers

$$\frac{9(x+4-a)}{\sqrt{x-a}} + \frac{y+9-b}{\sqrt{y-b}} = 42.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluția ecuației este $(x, y) = (a+4, b+9)$.

Problema237.

Evaluate

$$I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{(x^2+4)(3^x+1)} dx.$$

$$\text{a) } I = \frac{\pi}{3}; \text{ b) } I = 0; \text{ c) } I = \frac{\pi}{3}; \text{ d) } I = \frac{\pi}{20}; \text{ e) } I = \frac{\pi}{10}; \text{ f) } I = \frac{\pi}{8};$$

Universitatea Politehnica București-2024

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{(x^2+4)(3^x+1)} dx = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{1}{(x^2+4)(3^x+1)} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{1}{(x^2+4)(3^x+1)} dx \stackrel{x=-t}{=} \int_2^0 \frac{1}{(t^2+4)(3^{-t}+1)} d(-t) + \\
&+ \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x^2+4)(3^x+1)} = \int_0^2 \frac{3^x dx}{(x^2+4)(3^x+1)} + \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x^2+4)(3^x+1)} = \int_0^2 \frac{(3^x+1) dx}{(x^2+4)(3^x+1)} = \\
&= \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+4} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg} 1 - \operatorname{arctg} 0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$

Varianta corectă este f).

Remarca.

1). Let $a > 0$ and $b > 1$. Evaluate

$$I = \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(b^x+1)} dx.$$

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(b^x+1)} dx = \int_{-a}^0 \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(b^x+1)} dx + \int_0^a \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)(b^x+1)} dx \stackrel{x=-t}{=} \int_a^0 \frac{1}{(t^2+a^2)(b^{-t}+1)} d(-t) + \\
&+ \int_0^a \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(b^x+1)} = \int_0^a \frac{b^x dx}{(x^2+a^2)(b^x+1)} + \int_0^a \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)(b^x+1)} = \int_0^a \frac{(b^x+1) dx}{(x^2+a^2)(b^x+1)} = \\
&= \int_0^a \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg} 1 - \operatorname{arctg} 0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4a}.
\end{aligned}$$

Remarca.

2). Fie $a > 1$. Calculați

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_{-n}^n \frac{1}{(x^2+n^2)(a^x+1)} dx.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_{-n}^n \frac{1}{(x^2+n^2)(a^x+1)} dx \stackrel{x \rightarrow -x}{=} \int_n^{-n} \frac{1}{(x^2+n^2)(a^{-x}+1)} d(-x) = \int_{-n}^n \frac{1}{(x^2+n^2)(a^{-x}+1)} dx = \\
&= \int_{-n}^n \frac{a^x}{(x^2+n^2)(a^x+1)} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

$$2I = I + I = \int_{-n}^n \frac{1}{(x^2 + n^2)(a^x + 1)} dx + \int_{-n}^n \frac{a^x}{(x^2 + n^2)(a^x + 1)} dx = \int_{-n}^n \frac{a^x + 1}{(x^2 + n^2)(a^x + 1)} dx = \int_{-n}^n \frac{dx}{x^2 + n^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{n} \Big|_{-n}^n = \frac{1}{n} (\operatorname{arctg} 1 - \operatorname{arctg}(-1)) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{2n}.$$

$$\text{Din } 2I = \frac{\pi}{2n} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{4n}.$$

$$\text{Obținem } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_{-n}^n \frac{1}{(x^2 + n^2)(a^x + 1)} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{\pi}{4n} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Problema238.

Solve the system equation

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y-1} + \sqrt{z-1} = 3 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 12 \end{cases}.$$

RMM 7/2024, Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Soluție.

Avem $3 = \sum \sqrt{x-1} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \sum (x-1)} = \sqrt{3(\sum x - 3)} \stackrel{CS}{\leq} \sqrt{3(\sqrt{3 \sum x^2} - 3)} = \sqrt{3(\sqrt{3 \cdot 12} - 3)} = 3$, cu egalitate pentru $x = y = z = 2$.

Deducem că $(x, y, z) = (2, 2, 2)$ este soluția unică a sistemului de ecuații.

Remarca.

1). Solve the system equation

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{y-1} + \sqrt{z-1} + \sqrt{t-1} = 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2 = 16 \end{cases}.$$

Soluție.

Avem $4 = \sum \sqrt{x-1} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{4 \sum (x-1)} = \sqrt{4(\sum x - 4)} \stackrel{CS}{\leq} \sqrt{4(\sqrt{4 \sum x^2} - 4)} = \sqrt{4(\sqrt{4 \cdot 16} - 4)} = 4$, cu egalitate pentru $x = y = z = t = 2$.

Deducem că $(x, y, z, t) = (2, 2, 2, 2)$ este soluția unică a sistemului de ecuații.

Remarca.

2). Solve the system equation

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{y-2} + \sqrt{z-2} = 3 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 27 \end{cases}.$$

Deducem că $(x, y, z) = (3, 3, 3)$ este soluția unică a sistemului de ecuații.

Remarca.

3). Let $\lambda \geq 0$ fixed. Solve the system equation

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x-\lambda} + \sqrt{y-\lambda} + \sqrt{z-\lambda} = 3 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3(\lambda+1)^2 \end{cases}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Deducem că $(x, y, z) = (\lambda, \lambda, \lambda)$ este soluția unică a sistemului de ecuații.

Problema239.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{5a+2b+2c}} \geq \sqrt{2}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities7/2024, Vasile Cartoaje, Ploiești

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{5a+2b+2c}} \sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{5a+2b+2c}} \sum (b+c)^2 (5a+2b+2c) \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \left(\sum (b+c) \right)^3.$$

$$\text{Rezultă: } \left(\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{5a+2b+2c}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(2\sum a)^3}{\sum (b+c)^2 (5a+2b+2c)}.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$\frac{8(\sum a)^3}{\sum (b+c)^2 (5a+2b+2c)} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow 4(\sum a)^3 \geq \sum (b+c)^2 (5a+2b+2c) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4[\sum a^3 + 3\prod (b+c)] \geq \sum (b+c)^2 (5a+2b+2c) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4\left[\sum a^3 + 3(2abc + \sum bc(b+c))\right] \geq 4\sum a^2 + 11\sum bc(b+c) + 30abc \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sum bc(b+c) \geq 6abc, \text{ care rezultă din AM-GM.}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

1). If $a, b, c > 0$ and $2\lambda \geq 5n \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{\lambda a + nb + nc}} \geq 3\sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda + 2n}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{\lambda a + nb + nc}} \sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{\lambda a + nb + nc}} \sum (b+c)^2 (\lambda a + nb + nc) \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} (\sum (b+c))^3.$$

Rezultă:

$$\left(\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{\lambda a + nb + nc}}\right)^2 \geq \frac{(2\sum a)^3}{\sum (b+c)^2 (\lambda a + nb + nc)}.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$\frac{8(\sum a)^3}{\sum (b+c)^2 (\lambda a + nb + nc)} \geq \frac{18}{\lambda + 2n} \Leftrightarrow 4(\lambda + 2n)(\sum a)^3 \geq 9\sum (b+c)^2 (\lambda a + nb + nc) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(\lambda + 2n)\left[\sum a^3 + 3\sum bc(b+c)\right] \geq 9\sum (b+c)^2 (\lambda a + nb + nc) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(\lambda + 2n)\left[\sum a^3 + 3(2abc + \sum bc(b+c))\right] \geq 9\left[2n\sum a^3 + (\lambda + 3n)\sum bc(b+c) + 6\lambda abc\right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(2\lambda - 5n)\sum a^3 + 3(\lambda - n)\sum bc(b+c) \geq 6(5\lambda - 8n), \text{ care rezultă din AM-GM și } 2\lambda \geq 5n \geq 0$$

Obținem:

$$2(2\lambda - 5n)\sum a^3 + 3(\lambda - n)\sum bc(b+c) \geq 2(2\lambda - 5n) \cdot 3abc + 3(\lambda - n) \cdot 6abc = 6(5\lambda - 8n)abc.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

2). If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{5}{2}$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{\lambda a+b+c}} \geq 3\sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda+2}}.$$

Remarca.

3). If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{a}} \geq 3\sqrt{2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema240.

SP.554. Find:

$$\Omega = \int \frac{8x-1}{e^{8x}+7x} dx, x \in (0, \infty).$$

RMM- Number 37, Summer 2025, Daniel Sitaru, Romania

Solutie.

$$\Omega = \int \frac{8x-1}{e^{8x}+7x} dx = \int \left(\frac{8}{7} - \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{8e^{8x}+7}{e^{8x}+7x} \right) = \frac{8}{7}x - \frac{1}{7} \ln(e^{8x}+7x) + C.$$

Remarca.

If $m \in \mathbf{R}, n \in (0, \infty)$ then find:

$$\Omega = \int \frac{mx-1}{e^{mx}+nx} dx.$$

Solutie.

$$\Omega = \int \frac{mx-1}{e^{mx}+nx} dx = \int \left(\frac{m}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{me^{mx}+n}{e^{mx}+nx} \right) = \frac{m}{n}x - \frac{1}{n} \ln(e^{mx}+nx) + C.$$

Problema241.

SP.552. If $a > 0, a \neq 1$ then find:

$$\Omega = \int_{-a}^a \log_a \left(\sqrt{a^2 x^2 + 1} - ax \right) dx.$$

Solutie.

Funcția $f : [-a, a] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $f(x) = \log_a(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + 1} - ax)$ este impară, vezi:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + f(-x) &= \log_a(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + 1} - ax) + \log_a(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + 1} + ax) = \log_a(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + 1} - ax)(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + 1} + ax) = \\ &= \log_a(a^2x^2 + 1 - a^2x^2) = \log_a 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Folosind faptul că integrala pe un interval simetric dintr-o funcție impară este nulă deducem că

$$\Omega = \int_{-a}^a \log_a(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + 1} - ax) dx = 0.$$

Remarca.

If $a > 0, a \neq 1$ then find:

$$\Omega = \int_{-a}^a \log_a(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + 1} + ax) dx.$$

Solutie.

$$\text{Analog } \Omega = \int_{-a}^a \log_a(\sqrt{a^2x^2 + 1} + ax) dx = 0.$$

Problema 242.

SP.555. Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{t + e^t} - 1 \right).$$

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{t + e^t} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{dt}{t + e^t} - x}{x^2} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x + e^x} - 1 \stackrel{\text{Hospital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x - e^x}{2x(x + e^x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(x + e^x)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x - e^x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x - e^x}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1 - e^x}{1} = \frac{1}{2}(-2) = -1. \end{aligned}$$

Remarca.

Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sin t + e^t} - 1 \right).$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sin t + e^t} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sin t + e^t} - x}{x^2} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x + e^x} - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin x - e^x}{2x(\sin x + e^x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(\sin x + e^x)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin x - e^x}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sin x - e^x}{x} \stackrel{\left(\frac{0}{0}\right)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x - e^x}{1} = \frac{1}{2}(-2) = -1. \end{aligned}$$

Problema243.

UP.545. Find

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^5 - 3x^3}{3x^6 - x^4 - 3x^2 + 1} dx.$$

RMM- Number 37, Summer 2025, Daniel Sitaru, Romania

Solutie.Cu substitutia $x^2 = t$ obtinem:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{t^2 - 3t}{3t^3 - t^2 - 3t + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{t^2 - 3t}{(t-1)(t+1)(3t-1)} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{t-1} + \frac{-1}{3t-1} + \frac{-1}{t+1} \right) dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{3} \ln|3t-1| - \ln|t+1| \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln|t-1| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|3t-1| + \ln|t+1| \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{4}} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1}{4} - 1 \right| + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{3}{4} - 1 \right| + \ln \left| \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right| \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{1}{4} + \ln \frac{5}{4} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \ln 2 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 + \ln 5 - 2 \ln 2 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{11}{3} \ln 2 + \ln 5 \right) = \\ &= \frac{11}{6} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 5. \end{aligned}$$

Am descompus in fractii simple:

$$\frac{t^2 - 3t}{(t-1)(3t-1)(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{3t-1} + \frac{C}{t+1}, \text{ cu } A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = -1, C = -1.$$

Problema244.

UP.548. Find

$$\Omega = \int_1^e \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2 + \ln^2 x} dx.$$

RMM- Number 37, Summer 2025, Daniel Sitaru, Romania

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \int_1^e \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2 + \ln^2 x} dx = \int_1^e \frac{\frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln^2 x}}{\left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \int_1^e \frac{-\left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)'}{\left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)^2 + 1} dx = -\arctan \frac{x}{\ln x} \Big|_1^e = \\ &= -\left(\arctan \frac{e}{\ln e} - \arctan \frac{1}{\ln 1}\right) = -\left(\arctan e - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan e. \end{aligned}$$

Remarca.

Find

$$\Omega = \int_1^e \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2 - \ln^2 x} dx.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \int_1^e \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2 - \ln^2 x} dx = \int_1^e \frac{\frac{1 - \ln x}{\ln^2 x}}{\left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)^2 - 1} dx = \int_1^e \frac{-\left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)'}{\left(\frac{x}{\ln x}\right)^2 - 1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\frac{x}{\ln x} - 1}{\frac{x}{\ln x} + 1} \right| \Big|_1^e = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x - \ln x}{x + \ln x} \right| \Big|_1^e = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x - \ln x}{x + \ln x} \right| \Big|_1^e = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \frac{e - \ln e}{e + \ln e} - \ln \frac{1 - \ln 1}{1 + \ln 1} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \frac{e-1}{e+1} - \ln 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e-1}{e+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e+1}{e-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Problema245.

If $a, b, c > 1$ then

$$\sum \log_a \left(\frac{b^2}{c} - b + c \right) \geq 3.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 4/2024, Nguyen Viet Hung, Vietnam

Solutie.

Folosind $\frac{b^2}{c} - b + c \geq b \Leftrightarrow (b-c)^2 \geq 0$ obtinem:

$$LHS = \sum \log_a \left(\frac{b^2}{c} - b + c \right) \geq \sum \log_a b = \sum \frac{\lg b}{\lg a} \geq 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{\lg b}{\lg a}} = 3 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc daca si numai daca $a = b = c$.

Remarca.

If $a, b, c > 1, abc = \frac{3}{2}$ then

$$\sum \log_a \left(\frac{b^2}{c} - \frac{1}{2}b + c \right) \geq 12.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Folosind $\frac{b^2}{c} - \frac{1}{2}b + c \geq \frac{3}{2}b \Leftrightarrow (b-c)^2 \geq 0$ obtinem:

$$LHS = \sum \log_a \left(\frac{b^2}{c} - \frac{1}{2}b + c \right) \geq \sum \log_a \left(\frac{3}{2}b \right) = \sum \log_a \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot b \right) = \sum \log_a \frac{3}{2} + \sum \log_a b \geq$$

$$\geq 9 + 3 = 12 = RHS.$$

Am folosit mai sus:

$$\sum \log_a \frac{3}{2} \geq 9, \text{ vezi } \sum \log_a \frac{3}{2} \geq \frac{9}{\sum \log_{\frac{3}{2}} a} = \frac{9}{\log_{\frac{3}{2}}(abc)} = \frac{9}{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{3}{2}} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

$$\sum \log_a b \geq 3, \text{ vezi } \sum \log_a b = \sum \frac{\lg b}{\lg a} \geq 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{\lg b}{\lg a}} = 3.$$

Egalitatea are loc daca si numai daca $a = b = c = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2}}$.

Problema246.In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A \geq 2.$$

RMM4/2024, Zaza Mzhavanadze, Georgia

Solutie.**Lema.**In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1 \right).$$

Demonstratie.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A &= \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \sum \cot A - \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \cot A = \frac{4R+r}{p} \cdot \frac{p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr}{2pr} - \\ &= \frac{5p^2 - (4R+r)^2}{2p^2} = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus:

$$\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p}, \quad \sum \cot A = \frac{p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr}{2pr}, \quad \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \cot A = \frac{5p^2 - (4R+r)^2}{2p^2}.$$

$$\sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1 \right) \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 2.$$

Egalitatea are loc daca si numai daca triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \frac{2R-2r}{r} \leq \sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A \leq \frac{R^2}{2r^2}.$$

Lema.In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1 \right).$$

Inegalitatea din stanga.

$$\sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1 \right) \geq \frac{2R - 2r}{r}.$$

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1 \right) \stackrel{Euler}{\leq} \frac{R^2}{2r^2}.$$

Egalitatea are loc daca si numai daca triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

$$2). 6 \leq \sum \left(\cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A \leq \frac{3R}{r}.$$

Lema.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \left(\cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} + 1 \right).$$

Inegalitatea din stanga.

$$\sum \left(\cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} + 1 \right) \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} 6.$$

Egalitatea are loc daca si numai daca triunghiul este echilateral.

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\sum \left(\cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} + 1 \right) \stackrel{Euler}{\leq} \frac{3R}{r}.$$

Egalitatea are loc daca si numai daca triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarca.

$$3). 3 \sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A \geq \sum \left(\cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema1.In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \left(\tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1 \right).$$

Lema2.In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \left(\cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} \right) \cot A = 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} + 1 \right).$$

Folosind **Lemele** de mai sus inegalitatea se scrie:

$$3 \cdot 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} - 1 \right) \geq 2 \left(\frac{R}{r} + 1 \right) \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Egalitatea are loc daca si numai daca triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema247.SP.547. If $x, y > 1$ then

$$\ln x \ln y \left(\sqrt[3]{\log_x y} + \sqrt[3]{\log_y x} \right)^3 \leq 2 \ln^2(xy).$$

RMM- Number 37, Summer 2025, Daniel Sitaru, Romania

Solutie.

Cu substitutia $(a, b) = (\ln x, \ln y)$ inegalitatea se scrie: $ab \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{a}} \right)^3 \leq 2(a+b)^2$.

Notand $(a, b) = (u^3, v^3)$, inegalitatea de mai sus devine:

$$u^3 v^3 \left(\frac{u}{v} + \frac{v}{u} \right)^3 \leq 2(u^3 + v^3)^2 \Leftrightarrow u^3 v^3 \left(\frac{u^3}{v^3} + 3 \frac{u}{v} + 3 \frac{v}{u} + \frac{v^3}{u^3} \right) \leq 2(u^6 + 2u^3 v^3 + v^6) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u^6 + 3u^4 v^2 + 3u^2 v^4 + v^6 \leq 2u^6 + 4u^3 v^3 + 2v^6 \Leftrightarrow u^6 - 3u^4 v^2 + 4u^3 v^3 - 3u^2 v^4 + v^6 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (u-v)^2 (u^4 + 2u^3 v + 2uv^3 + v^4) \geq 0, \text{ cu egal pentru } u = v \Leftrightarrow a = b \Leftrightarrow \ln x = \ln y \Leftrightarrow x = y.$$

Remarca.If $x, y > 1$ then

$$\ln x \ln y \left(\sqrt[4]{\log_x y} + \sqrt[4]{\log_y x} \right)^4 \leq 4 \ln^2(xy).$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Cu substitutia $(a, b) = (\ln x, \ln y)$ inegalitatea se scrie: $ab \left(\sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt[4]{\frac{b}{a}} \right)^4 \leq 4(a+b)^2$.

Notand $(a, b) = (u^4, v^4)$, inegalitatea de mai sus devine:

$$u^4 v^4 \left(\frac{u}{v} + \frac{v}{u} \right)^4 \leq 4(u^4 + v^4)^2 \Leftrightarrow u^4 v^4 \left(\frac{u^4}{v^4} + 4 \frac{u^2}{v^2} + 6 + 4 \frac{v^2}{u^2} + \frac{v^4}{u^4} \right) \leq 4(u^8 + 2u^4 v^4 + v^8) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u^8 + 4u^6 v^2 + 6u^4 v^4 + 4u^2 v^6 + v^8 \leq 4u^8 + 8u^4 v^4 + 4v^8 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3u^8 - 4u^6 v^2 + 2u^4 v^4 - 4u^2 v^6 + 3v^8 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (u^2 - v^2)^2 (3u^4 + 2u^2 v^2 + 3v^4) \geq 0,$$

cu egalitate pentru $u = v \Leftrightarrow a = b \Leftrightarrow \ln x = \ln y \Leftrightarrow x = y$.

Problema248.

Prove that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+2)(2x^2+1)}} \geq \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

Octogon2024, PP.41412, Mihaly Bencze, Brasov

Solutie.**Lema.**

If $0 \leq x \leq 1$ then

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+2)(2x^2+1)}} \geq \frac{2}{3(x^2+1)}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\sqrt{(x^2+2)(2x^2+1)} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{(x^2+2)+(2x^2+1)}{2} = \frac{3}{2}(x^2+1), \text{ egal : } (x^2+2) = (2x^2+1) \Leftrightarrow x=1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+2)(2x^2+1)}} \geq \frac{2}{3(x^2+1)}.$$

$$LHS = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+2)(2x^2+1)}} \geq \int_0^1 \frac{2dx}{3(x^2+1)} = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{2}{3} \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6} = RHS.$$

Remarca.

If $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+\lambda)(\lambda x^2+1)}} \geq \frac{\pi}{2(\lambda+1)}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**

If $0 \leq x \leq 1$ then

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+\lambda)(\lambda x^2+1)}} \geq \frac{2}{(\lambda+1)(x^2+1)}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\sqrt{(x^2+\lambda)(\lambda x^2+1)} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{(x^2+\lambda)+(\lambda x^2+1)}{2} = \frac{\lambda+1}{2}(x^2+1), \text{ cu egalitate pentru}$$

$$(x^2+\lambda) = (\lambda x^2+1) \Leftrightarrow x=1 \text{ sau } \lambda=1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+\lambda)(\lambda x^2+1)}} \geq \frac{2}{(\lambda+1)(x^2+1)}.$$

$$LHS = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+\lambda)(\lambda x^2+1)}} \geq \int_0^1 \frac{2dx}{(\lambda+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \arctan x \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2(\lambda+1)} = RHS.$$

Problema248.

Daca $ABCD$ este patrulater convex cu laturile de lungimi a, b, c, d atunci:

$$[ABCD] \leq \frac{1}{16}(a+b+c+d)^2.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 3/2024, George Apostolopoulos, Greece

Solutie.

Daca $a = AB, b = BC, c = CA, d = DA$ atunci

$$[ABCD] = [ABC] + [ACD] = \frac{ab \sin B}{2} + \frac{cd \sin D}{2} \stackrel{\sin x \leq 1}{\leq} \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{cd}{2}, \text{ cu egal pentru } B = D = 90^\circ.$$

$$\text{Analog } [ABCD] = [BCD] + [ABD] = \frac{bc \sin C}{2} + \frac{ad \sin A}{2} \stackrel{\sin x \leq 1}{\leq} \frac{bc}{2} + \frac{ad}{2}, \text{ egal: } A = C = 90^\circ.$$

Adunand cele doua inegalitati obtinem:

$$2[ABCD] = [ABC] + [ACD] \leq \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{cd}{2} + \frac{bc}{2} + \frac{da}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$4[ABCD] = [ABC] + [ACD] \leq ab + bc + cd + da \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{1}{4}(a+b+c+d)^2,$$

$$\text{unde } (1) \quad ab + bc + cd + da \leq \frac{1}{4}(a+b+c+d)^2 \Leftrightarrow (a-b+c-d)^2 \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc daca si numai daca $ABCD$ este patrat.

Problema249.

If $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is a convex function then in $\triangle ABC$ holds:

$$\sum f\left(\frac{1}{r_a}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{3r}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{1}{h_a}\right).$$

Octogon, Mihaly Bencze, Brasov

Solutie.

Inegalitatea lui Popoviciu.

If $f : \mathbf{I} \subset \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is a convex function and $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbf{I}$ then

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) + 3f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}\right) \geq 2\left[f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_2 + x_3}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x_3 + x_1}{2}\right)\right].$$

Tiberiu Popoviciu Inequality

Sa trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunt.

Se cunosc identitatile in triunghi $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$ si $\frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{2}{h_a}$.

Aplicand inegalitatea lui Popoviciu pentru $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(\frac{1}{r_a}, \frac{1}{r_b}, \frac{1}{r_c}\right)$ obtinem:

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r_a}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_b}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_c}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}}{3}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{r_a}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_b}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_c}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{3r}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{\frac{2}{h_a}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \sum f\left(\frac{1}{r_a}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{3r}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{1}{h_a}\right).$$

Remarca.

1). Daca $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ este o functie convexa si crescatoare pe \mathbf{R} atunci in ΔABC avem:

$$\sum f\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{3p^2r^2}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{1}{h_a^2}\right).$$

Solutie.

Se cunosc identitatile in triunghi $\sum \frac{1}{r_a^2} = \frac{p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{p^2r^2}$ si $\frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2} \geq \frac{2}{h_a^2}$.

Aplicand inegalitatea lui Popoviciu pentru $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(\frac{1}{r_a^2}, \frac{1}{r_b^2}, \frac{1}{r_c^2}\right)$ obtinem:

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_b^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_c^2}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{r_a^2} + \frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2}}{3}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_b^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_c^2}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{r_a^2} + \frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2}}{3}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_b^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_c^2}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{3p^2r^2}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{\frac{2}{h_a^2}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum f\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{3p^2r^2}\right) \geq 2\sum f\left(\frac{1}{h_a^2}\right).$$

Remarca.

2). If $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is a concave function then in ΔABC holds:

$$\sum f\left(\frac{1}{r_a}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{3r}\right) \leq 2\sum f\left(\frac{1}{h_a}\right).$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Se cunosc identitatile in triunghi $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$ si $\frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{2}{h_a}$.

Aplicand inegalitatea lui Popoviciu pentru $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \left(\frac{1}{r_a}, \frac{1}{r_b}, \frac{1}{r_c}\right)$ obtinem:

$$f\left(\frac{1}{r_a}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_b}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_c}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}}{3}\right) \leq 2\sum f\left(\frac{\frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f\left(\frac{1}{r_a}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_b}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{r_c}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{3r}\right) \leq 2\sum f\left(\frac{\frac{2}{h_a}}{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \sum f\left(\frac{1}{r_a}\right) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{3r}\right) \leq 2\sum f\left(\frac{1}{h_a}\right).$$

Problema250.

If $A, B, C \in M_2(\mathbf{R})$, $\det A, \det B, \det C > 0$ and $\det(ABC) = 64$ then

$$\det(A + B + C) + \det(-A + B + C) + \det(A - B + C) + \det(A + B - C) \geq 48.$$

CruxMath Sep2023, B135, Daniel Sitaru

Solutie.

Lema

If $X, Y \in M_2(\mathbf{R})$, then

$$\det(X + Y) + \det(X - Y) = 2 \det X + 2 \det Y.$$

Folosind **Lema** $(X, Y) = (B + C, A)$ obținem:

$$\det(A + B + C) + \det(-A + B + C) = 2 \det(B + C) + 2 \det A, (1).$$

Folosind **Lema** $(X, Y) = (A, B - C)$ obținem:

$$\det(A - B + C) + \det(A + B - C) = 2 \det A + 2 \det(B - C), (2).$$

Adunând (1) și (2) rezultă:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \det(A + B + C) + \det(-A + B + C) + \det(A - B + C) + \det(A + B - C) = \\ &= 4 \det A + 2 \det(B + C) + 2 \det(B - C) \stackrel{Lema}{=} 4 \det A + 4 \det B + 4 \det C = \\ &= 4(\det A + \det B + \det C) = 4(x + y + z) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 4 \cdot 3 \sqrt[3]{xyz} = 12 \sqrt[3]{\det A \det B \det C} = \\ &= 12 \sqrt[3]{\det(ABC)} = 12 \sqrt[3]{64} = 12 \cdot 4 = 48 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $\det A = \det B = \det C = 4$.

Remarca.

If $A, B, C \in M_2(\mathbf{R})$, $\det A, \det B, \det C > 0$ and $\det(ABC) = \lambda^3$, $\lambda > 0$ then

$$\det(A + B + C) + \det(-A + B + C) + \det(A - B + C) + \det(A + B - C) \geq 12\lambda.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema

If $X, Y \in M_2(\mathbf{R})$, then

$$\det(X + Y) + \det(X - Y) = 2 \det X + 2 \det Y.$$

Folosind **Lema** $(X, Y) = (B + C, A)$ obținem:

$$\det(A + B + C) + \det(-A + B + C) = 2 \det(B + C) + 2 \det A, (1).$$

Folosind **Lema** $(X, Y) = (A, B - C)$ obținem:

$$\det(A - B + C) + \det(A + B - C) = 2 \det A + 2 \det(B - C), (2).$$

Adunând (1) și (2) rezultă:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \det(A + B + C) + \det(-A + B + C) + \det(A - B + C) + \det(A + B - C) = \\ &= 4 \det A + 2 \det(B + C) + 2 \det(B - C) \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{=} 4 \det A + 4 \det B + 4 \det C = \\ &= 4(\det A + \det B + \det C) = 4(x + y + z) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 4 \cdot 3 \sqrt[3]{xyz} = 12 \sqrt[3]{\det A \det B \det C} = \\ &= 12 \sqrt[3]{\det(ABC)} = 12 \sqrt[3]{\lambda^3} = 12 \cdot \lambda = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $\det A = \det B = \det C = \lambda$.

Problema251.

J633. Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1$$

is a product of two primes.

Mathematical Reflections, Nr.4/2023, Adrian Andreescu, Dallas, USA

Solution.

$$\text{We have: } n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1 = n^2(n^2 - 2023) + 1.$$

It is necessary that $(n^2 - 2023) \geq 0$, so $n \geq 45$.

$$\text{For } n = 45 \Rightarrow n^2(n^2 - 2023) + 1 = 45^2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 2025 \cdot 2 + 1 = 4051 = \text{prime number,}$$

it is not a solution.

$$\text{For } n = 46 \Rightarrow n^2(n^2 - 2023) + 1 = 46^2 \cdot 93 + 1 = 2116 \cdot 93 + 1 = 196789 = 47 \cdot 53 \cdot 79,$$

it is not a solution.

...

$$\text{For } n = 54 \Rightarrow$$

$$n^2(n^2 - 2023) + 1 = 54^2 \cdot (54^2 - 2023) + 1 = 2916 \cdot 893 + 1 = 2603989 = 487 \cdot 5347 = p_1 p_2,$$

what is solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1$ is a product of two primes is $n = 54$ and in this case $n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1 = 487 \cdot 5347$.

Remark.

1). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1$$

is a product of three primes.

Solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1$ is a product of three primes is $n = 46$ and in this case $n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1 = 47 \cdot 53 \cdot 79$.

Remark.

2). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1$$

is a prime number.

Solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1$ is a prime number is $n = 45$ and in this case $n^4 - 2023n^2 + 1 = 4051$.

Remark.

3). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2024n^2 + 12$$

is a product of three primes.

Solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 12$ is a product of three primes is $n = 45$ and in this case $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 12 = 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 97$.

Remark.

4). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2024n^2 + 10$$

is a product of three primes.

Solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 10$ is a product of three primes is $n = 45$ and in this case $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 10 = 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 37$.

Remark.

5). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2024n^2 + 6$$

is a product of three primes.

Solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 6$ is a product of two primes is $n = 45$ and in this case $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 6 = 3 \cdot 677$.

Remark.

6). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2024n^2 + 2$$

is a prime number.

Solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 2$ is a prime number is $n = 45$ and in this case $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 2 = 2027$.

Remark.

7). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2024n^2 + 14$$

is a prime number.

Solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 14$ is a prime number is $n = 45$ and in this case $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 14 = 2039$.

Remark.

8). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2024n^2 + 16$$

is a product of three primes.

Solution.

We have: $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 16 = n^2(n^2 - 2024) + 16$.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 16$ is a product of two primes is $n = 45$ and in this case $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 16 = 13 \cdot 157$.

Remark.

9). Find the least positive integer n for which

$$n^4 - 2024n^2 + 1$$

is a product of three primes.

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solution.

We deduce that the least positive integer n for which $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 1$ is a product of two primes is $n = 45$ and in this case $n^4 - 2024n^2 + 1 = 2 \cdot 1013$.

Problema252.

If $x, y, z > 0, xyz = 1$

$$\sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+7}} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

RMM 8/2024, Shirvan Tahirov, Azerbaijan

Solutie.

$$\sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+7}} \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+7}} \sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+7)^2} \geq (\sum x)^3 \Rightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+7}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+7)^2}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{9}{4},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+7)^2}} \geq \frac{9}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4(\sum x)^3 \geq 9 \sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+7)^2},$$

care rezultă din $\sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+7)^2} \leq \frac{5 \sum x + 21}{3}$, vezi

$$\sqrt[3]{x(y+7)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{8x(y+7)(y+7)} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8x + (y+7) + (y+7)}{3} = \frac{4x + y + 7}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+7)^2} \leq \sum \frac{4x+y+7}{3} = \frac{5\sum x+21}{3}, \text{ cu egal pentru } 8x = (y+7).$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$4(\sum x)^3 \geq 9 \cdot \frac{5\sum x+21}{3} \Leftrightarrow 4(\sum x)^3 \geq 3(5\sum x+21) \stackrel{p=\sum x}{\Leftrightarrow} 4p^3 \geq 3(5p+21) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4p^3 - 15p - 63 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (p-3)(4p^2 + 12p + 21) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow p \geq 3, \text{ vezi } p = \sum x \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1$.

Remarca.

If $x, y, z > 0, xyz = 1$

$$1). \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+26}} \geq 1.$$

$$2). \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+63}} \geq \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$3). \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+\lambda^3-1}} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda}, \lambda \geq 1.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

$$\sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+\lambda^3-1}} \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+\lambda^3-1}} \sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+\lambda^3-1)^2} \geq (\sum x)^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y+\lambda^3-1}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+\lambda^3-1)^2}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \left(\frac{3}{\lambda} \right)^2,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+\lambda^3-1)^2}} \geq \frac{9}{\lambda^2} \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 (\sum x)^3 \geq 9 \sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+\lambda^3-1)^2},$$

$$\text{care rezultă din } \sum \sqrt[3]{x(y+\lambda^3-1)^2} \leq \frac{32x+y+63}{6}, \text{ vezi}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x(y + \lambda^3 - 1)^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sqrt[3]{\lambda^3 x(y + \lambda^3 - 1)(y + \lambda^3 - 1)} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\leq} \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^3 x + (y + \lambda^3 - 1) + (y + \lambda^3 - 1)}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^3 x + 2y + 2\lambda^3 - 2}{3\lambda} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \sqrt[3]{\lambda^3 x(y + \lambda^3 - 1)^2} \leq \sum \frac{\lambda^3 x + 2y + 2\lambda^3 - 2}{3\lambda} = \frac{(\lambda^3 + 2) \sum x + 6(\lambda^3 - 1)}{3\lambda},$$

cu egalitate pentru $\lambda^3 x = (y + \lambda^3 - 1)$.

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$\lambda^2 (\sum x)^3 \geq 9 \cdot \frac{(\lambda^3 + 2) \sum x + 6(\lambda^3 - 1)}{3\lambda} \Leftrightarrow \lambda^3 (\sum x)^3 \geq 3(\lambda^3 + 2) \sum x + 18(\lambda^3 - 1) \stackrel{p = \sum x}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$\lambda^3 p^3 \geq 3(\lambda^3 + 2)p + 18(\lambda^3 - 1) \Leftrightarrow \lambda^3 p^3 - 3(\lambda^3 + 2)p - 18(\lambda^3 - 1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p - 3)(\lambda^3 p^2 + 3\lambda^3 p + 6\lambda^3 - 6) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow p \geq 3, \text{ vezi } p = \sum x \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1$.

Problema253.

U470. Let n be a positive integer. Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^n x \cdot \cos nx}{x^2}.$$

Mathematical Reflections 1/2019, Nguyen Viet Hung, Vietnam

Solution.

Notăm $L_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^n x \cdot \cos nx}{x^2}$, unde $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Obținem $L_1 = 1, L_2 = 3$.

$$L_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^n x + \cos^n x - \cos^n x \cdot \cos nx}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^n x}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^n x - \cos^n x \cdot \cos nx}{x^2} = A_n + B_n$$

Folosind regula lui Hospital sau limite remarcabile obținem:

$$A_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^n x}{x^2} = \frac{n}{2} \text{ și}$$

$$B_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^n x - \cos^n x \cdot \cos nx}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^n x (1 - \cos nx)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos nx}{x^2} = \frac{n^2}{2}.$$

Rezultă că $L_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^n x \cdot \cos nx}{x^2} = \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n^2}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

Problema254.

U500. Evaluate

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt{4n^2 + n}.$$

Mathematical Reflections 6/2019, Adrian Andreescu, USA

Soluție.Because the tangent function has the main period π we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt{4n^2 + n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \left(\sqrt{4n^2 + n} - 2n \right) = \tan \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi \left(\frac{4n^2 + n - 4n^2}{\sqrt{4n^2 + n} + 2n} \right) = \\ &= \tan \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \pi \left(\frac{n}{\sqrt{4n^2 + n} + 2n} \right) = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate

$$1). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot \pi \sqrt{4n^2 + n}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot \pi \sqrt{4n^2 + n} = 1.$$

$$2). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \pi \sqrt{4n^2 + n}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \pi \sqrt{4n^2 + n} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$3). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{4n^2 + n}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \sqrt{4n^2 + n} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$4). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt[3]{8n^3 + n^2}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt[3]{8n^3 + n^2} = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot \pi \sqrt[3]{8n^3 + n^2} = 2 + \sqrt{3}.$$

$$5). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot \pi \sqrt[3]{8n^3 + n^2}.$$

$$6). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \pi \sqrt[3]{8n^3 + n^2}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \pi \sqrt[3]{8n^3 + n^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$7). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \sqrt[3]{8n^3 + n^2}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \pi \sqrt[3]{8n^3 + n^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$8). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot \pi \sqrt{n^2 + n}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot \pi \sqrt{n^2 + n} = 0.$$

$$9). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot \pi \sqrt[3]{n^3 + n^2}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cot \pi \sqrt[3]{n^3 + n^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$10). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt[3]{n^3 + n^2}.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt[3]{n^3 + n^2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$11). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt[k]{n^k + n^{k-1}}, \text{ unde } k \in \mathbf{N}, k \geq 3.$$

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt[k]{n^k + n^{k-1}} = \tan \frac{\pi}{k}.$$

$$12). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt[k]{(2n)^k + n^{k-1}}, \text{ unde } k \in \mathbf{N}, k \geq 2.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tan \pi \sqrt[k]{(2n)^k + n^{k-1}} = \tan \frac{\pi}{k \cdot 2^{k-1}}.$$

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Art 6000

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