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1. Some applications of H. Bergström's inequality and J. Radon's inequality in triangle

D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu and Neculai Stanciu

In this paper we present some new inequalities in a triangle, which follows by Harald Bergström's inequality and by Johann Radon's inequality.

Theorem 1.

1.1) In any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{a^2}{(p-b)\cdot(p-c)} + \frac{b^2}{(p-c)\cdot(p-a)} + \frac{c^2}{(p-a)\cdot(p-b)} \geq \frac{4p^2}{(4R+r)r};$$

1.2) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot (4R+r) + n \cdot p \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot (4R+r) + n \cdot p \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot (4R+r) + n \cdot p \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p(m(4R+r)^2 + np^2)}; \end{aligned}$$

1.3) If $x, y \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}}{x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} \geq \frac{4R+r}{(x+y)p};$$

1.4) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{(m+n)p^4};$$

1.5) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p(m(4R+r)+3nr)};$$

1.6) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{(4R+r)r}{(m+n)p^2};$$

1.7) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{p^2}{(m+n)r^2};$$

1.8) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{p^3}{(mp^2 + n(4Rr + r^2))r};$$

1.9) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{(4R+r)^2 r}{(np^2 + mr(4R+r))r};$$

1.10) If $x, y, z \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{A}{2}}{x \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{B}{2}}{x \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{C}{2}}{x \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{2R(16R^2 + 8Rr + r^2 - p^2)^2}{(2(x+y+2z)R - (x+y-z)r)p^4}; \end{aligned}$$

1.11) If $x, y, z \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{B}{2}}{x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{C}{2}}{x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{p^2}{(3x+y+z)r^2} \end{aligned}$$

1.12) If $x, y, z \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{B}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{C}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{p^4}{((4R+r)^2 x + (y-2x)p^2 + 3zpr)r^2} \end{aligned}$$

1.13) If $x, y, z \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{B}{2}}{x + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{C}{2}}{x + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{p^3}{((4R+r)x + py + 3zr)r^2} \end{aligned}$$

1.14) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{9p}{4mR + (m+3n)r};$$

1.15) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{p^2}{(4R+r)^2 \cdot m + p^2 \cdot (n-2m)} \end{aligned}$$

1.16) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{p^2}{(3m+n) \cdot p^2 - 2 \cdot n \cdot r \cdot (4R+r)} \end{aligned}$$

1.17) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{1}{3m+n};$$

1.18) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{p^2}{m \cdot p^2 + n \cdot (4R+r) \cdot r};$$

1.19) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} \geq \frac{p^2}{(m-2n) \cdot p^2 + n \cdot (4R+r)^2};$$

1.20) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} \geq \frac{p^2}{(m-2n) \cdot p^2 + n \cdot (4R+r)^2};$$

1.21) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{B}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{C}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{A}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \right) ; \\ & \cdot \left(m \cdot \left(\operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{C}{2} \right) + n \right) \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

1.22) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin^2 B}{\cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin^2 C}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{16p^2}{p^2 + (4R+r)^2} ;$$

1.23) În orice triunghi ABC :

$$\frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin^2 B}{\sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin^2 C}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{16p^2}{p^2 + r^2 - 8R^2} ;$$

1.24) If $x, y \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin^4 A}{x \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + y \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 B}{x \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + y \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \\ & + \frac{\sin^4 C}{x \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{4(p^2 - 4Rr - r^2)^2}{R^2((x+y)p^2 + (x+y)r^2 + 8(2y-x)R^2 + 8Rry)} ; \end{aligned}$$

1.25) If $x, y \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin^2 A}{x \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin^2 B}{x \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + y \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin^2 C}{x \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + y \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{4p^2}{16(x+y)R^2 + 8(2y-x)Rr + yp^2} \end{aligned}$$

1.26) If $x, y \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin^2 A}{x \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin^2 B}{x \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin^2 C}{x \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{16p^2}{8(4x-y)R^2 + 8Rrx + y(p^2 + r^2)} \end{aligned}$$

1.27) If $x, y, z \in R_+^*$, then in any acute triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{1}{x + y \sin A + z \cos B} + \frac{1}{x + y \sin B + z \cos C} + \frac{1}{x + y \sin C + z \cos A} \geq \frac{9R}{(3x+z)R + yp + zr};$$

1.28) Dacă $m, n \in R_+^*$, atunci în orice triunghi ABC :

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(m+n \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2 + \left(m+n \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^2 + \left(m+n \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^2 \geq \\ & \geq \frac{(3m+n)^2 r^2 + 8n(3m+n)Rr + 16n^2 R^2}{3r^2}; \end{aligned}$$

1.29) In any triangle ABC holds

$$a^2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + b^2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + c^2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \geq \frac{4p^2 r}{4R+r};$$

1.30) In any triangle ABC holds

$$a^2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} + b^2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + c^2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \geq 4p^2;$$

1.31) If $x, y, z \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{x + y \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{1}{x + y \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{1}{x + y \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{18R}{2(3x+y+2z)R+(z-y)r}; \end{aligned}$$

1.32) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\sin^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{B}{2}}{m \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{C}{2}}{m \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{(2R-r)^2}{2(m+n)R(4R+r)};$$

1.33) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\sin^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{B}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{C}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{(2R-r)^2}{2R(2(m+2n)R+(n-m)r)};$$

1.34) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\sin^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{B}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{C}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{2R-r}{2(m+n)R};$$

1.35) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \frac{2R-r}{2R} + n \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \frac{2R-r}{2R} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\sin^4 \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \frac{2R-r}{2R} + n \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{(2R-r)^2}{2R(2(3m+2n)R+(n-3m)r)}; \end{aligned}$$

1.36) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\cos^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\cos^4 \frac{B}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\cos^4 \frac{C}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{(4R+r)^2}{2(m+n)R(2R-r)};$$

1.37) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\cos^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\cos^4 \frac{B}{2}}{m \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\cos^4 \frac{C}{2}}{m \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{4R+r}{2(m+n)R};$$

1.38) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\cos^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\cos^4 \frac{B}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\cos^4 \frac{C}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{(4R+r)^2}{2R(2(m+2n)R+(n-m)r)}; \end{aligned}$$

1.39) If $m, n \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\cos^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \frac{4R+r}{2R} + n \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\cos^4 \frac{B}{2}}{m \cdot \frac{4R+r}{2R} + n \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\cos^4 \frac{C}{2}}{m \cdot \frac{4R+r}{2R} + n \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{(4R+r)^2}{2R(2(3m+n)R+(3m-n)r)}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof of 1.1) By H. Bergström's inequality we have

$$U = \sum \frac{a^2}{(p-b)(p-c)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^2}{\sum (p-b)(p-c)} = \frac{4p^2}{\sum (p-a)(p-b)}.$$

Since,

$$\sum (p-a)(p-b) = (4R+r)r,$$

we deduce the conclusion.

Proof of 1.2) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m(4R+r) + np \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m(4R+r)\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + nptg \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}.$$

So by H. Bergström's inequality we deduce

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{m(4R+r)\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + np \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}$$

Because,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

we obtain the desired result.

Proof of 1.3) By H. Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{xtg \frac{A}{2} + ytg \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{(x+y)\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{x+y},$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p},$$

we get the conclusion.

Proof of 1.4) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{\left(m \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{A}{2}}{\left(m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)},$$

where we apply H. Bergström's inequality and we deduce that,

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{(m+n) \left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)}$$

Because,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p^2} - 2 \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.5) We have

$$V = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m+n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}},$$

and by H. Bergström's inequality we deduce

$$V \geq \frac{\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{m \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + 3n \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}$$

Because,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{p},$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.6) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{m \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}}$$

and applying H. Bergström's inequality we get

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{(m+n)\left(\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2}\right)}$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{r},$$

we obtain the desired result.

Proof of 1.7) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}.$$

By H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{(m+n)\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}\right)}$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

we get the conclusion.

Proof of 1.8) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}}{m + n \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}.$$

By H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{m \sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + n \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}$$

Because,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r},$$

we deduce the result.

Proof of 1.9) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{m + n \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}}.$$

So by H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{m \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}}$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r},$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.10) Applying H. Bergström's inequality we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{A}{2}}{x \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} &= \sum \frac{\left(\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{x \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{(x+y) \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + z \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

But we have

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R}, \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{p^2}$$

and we obtain the result.

Proof of 1.11) By H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} &= \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{x + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{3x + (y+z) \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Using the formulas

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.12) Applying H. Bergström's inequality we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} &= \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{x \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + 3z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r}, \quad \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{p^2}, \quad \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{p}$$

it follows the conclusion.

Proof of 1.13) By H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \frac{A}{2}}{x + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} &= \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{A}{2}}{x \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{x \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + 3z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Using the well-known

$$\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r}, \quad \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p}, \quad \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1 \text{ and } \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{p}$$

we get the desired result.

Proof of 1.14) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}}{m + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} = \sum \frac{1}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}.$$

Therefore By H. Bergström's inequality we get

$$U \geq \frac{9}{m \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + 3n \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}$$

Because,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{p},$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.15) Applying H. Bergström's inequality we deduce that

$$\sum \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{m \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}.$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{p^2} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.16) By H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$\sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m + n \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{3m + n \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}.$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{p^2} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.17) By H. Bergström's inequality we deduce

$$\sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{3m + n \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}.$$

Because

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.18) Applying H. Bergström's inequality we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m + n \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{C}{2}} &= \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{m \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1, \quad \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{p} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p},$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.19) By H. Bergström's inequality we deduce

$$\sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{m \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}.$$

Since,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1 \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p^2} - 2,$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.20) By H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$\sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{m \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + n \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{B}{2}}.$$

Using

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1 \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p^2} - 2,$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.21) Applying H. Bergström's inequality we deduce that

$$\sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{m \operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} = \sum \frac{\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{m \operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{B}{2} + n \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{m \sum \operatorname{tg}^4 \frac{A}{2} + n \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}},$$

and because we have

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.22) By H. Bergström's inequality we deduce

$$\sum \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \sin A \right)^2}{\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}},$$

Since,

$$\sum \sin A = \frac{p}{R} \text{ and } \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2 + p^2}{16R^2},$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.23) By H. Bergström's inequality we deduce

$$\sum \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \sin A \right)^2}{\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}},$$

Since,

$$\sum \sin A = \frac{p}{R} \text{ and } \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 8R^2}{16R^2},$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.24) By H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\sin^4 A}{x \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + y \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} &= \sum \frac{(\sin^2 A)^2}{x \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{(\sum \sin^2 A)^2}{x \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + y \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

From,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sin^2 A &= \frac{p^2 - 4Rr - r^2}{2R^2}, \quad \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 8R^2}{16R^2} \text{ and} \\ \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} &= \frac{(4R+r)^2 + p^2}{16R^2} \end{aligned}$$

we deduce the result.

Proof of 1.25) From H. Bergström's inequality we obtain

$$\sum \frac{\sin^2 A}{x \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{(\sum \sin A)^2}{x \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}}$$

Because we have

$$\sum \sin A = \frac{p}{R}, \quad \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R} \text{ and } \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2 + p^2}{16R^2}$$

we get the result.

Proof of 1.26) By H. Bergström's inequality we deduce

$$\sum \frac{\sin^2 A}{x \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{(\sum \sin A)^2}{x \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}}$$

Using the following formulas

$$\sum \sin A = \frac{p}{R}, \quad \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R} \text{ and } \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} = \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 8R^2}{16R^2}$$

we get the conclusion.

Proof of 1.27) By H. Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \frac{1}{x + y \sin A + z \cos B} \geq \frac{9}{3x + y \sum \sin A + z \sum \cos B}$$

Since,

$$\sum \sin A = \frac{p}{r} \text{ and } \sum \cos A = \frac{R+r}{R}$$

it follows the conclusion.

Proof of 1.28) By H. Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \left(m+n \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2 \geq \frac{\left(\sum \left(m+n \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \right) \right)^2}{3} = \frac{\left(3m+n \sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^2}{3}$$

Since

$$\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{r}$$

we are done.

Proof of 1.29) By Bergström's inequality we have:

$$U = \sum a^2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} = \sum \frac{a^2}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2}},$$

but,

$$\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{r},$$

so q.e.d..

Proof of 1.30) Proof. By Bergström's inequality we have:

$$U = \sum a^2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} = \sum \frac{a^2}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}},$$

but,

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

so, we get the conclusion.

Proof of 1.31) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \frac{1}{x + y \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + z \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{9}{3x + y \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + z \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}.$$

Since,

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R},$$

and

$$\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R},$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.32) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \frac{\sin^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{(m+n) \cdot \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}.$$

Because,

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R},$$

and

$$\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R},$$

we obtain the desired conclusion.

Proof of 1.33) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \frac{\sin^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{m \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}.$$

Since,

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R},$$

and

$$\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R},$$

the proof is complete.

Proof of 1.34) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \frac{\sin^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{(m+n) \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m+n}.$$

Because,

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R},$$

q.e.d.

Proof of 1.35) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \frac{\sin^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \frac{2R-r}{2R} + n \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{3m \cdot \frac{2R-r}{2R} + n \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}.$$

Since,

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R}, \text{ and}$$

$$\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R},$$

the proof is complete.

Proof of 1.36) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\cos^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}} &= \sum \frac{\left(\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{\left(m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} \right)} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{\left(m \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)} = \frac{\left(\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)^2}{(m+n) \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Because,

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R},$$

and

$$\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R},$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.37) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\cos^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} &= \sum \frac{\left(\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{\left(m \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}\right)} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{\left(m \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)} = \frac{\left(\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{(m+n) \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}{m+n} \end{aligned}$$

Since,

$$\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R},$$

completes the proof.

Proof of 1.38) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\cos^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}} &= \sum \frac{\left(\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{\left(m \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} + n \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}\right)} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{\left(m \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + n \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Since,

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R},$$

and

$$\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{2R},$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 1.39) By Bergström's inequality we have

$$\sum \frac{\cos^4 \frac{A}{2}}{m \cdot \frac{4R+r}{2R} + n \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}\right)^2}{3m \cdot \frac{4R+r}{2R} + n \sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}$$

But,

$$\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{2R - r}{2R},$$

and

$$\sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R + r}{2R},$$

and we are done.

Theorem 2.

2.1) If $x, y \in R_+^*$ and $m \in R_+$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2})^m} \geq \frac{(4R + r)^{m+1}}{(x + y)^m p^{m+1}};$$

2.2) If $x, y \in R_+^*$ and $m \in R_+$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{B}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{C}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2})^m} \geq \frac{4R + r}{(x + y)^m p};$$

2.3) If $x, y \in R_+^*$ and $m \in R_+$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{2m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{2m+1} \frac{B}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{2m+1} \frac{C}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2})^m} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{(4R + r)r^m}{(x + y)^m p^{m+1}}; \end{aligned}$$

2.4) If $x, y \in R_+^*$ and $m \in R_+$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{(x + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}}{(x + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}}{(x + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2})^m} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{(4R + r)^{m+1}}{p(x(4R + r) + 3ry)^m}; \end{aligned}$$

2.5) If $x, y, z \in R_+^*$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{2m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{(x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{2m+1} \frac{B}{2}}{(x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2})^m} + \\ & + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{2m+1} \frac{C}{2}}{(x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2})^m} \geq \frac{p^{2m+1}}{(3x+y)p + 3zr)^m r^{m+1}} ; \end{aligned}$$

2.6) If $x, y \in R_+^*$ and $m \in R_+$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{2m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{2m+1} \frac{B}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{2m+1} \frac{C}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2})^m} \geq \frac{p^{m+1}}{(x+y)^m r^{m+1}} ;$$

2.7) If $x, y \in R_+^*$ and $m \in R_+$, then in any triangle ABC holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{B}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{C}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2})^m} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2})^m} \geq \\ & \geq \frac{p^{2m}}{(x \cdot (4R+r)^2 + (y-2x) \cdot p^2)^m} ; \end{aligned}$$

Proof of 2.1) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^m} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^m},$$

where applying J. Radon's inequality we deduce that

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^{m+1}}{(x+y)^m \left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^m}.$$

Since

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

we get the result.

$$\text{Proof of 2.2)} \quad U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^m},$$

and by J. Radon's inequality we obtain that

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^{m+1}}{(x+y)^m \left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^m} = \frac{\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{(x+y)^m}.$$

Using the fact

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p},$$

we get the conclusion

Proof of 2.3) We have

$$U = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{2m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^m} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + y \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^m}.$$

By J. Radon's inequality we obtain that

$$U \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \right)^{m+1}}{(x+y)^m \left(\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} \right)^m}.$$

Since

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{r}$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 2.4) We have

$$V = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^m} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)^m}.$$

By J. Radon's inequality we obtain that

$$V \geq \frac{\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(x \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + 3y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}\right)^m}$$

Using well-known

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \text{ and } \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{p},$$

we obtain the conclusion.

Proof of 2.5) By J. Radon's inequality we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{2m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}\right)^m} &= \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + z \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}\right)^m} \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(3x + y \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + 3z \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Because we have

$$\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r}, \quad \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1 \text{ and } \prod \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{p}$$

we get the result.

Proof of 2.6) We have

$$V = \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{2m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}\right)^m} = \sum \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^{m+1} \frac{A}{2}}{\left(x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + y \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}\right)^m}.$$

From J. Radon's inequality we obtain that

$$V \geq \frac{\left(\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(x + y\right)^m \left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}\right)^m}$$

Because

$$\sum \operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r} \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1,$$

it follows the conclusion.

Proof of 2.7) By J. Radon's inequality we obtain that

$$\sum \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg}^m \frac{B}{2}}{\left(x \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}\right)^m} = \sum \frac{\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(x \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}\right)^m} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}\right)^2}{\left(x \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} + y \sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}\right)^m}.$$

Since

$$\sum \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} = 1 \text{ and } \sum \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p^2} - 2,$$

we get the result.

References

[1] Octogon Mathematical Magazine 1993-2023

[2] Romanian Mathematical Magazine 2020-2023

2. Principiul lui Dirichlet

În acest articol este enunțat Principiul lui Dirichlet și sunt atașate probleme selectate din diverse publicații de specialitate, ce se pot rezolva cu acest tip de rationament.

Marin Chirciu¹

Art 4400

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(1-b)(1-c) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-b-c+bc \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow b+c-bc \leq 1$.

Aplicația1.

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

$$ab + bc + ca - abc \leq 2.$$

Bui Anh Khoa, Vietnam

Soluție

Demonstrăm

Lema

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$abc \geq bc + ca - c.$$

Soluție

Folosind Principiul lui Dirichlet dintre numerele $a-1, b-1, c-1$ rezultă că două dintre ele au același semn, fie ele $a-1, b-1$, deci $(a-1)(b-1) \geq 0$.

Avem $(a-1)(b-1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow ab \geq a+b-1 \Rightarrow abc \geq c(a+b-1) \Leftrightarrow abc \geq bc + ca - c$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Din ipoteză $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4 \Leftrightarrow 4 - c^2 = (a^2 + b^2) + abc \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} 2ab + abc$.

Rezultă $4 - c^2 \geq 2ab + abc \Leftrightarrow (2-c)(2+c) \geq ab(2+c) \Leftrightarrow (2-c) \geq ab \Leftrightarrow ab \leq 2 - c$, (1).

Folosind (1) și **Lema** obținem:

¹ Profesor, Colegiul Național „Zinca Golescu”, Pitești

$$Ms = ab + bc + ca - abc \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} (2-c) + bc + ca - abc \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} (2-c) + bc + ca - (bc + ca - c) = 2 = Md.$$

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

Aplicatia2.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

Let $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$. If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4$ then

$$ab + \lambda(bc + ca - abc) \leq 3 - \lambda.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Demonstrăm

Lema

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$abc \geq bc + ca - c.$$

Soluție

Folosind Prinzipiul lui Dirichlet dintre numerele $a-1, b-1, c-1$ rezultă că două dintre ele au același semn, fie ele $a-1, b-1$, deci $(a-1)(b-1) \geq 0$.

Avem $(a-1)(b-1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow ab \geq a+b-1 \Rightarrow abc \geq c(a+b-1) \Leftrightarrow abc \geq bc + ca - c$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Din ipoteză $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4 \Leftrightarrow 4 - c^2 = (a^2 + b^2) + abc \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} 2ab + abc$.

Rezultă $4 - c^2 \geq 2ab + abc \Leftrightarrow (2-c)(2+c) \geq ab(2+c) \Leftrightarrow (2-c) \geq ab \Leftrightarrow ab \leq 2 - c$, (1).

Folosind (1) și **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= ab + \lambda bc + \lambda ca - \lambda abc \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} (2-c) + \lambda(bc + ca - abc) \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} (2-c) + \lambda(bc + ca) - \lambda(bc + ca - c) = \\ &= 2 + c(\lambda - 1) \stackrel{\lambda \leq 1}{\leq} 2 = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Notă.

Pentru $\lambda = 1$ se obține Problema propusă de Bui Anh Khoa în THCS 1/2022.

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

$$ab + bc + ca - abc \leq 2.$$

Bui Anh Khoa, Vietnam

Aplicatia3.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

Let $n \geq 1$. If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4$ then

$$nab + bc + ca - abc \leq 2n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Demonstrăm

Lema

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$abc \geq bc + ca - c.$$

Solutie

Folosind Prinzipiul lui Dirichlet dintre numerele $a-1, b-1, c-1$ rezultă că două dintre ele au același semn, fie ele $a-1, b-1$, deci $(a-1)(b-1) \geq 0$.

Avem $(a-1)(b-1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow ab \geq a+b-1 \Rightarrow abc \geq c(a+b-1) \Leftrightarrow abc \geq bc + ca - c$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Din ipoteză $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc = 4 \Leftrightarrow 4 - c^2 = (a^2 + b^2) + abc \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} 2ab + abc$.

Rezultă $4 - c^2 \geq 2ab + abc \Leftrightarrow (2-c)(2+c) \geq ab(2+c) \Leftrightarrow (2-c) \geq ab \Leftrightarrow ab \leq 2 - c$, (1).

Folosind (1) și **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= nab + bc + ca - bc \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} n(2-c) + (bc + ca - abc) \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} n(2-c) + (bc + ca) - (bc + ca - c) = \\ &= n(2-c) + c = 2n + c(1-n) \stackrel{n \geq 1}{\leq} 2n = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Notă.

Pentru $n = 1$ se obține Problema propusă de Bui Anh Khoa în THCS 1/2022.

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

$$ab + bc + ca - abc \leq 2.$$

Bui Anh Khoa, Vietnam

Aplicatia4.

Vasile Cărtoaje, Mathematical Inequalities 1/2022.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $2\sum a + \sum bc = 9$ then

$$\frac{1}{ab+4} + \frac{1}{ac+4} + \frac{1}{b+4} + \frac{1}{c+4} \geq \frac{4}{5}.$$

Vasile Cărtoaje

Soluție

Folosim Prinzipiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(1-b)(1-c) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-b-c+bc \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow b+c-bc \leq 1$, (1).

Din ipoteză $9 = 2\sum a + \sum bc \stackrel{sos}{\leq} 2\sum a + \frac{1}{3}(\sum a)^2 \Rightarrow \sum a \geq 3$, (2).

Rezultă $9 = 2\sum a + \sum bc \geq 2 \cdot 3 + \sum bc = 6 + \sum bc \Rightarrow \sum bc \leq 3$, (3).

Avem $(a+1)(b+c) = ab + ac + b + c = (ab + ac + bc) + (b + c - bc) = \sum bc + (b + c - bc) \stackrel{(3),(1)}{\leq}$
 $\stackrel{(3),(1)}{\leq} 3 + 1 = 4$, deci $(a+1)(b+c) \leq 4$, (4).

Obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \frac{1}{ab+4} + \frac{1}{ac+4} + \frac{1}{b+4} + \frac{1}{c+4} \geq \frac{(1+1+1+1)^2}{(ab+4)+(ac+4)+(b+4)+(c+4)} = \\ &= \frac{16}{a(b+c)+(b+c)+16} = \frac{16}{(b+c)(a+1)+16} \stackrel{(4)}{\geq} \frac{16}{4+16} = \frac{4}{5} = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicatia5.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $2\sum a + \sum bc = 9$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{1}{ab+\lambda} + \frac{1}{ac+\lambda} + \frac{1}{b+\lambda} + \frac{1}{c+\lambda} \geq \frac{4}{\lambda+1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Folosim Prinzipiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(1-b)(1-c) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-b-c+bc \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow b+c-bc \leq 1$, (1).

Din ipoteză $9 = 2\sum a + \sum bc \stackrel{sos}{\leq} 2\sum a + \frac{1}{3}(\sum a)^2 \Rightarrow \sum a \geq 3$, (2).

Rezultă $9 = 2\sum a + \sum bc \geq 2 \cdot 3 + \sum bc = 6 + \sum bc \Rightarrow \sum bc \leq 3$, (3).

Avem $(a+1)(b+c) = ab + ac + b + c = (ab + ac + bc) + (b + c - bc) = \sum bc + (b + c - bc) \stackrel{(3),(1)}{\leq}$
 $\stackrel{(3),(1)}{\leq} 3 + 1 = 4$, deci $(a+1)(b+c) \leq 4$, (4).

Obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} M_S &= \frac{1}{ab+\lambda} + \frac{1}{ac+\lambda} + \frac{1}{b+\lambda} + \frac{1}{c+\lambda} \geq \frac{(1+1+1+1)^2}{(ab+\lambda)+(ac+\lambda)+(b+\lambda)+(c+\lambda)} = \\ &= \frac{16}{a(b+c)+(b+c)+4\lambda} = \frac{16}{(b+c)(a+1)+4\lambda} \stackrel{(4)}{\geq} \frac{16}{4+4\lambda} = \frac{4}{\lambda+1} = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Notă.

Pentru $\lambda = 4$ se obține Problema propusă de Vasile Cârtoaje în Mathematical Inequalities 1/2022.

Aplicația 6.

Problema În aceeași clasă de problem.

If $a, b, c > 0$, $2\sum a + \sum bc = 9$ then

$$\frac{1}{ab+4} + \frac{1}{ac+4} + \frac{1}{b+4} + \frac{1}{c+4} \geq \frac{4}{5}.$$

Vasile Cârtoaje

Soluție

Folosim Prinzipiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(1-b)(1-c) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-b-c+bc \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow b+c-bc \leq 1$, (1).

Rezultă $\sum bc \leq \frac{1}{3}(\sum a)^2 = \frac{1}{3}(3)^2 = 3 \Rightarrow \sum bc \leq 3$, (2).

Avem $(a+1)(b+c) = ab + ac + b + c = (ab + ac + bc) + (b + c - bc) = \sum bc + (b + c - bc) \stackrel{(2),(1)}{\leq}$
 $\stackrel{(2),(1)}{\leq} 3 + 1 = 4$, deci $(a+1)(b+c) \leq 4$, (3).

Obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \frac{1}{ab+4} + \frac{1}{ac+4} + \frac{1}{b+4} + \frac{1}{c+4} \geq \frac{(1+1+1+1)^2}{(ab+4)+(ac+4)+(b+4)+(c+4)} = \\ &= \frac{16}{a(b+c)+(b+c)+4\lambda} = \frac{16}{(b+c)(a+1)+16} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{16}{4+16} = \frac{4}{5} = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicatia7.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

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

$$\frac{1}{ab+\lambda} + \frac{1}{ac+\lambda} + \frac{1}{b+\lambda} + \frac{1}{c+\lambda} \geq \frac{4}{\lambda+1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(1-b)(1-c) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-b-c+bc \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow b+c-bc \leq 1$, (1).

Rezultă $\sum bc \leq \frac{1}{3}(\sum a)^2 = \frac{1}{3}(3)^2 = 3 \Rightarrow \sum bc \leq 3$, (2).

Avem $(a+1)(b+c) = ab+ac+b+c = (ab+ac+bc)+(b+c-bc) = \sum bc + (b+c-bc) \stackrel{(2),(1)}{\leq} \leq 3+1=4$, deci $(a+1)(b+c) \leq 4$, (3).

Obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \frac{1}{ab+\lambda} + \frac{1}{ac+\lambda} + \frac{1}{b+\lambda} + \frac{1}{c+\lambda} \geq \frac{(1+1+1+1)^2}{(ab+\lambda)+(ac+\lambda)+(b+\lambda)+(c+\lambda)} = \\ &= \frac{16}{a(b+c)+(b+c)+4\lambda} = \frac{16}{(b+c)(a+1)+4\lambda} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{16}{4+4\lambda} = \frac{4}{\lambda+1} = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicatia8.

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

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2.$$

Biswajit Ghosh

Soluție

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(b-1)(c-1) \geq 0$.

Folosind principiul lui Dirichlet obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= abc + (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = abc + a^2 - 2a + 1 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = \\ &= a(bc + a - 2) + 1 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = a(bc + 3 - b - c - 2) + 1 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = \\ &= a(bc - b - c + 1) + 1 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = a(b-1)(c-1) + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 + 1 \geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

cu egalitate pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

Deducem că: $\min P = 1$ pentru $(a, b, c) = (1, 1, 1)$.

Aplicația 9.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

Let $\lambda \geq 0$ fixed. If $a, b, c > 0$, $a + b + c = 3$ then find Min of

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție**Principiul lui Dirichlet:**

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(b-1)(c-1) \geq 0$.

Folosind principiul lui Dirichlet obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= abc + (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = abc + a^2 - 2a + 1 + (b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = \\ &= a(bc + a - 2) + 1 + (b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = a(bc + 3 - b - c - 2) + 1 + (b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = \\ &= a(bc - b - c + 1) + 1 + (b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = a(b-1)(c-1) + (b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 + 1 \geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

cu egalitate pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

Deducem că: $\min P = 1$ pentru $(a, b, c) = (1, 1, 1)$.

Notă.

Pentru $\lambda = 1$ se obține Problema propusă în Higher Secondary Mathematics 10/2021.

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

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2.$$

Biswajit Ghosh

Aplicatia10.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

Let $\lambda \geq 0$ fixed. If $a, b, c > 0$, $a+b+c=3$ then find Min of

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(b-1)(c-1) \geq 0$.

Folosind principiul lui Dirichlet obținem:

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = abc + a^2 - 2a + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 =$$

$$= a(bc + a - 2) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = a(bc + 3 - b - c - 2) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 =$$

$$= a(bc - b - c + 1) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = a(b-1)(c-1) + \lambda(b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 + 1 \geq 1,$$

cu egalitate pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

Deducem că: $\min P = 1$ pentru $(a, b, c) = (1, 1, 1)$.

Notă.

Pentru $\lambda = 1$ se obține Problema propusă în Higher Secondary Mathematics 10/2021.

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

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2.$$

Biswajit Ghosh

Aplicatia11.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

Let $\lambda \geq 0$ fixed. If $a, b, c > 0$, $a+b+c=3$ then find Min of

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(b-1)(c-1) \geq 0$.

Folosind principiul lui Dirichlet obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= abc + (a-1)^2 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = abc + a^2 - 2a + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = \\ &= a(bc + a - 2) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = a(bc + 3 - b - c - 2) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = \\ &= a(bc - b - c + 1) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 = a(b-1)(c-1) + \lambda(b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2 + 1 \geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

cu egalitate pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

Deducem că: $\min P = 1$ pentru $(a, b, c) = (1, 1, 1)$.

Notă.

Pentru $\lambda = 1$ se obține Problema propusă în Higher Secondary Mathematics 10/2021.

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

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2.$$

Biswajit Ghosh

Aplicatia12.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

Let $\lambda \geq 0, n \geq 0$ fixed. If $a, b, c > 0$, $a + b + c = 3$ then find Min of

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + \lambda(c-1)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție**Principiul lui Dirichlet:**

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie b, c numerele, deci $(b-1)(c-1) \geq 0$.

Folosind principiul lui Dirichlet obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= abc + (a-1)^2 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + n(c-1)^2 = abc + a^2 - 2a + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + n(c-1)^2 = \\ &= a(bc + a - 2) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + n(c-1)^2 = a(bc + 3 - b - c - 2) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + n(c-1)^2 = \\ &= a(bc - b - c + 1) + 1 + \lambda(b-1)^2 + n(c-1)^2 = a(b-1)(c-1) + \lambda(b-1)^2 + n(c-1)^2 + 1 \geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

cu egalitate pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

Deducem că: $\min P = 1$ pentru $(a,b,c) = (1,1,1)$.

Notă.

Pentru $\lambda = 1, n = 1$ se obține Problema propusă în Higher Secondary Mathematics 10/2021.

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

$$P = abc + (a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2.$$

Biswajit Ghosh

Aplicația 12.

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

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

Ha Thanh Dat, Vietnam

Soluție

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie a, b numerele, deci $(1-a)(1-b) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie a, b numerele, deci $(1-a)(1-b) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-a-b+ab \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow a+b \leq ab+1 \quad a+b \leq ab+1 = \frac{c+1}{c}.$$

Rezultă:

$$\prod(a+1) = (a+b+ab+1)(c+1) \leq 2(ab+1)(c+1) \leq \frac{2(c+1)^2}{c} \Rightarrow \prod(a+1) \leq \frac{2(c+1)^2}{c}, (1).$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b+1)^2} &\stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{1}{(1+ab)\left(1+\frac{a}{b}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1+ab)\left(1+\frac{b}{a}\right)} = \frac{b}{(1+ab)(a+b)} + \frac{a}{(1+ab)(a+b)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+ab} = \frac{c}{c+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** și (1) obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{2}{\prod(a+1)} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{2}{\prod(a+1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{2}{c(c+1)^2} = \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{c}{(c+1)^2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicatia 13.

Inegalitatea se poate dezvolta.

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\prod(a+1)} \geq \frac{\lambda+6}{8}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie a, b numerele, deci $(1-a)(1-b) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie a, b numerele, deci $(1-a)(1-b) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-a-b+ab \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow a+b \leq ab+1 \quad a+b \leq ab+1 = \frac{c+1}{c}.$$

Rezultă:

$$\prod(a+1) = (a+b+ab+1)(c+1) \leq 2(ab+1)(c+1) \leq \frac{2(c+1)^2}{c} \Rightarrow \prod(a+1) \leq \frac{2(c+1)^2}{c}, (1).$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b+1)^2} &\stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{1}{(1+ab)\left(1+\frac{a}{b}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1+ab)\left(1+\frac{b}{a}\right)} = \frac{b}{(1+ab)(a+b)} + \frac{a}{(1+ab)(a+b)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+ab} = \frac{c}{c+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** și (1) obținem:

$$LHS = \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\prod(a+1)} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\prod(a+1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{2(c+1)^2} = \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{\lambda c}{2(c+1)^2} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{\lambda+6}{8},$$

unde (2) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{\lambda c}{2(c+1)^2} \geq \frac{\lambda+6}{8} \Leftrightarrow (2-\lambda)(c-1)^2 \geq 0$, care rezultă din condiția din ipoteză $0 \leq \lambda \leq 2$.

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

Nota.

Pentru $\lambda = 2$ se obține Problema propusă în THCS 1/2023.

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

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

Ha Thanh Dat, Vietnam

Aplicatia14.

Cazul $\lambda = 1$

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} + \frac{1}{\prod(a+1)} \geq \frac{7}{8}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie**Principiul lui Dirichlet:**

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie a, b numerele, deci $(1-a)(1-b) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet.

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie a, b numerele, deci $(1-a)(1-b) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-a-b+ab \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow a+b \leq ab+1 \quad a+b \leq ab+1 = \frac{c+1}{c}.$$

Rezultă:

$$\prod(a+1) = (a+b+ab+1)(c+1) \leq 2(ab+1)(c+1) \leq \frac{2(c+1)^2}{c} \Rightarrow \prod(a+1) \leq \frac{2(c+1)^2}{c}, (1).$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b+1)^2} &\stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{1}{(1+ab)\left(1+\frac{a}{b}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1+ab)\left(1+\frac{b}{a}\right)} = \frac{b}{(1+ab)(a+b)} + \frac{a}{(1+ab)(a+b)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+ab} = \frac{c}{c+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** și (1) obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{1}{(a+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(b+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{\lambda}{\prod(a+1)} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{1}{\prod(a+1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(c+1)^2} = \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{c}{2(c+1)^2} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{7}{8}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{unde (2)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{1}{(c+1)^2} + \frac{c}{2(c+1)^2} \geq \frac{7}{8} \Leftrightarrow 2(c-1)^2 \geq 0.$$

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

Aplicația 15.

If $a, b, c \in (0, 1)$, $abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2 + b^4}{b} \geq \frac{15}{8}.$$

Ha Thanh Dat, Vietnam

Soluție

$$abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)}{abc} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-a}{a} \cdot \frac{1-b}{b} \cdot \frac{1-c}{c} = 1 \Leftrightarrow xyz = 1,$$

$$\text{unde } x = \frac{1-a}{a}, y = \frac{1-b}{b}, z = \frac{1-c}{c} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{1+x}, b = \frac{1}{1+y}, c = \frac{1}{1+z}.$$

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x-y+xy \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 \Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 = \frac{z+1}{z}.$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+xy} = \frac{z}{z+1}.$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow (z-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, \text{ (2).}$$

$$\text{Inegalitatea de demonstrat } \sum \frac{a^2 + b^4}{b} \geq \frac{15}{8} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + \sum a^3 \geq \frac{15}{8}.$$

$$\text{Vom arăta că } \sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2} \text{ și } \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8}.$$

$$\text{Să demonstrăm că: } \sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a^2 b} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sum a^2 b} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}} = \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}} = \sqrt{3 \sum a^2} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ vezi (3):}$$

$$\sum a^2 b = \sum a \cdot ab \stackrel{\text{CBS}}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \sum a^2 b^2} \stackrel{\text{SOS}}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} (\sum a^2)^2} = \sum a^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}.$$

$$\text{Să demonstrăm că: } \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8}.$$

$$\sum a^3 = \sum \frac{a^4}{a} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sum a} \stackrel{\text{CBS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{3 \sum a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^3}{3}} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3}{3}} = \frac{3}{8}.$$

$$\text{Din } \sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2} \text{ și } \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{15}{8}.$$

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

Aplicatia 15.

Inegalitatea se poate dezvolta.

If $a, b, c \in (0, 1)$, $abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2 + \lambda b^4}{b} \geq \frac{3(\lambda + 4)}{8}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)}{abc} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-a}{a} \cdot \frac{1-b}{b} \cdot \frac{1-c}{c} = 1 \Leftrightarrow xyz = 1,$$

$$\text{unde } x = \frac{1-a}{a}, y = \frac{1-b}{b}, z = \frac{1-c}{c} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{1+x}, b = \frac{1}{1+y}, c = \frac{1}{1+z}.$$

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x-y+xy \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 \Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 = \frac{z+1}{z}.$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} &\stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{1}{(1+xy)\left(1+\frac{x}{y}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1+xy)\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)} = \frac{y}{(1+xy)(x+y)} + \frac{x}{(1+xy)(x+y)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+xy} = \frac{z}{z+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow (z-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, \quad (2).$$

$$\text{Inegalitatea de demonstrat } \sum \frac{a^2 + \lambda b^4}{b} \geq \frac{3(\lambda+4)}{8} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + \lambda \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3(\lambda+4)}{8}.$$

Vom arăta că $\sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$ și $\sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8}$.

Să demonstrăm că: $\sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$.

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a^2 b} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sum a^2 b} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}} = \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}} = \sqrt{3 \sum a^2} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ vezi(3):}$$

$$\sum a^2 b = \sum a \cdot ab \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \sum a^2 b^2} \stackrel{SOS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum a^2\right)^2} = \sum a^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}.$$

Să demonstrăm că: $\sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8}$.

$$\sum a^3 = \sum \frac{a^4}{a} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sum a} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{3 \sum a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^3}{3}} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3}{3}} = \frac{3}{8}.$$

$$\text{Din } \sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2} \text{ și } \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + \lambda \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{2} + \lambda \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3(\lambda+4)}{8}.$$

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

Nota.

Pentru $\lambda = 1$ se obține Problema propusă în THCS 1/2023.

If $a, b, c \in (0, 1)$, $abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2 + b^4}{b} \geq \frac{15}{8}.$$

Ha Thanh Dat, Vietnam

Aplicatia16.

Cazul $\lambda = 4$

If $a, b, c \in (0, 1)$, $abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)}{abc} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-a}{a} \cdot \frac{1-b}{b} \cdot \frac{1-c}{c} = 1 \Leftrightarrow xyz = 1,$$

$$\text{unde } x = \frac{1-a}{a}, y = \frac{1-b}{b}, z = \frac{1-c}{c} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{1+x}, b = \frac{1}{1+y}, c = \frac{1}{1+z}.$$

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x-y+xy \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 \Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 = \frac{z+1}{z}.$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} &\stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{1}{(1+xy)\left(1+\frac{x}{y}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1+xy)\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)} = \frac{y}{(1+xy)(x+y)} + \frac{x}{(1+xy)(x+y)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+xy} = \frac{z}{z+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow (z-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}, \text{ (2).}$$

$$\text{Inegalitatea de demonstrat } \sum \frac{a^2 + 4b^4}{b} \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + 4 \sum a^3 \geq 3.$$

Vom arăta că $\sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$ și $\sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8}$.

Să demonstrăm că: $\sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$.

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a^2 b} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sum a^2 b} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}} = \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}} = \sqrt{3 \sum a^2} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ vezi(3):}$$

$$\sum a^2 b = \sum a \cdot ab \stackrel{\text{CBS}}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \sum a^2 b^2} \stackrel{\text{SOS}}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum a^2\right)^2} = \sum a^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}.$$

Să demonstrăm că: $\sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8}$.

$$\sum a^3 = \sum \frac{a^4}{a} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sum a} \stackrel{\text{CBS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{3 \sum a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^3}{3}} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3}{3}} = \frac{3}{8}.$$

$$\text{Din } \sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2} \text{ și } \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + 4 \sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{2} + 4 \cdot \frac{3}{8} = 3.$$

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

Aplicatia17.

If $a, b, c \in (0, 1)$, $abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)}{abc} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-a}{a} \cdot \frac{1-b}{b} \cdot \frac{1-c}{c} = 1 \Leftrightarrow xyz = 1,$$

$$\text{unde } x = \frac{1-a}{a}, y = \frac{1-b}{b}, z = \frac{1-c}{c} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{1+x}, b = \frac{1}{1+y}, c = \frac{1}{1+z}.$$

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Prinzipiul lui Dirichlet

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x-y+xy \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 \Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 = \frac{z+1}{z}.$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} &\stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{1}{(1+xy)\left(1+\frac{x}{y}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1+xy)\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)} = \frac{y}{(1+xy)(x+y)} + \frac{x}{(1+xy)(x+y)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+xy} = \frac{z}{z+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow (z-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}.$$

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

Aplicatia 18.

If $a, b, c \in (0, 1)$, $abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)}{abc} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-a}{a} \cdot \frac{1-b}{b} \cdot \frac{1-c}{c} = 1 \Leftrightarrow xyz = 1,$$

$$\text{unde } x = \frac{1-a}{a}, y = \frac{1-b}{b}, z = \frac{1-c}{c} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{1+x}, b = \frac{1}{1+y}, c = \frac{1}{1+z}.$$

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x-y+xy \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 \Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 = \frac{z+1}{z}.$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} &\stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{1}{(1+xy)\left(1+\frac{x}{y}\right)} + \frac{1}{(1+xy)\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)} = \frac{y}{(1+xy)(x+y)} + \frac{x}{(1+xy)(x+y)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{1+xy} = \frac{z}{z+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow (z-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{3}{4} \quad (2).$$

Să demonstrăm că: $\sum \frac{a^2}{b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$.

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a^2 b} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sum a^2 b} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}} = \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}} = \sqrt{3 \sum a^2} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}, \text{ vezi (3):}$$

$$\sum a^2 b = \sum a \cdot ab \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \sum a^2 b^2} \stackrel{SOS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} (\sum a^2)^2} = \sum a^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \sum a^2}.$$

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

Aplicatia19.

If $a, b, c \in (0, 1)$, $abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)$ then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq \frac{3}{8}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$abc = (1-a)(1-b)(1-c) \Leftrightarrow \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)}{abc} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-a}{a} \cdot \frac{1-b}{b} \cdot \frac{1-c}{c} = 1 \Leftrightarrow xyz = 1,$$

$$\text{unde } x = \frac{1-a}{a}, y = \frac{1-b}{b}, z = \frac{1-c}{c} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{1+x}, b = \frac{1}{1+y}, c = \frac{1}{1+z}.$$

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosim Principiul lui Dirichlet

Din trei numere pozitive x, y, z există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie x, y numerele, deci $(1-x)(1-y) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x-y+xy \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 \Leftrightarrow x+y \leq xy+1 = \frac{z+1}{z}.$$

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+xy} = \frac{z}{z+1}.$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z+1)^2} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow (z-1)^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{3}{4} \quad (2).$$

Să demonstrăm că: $\sum a^3 \geq \frac{3}{8}$.

$$\sum a^3 = \sum \frac{a^4}{a} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sum a} \stackrel{\text{CBS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^2}{\sqrt{3\sum a^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\sum a^2\right)^3}{3}} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3}{3}} = \frac{3}{8}.$$

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

Aplicația 20.

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

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{9}{2(a+b+c)} \geq \frac{9}{2}.$$

Mongolia 2018

Soluție.

Folosind principiul lui Dirichlet, două dintre numerele $a-1, b-1, c-1$ au același semn.

Fie $a-1, b-1$ cele două numere.

Avem $(a-1)(b-1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a+b \leq 1+ab$.

Cu inegalitatea mediilor obținem:

$$M_s = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{9}{2(a+b+c)} \geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{ab}} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{9}{2(1+ab+c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{9}{2} = M_d, \text{ unde (1) rezultă din:}$$

Notând $\sqrt{ab} = t$ inegalitatea (1) se scrie:

$$\frac{2}{t} + t^2 + \frac{9}{2\left(1+t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)} \geq \frac{9}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2t^7 - 7t^5 + 4t^4 + 2t^3 + 4t^2 - 9t + 4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-1)^2(2t^5 + 4t^4 - t^3 - 2t^2 - t + 4) \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } (2t^5 + 4t^4 - t^3 - 2t^2 - t + 4) > 0,$$

$$\text{adevărată din } (2t^5 + 4t^4 - t^3 - 2t^2 - t + 4) = 2t^5 + \frac{4t}{3}(t^3 + 2) + \frac{1}{3}(t-1)^2(8t^2 + 13t + 12) > 0.$$

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

Aplicatia21.

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

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{n}{a+b+c} \geq 3 + \frac{n}{3}, \quad n \leq 6.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind principiul lui Dirichlet, două dintre numerele $a-1, b-1, c-1$ au același semn.

Fie $a-1, b-1$ cele două numere.

$$\text{Avem } (a-1)(b-1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a+b \leq 1+ab.$$

Cu inegalitatea mediilor obținem:

$$M_s = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{n}{a+b+c} \geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{ab}} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{n}{1+ab+c} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 3 + \frac{n}{3} = M_d, \text{ unde (1) rezultă din:}$$

Notând $\sqrt{ab} = t$ inegalitatea (1) se scrie:

$$\frac{2}{t} + t^2 + \frac{n}{\left(1+t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)} \geq 3 + \frac{n}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3t^7 - (n+6)t^5 + 6t^4 + (2n-6)t^3 + 6t^2 - (n+9)t + 6 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-1)^2[3t^5 + 6t^4 + (3-n)t^3 + (6-2n)t^2 + (3-n)t + 6] \geq 0,$$

$$\text{adevărată din } [3t^5 + 6t^4 + (3-n)t^3 + (6-2n)t^2 + (3-n)t + 6] > 0 \text{ și condiția } n \leq 6.$$

Într-adevăr:

$$\begin{aligned} [3t^5 + 6t^4 + (3-n)t^3 + (6-2n)t^2 + (3-n)t + 6] &\geq [3t^5 + 6t^4 + (3-6)t^3 + (6-12)t^2 + (3-6)t + 6] = \\ &= 3(t^5 + 2t^4 - t^3 - 2t^2 - t + 2) = 3[t^5 + (t-1)^2(2t^2 + 3t + 2)] > 0. \end{aligned}$$

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

Notă.

Pentru $n = \frac{9}{2}$ se obține Mongolia 2018.

Aplicația22.

Pentru $n = 6$ se obține:

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

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{6}{a+b+c} \geq 5.$$

Soluție.

Punem $n = 6$ în inegalitatea 4).

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

Aplicația23.

Fie $a, b, c \geq 0$ astfel încât $a + b + c = 3$. Arătați că

$$(a^2 + 2)(b^2 + 2)(c^2 + 2) \geq 27.$$

Soluție.

Conform principiului lui Dirichlet : două dintre numerele $a^2 - 1, b^2 - 1, c^2 - 1$ au același semn.

$$\text{Wlog } (a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 b^2 + 1 \geq a^2 + b^2.$$

$$\text{Obținem } (a^2 + 2)(b^2 + 2)(c^2 + 2) = (a^2 b^2 + 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 4)(c^2 + 2) =$$

$$[(a^2 b^2 + 1) + 2(a^2 + b^2) + 3](c^2 + 2) \geq [(a^2 + b^2) + 2(a^2 + b^2) + 3](c^2 + 2) =$$

$$= [3(a^2 + b^2) + 3](c^2 + 2) = 3(a^2 + b^2 + 1)(c^2 + 2) = 3(a^2 + b^2 + 1)(1 + 1 + c^2) \stackrel{\text{CBS}}{\geq}$$

$$\geq 3(a + b + c)^2 = 27.$$

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

Aplicația24.

Fie $a, b, c \geq 0$ astfel încât $a + b + c = 3$ și $k \geq 2$. Arătați că

$$(a^2 + k)(b^2 + k)(c^2 + k) \geq (k + 1)^3.$$

Soluție.(Octavian Stroe).

Considerăm trinomul de gradul al doilea $T(x) =$

$$(a^2 + x)(b^2 + x)(c^2 + x) - (x+1)^3 = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3)x^2 + (a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 - 3)x + a^2b^2c^2 - 1.$$

Distingem cazurile:

Cazul 1). Dacă $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3 = 0$, se arată că $a = b = c = 1$, care rezultă din

$$(a-1)^2 + (b-1)^2 + (c-1)^2 = 0 \text{ și de aici inegalitatea din enunț este adevărată, cu egalitate.}$$

Cazul 2). Dacă $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3 \neq 0$, se arată că $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3 > 0$, care rezultă din

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq \frac{1}{3}(a+b+c)^2 = 9.$$

Din inegalitatea mediilor obținem $3 = a+b+c \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc}$, de unde $abc \leq 1$, cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c=1$ și cum $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3 > 0$, rezultă că inegalitatea este strictă, deci $abc < 1$.

Din $abc < 1$ obținem că $\Delta > 0$; într-adevăr: $\Delta > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta = (a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 - 3)^2 - 4(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3)(a^2b^2c^2 - 1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 - 3)^2 > 4(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3)(a^2b^2c^2 - 1), \text{ evident deoarece}$$

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3) > 0 \text{ și } (a^2b^2c^2 - 1) < 0.$$

Din $\Delta > 0$ rezultă că ecuația $T(x) = 0$ are două rădăcini reale distincte $x_1 < 0 < x_2$, deoarece

$$\text{produsul rădăcinilor } x_1x_2 = \frac{a^2b^2c^2 - 1}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3} < 0, \text{ evident din } (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 3) > 0 \text{ și } (a^2b^2c^2 - 1) < 0.$$

În consecință $T(k) \geq 0, \forall k \geq x_2$.

Arătăm că $T(2) \geq 0$.

$$\text{Avem } T(2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (a^2 + 2)(b^2 + 2)(c^2 + 2) \geq 27.$$

Conform principiului lui Dirichlet: două dintre numerele $a^2 - 1, b^2 - 1, c^2 - 1$ au același semn.

$$\text{Wlog } (a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2b^2 + 1 \geq a^2 + b^2.$$

$$\text{Obținem } (a^2 + 2)(b^2 + 2)(c^2 + 2) = (a^2b^2 + 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 4)(c^2 + 2) =$$

$$[(a^2b^2 + 1) + 2(a^2 + b^2) + 3](c^2 + 2) \geq [(a^2 + b^2) + 2(a^2 + b^2) + 3](c^2 + 2) =$$

$$= [3(a^2 + b^2) + 3](c^2 + 2) = 3(a^2 + b^2 + 1)(c^2 + 2) = 3(a^2 + b^2 + 1)(1 + 1 + c^2) \stackrel{CBS}{\geq}$$

$$\geq 3(a + b + c)^2 = 27.$$

Evident $T(k) \geq T(2) \geq 0, \forall k \geq 2$.

Aplicația 25.

Inegalitatea poate fi întărită.

Fie $a, b, c \geq 0$ astfel încât $a+b+c=3$ și $k \geq \frac{3}{2}$. Arătați că

$$(a^2+k)(b^2+k)(c^2+k) \geq (k+1)^3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Deoarece în triunghiul ABC este adevarată identitatea $\sum \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum 3 \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 3$

efectuăm substituția: $a = 3 \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}, b = 3 \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2}, c = 3 \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2}$.

Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\left(9 \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} + k\right) \left(9 \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} + k\right) \left(9 \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} + k\right) \geq (k+1)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{Avem } E = \left(9 \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} + k\right) \left(9 \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} + k\right) \left(9 \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} + k\right) =$$

$$= 729 \prod \tan^4 \frac{A}{2} + 81k \prod \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} \sum \tan^2 \frac{A}{2} + 9k^2 \sum \tan^2 \frac{B}{2} \tan^2 \frac{C}{2} + k^3 =$$

$$= 729 \cdot \left(\frac{r}{p}\right)^4 + 81k \left(\frac{r}{p}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{p^2} + 9k^2 \cdot \frac{p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{p^2} + k^3 =$$

$$= \frac{p^4 (k^3 + 9k^2) - p^2 (72k^2 Rr + 162kr^2 + 18k^2 r^2) + 81kr^2 (4R+r)^2 + 729r^4}{p^4}.$$

Ultima inegalitate se scrie:

$$\frac{p^4 (k^3 + 9k^2) - p^2 (72k^2 Rr + 162kr^2 + 18k^2 r^2) + 81kr^2 (4R+r)^2 + 729r^4}{p^4} \geq (k+1)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^4 (6k^2 - 3k - 1) - p^2 r (72k^2 Rr + 162kr^2 + 18k^2 r^2) + 81kr^2 (4R+r)^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^2 [p^2 (6k^2 - 3k - 1) - r (72k^2 Rr + 162kr^2 + 18k^2 r^2)] + 81kr^2 (4R+r)^2 + 729r^4 \geq 0.$$

Distingem cazurile:

Cazul 1). Dacă $\left[p^2(6k^2 - 3k - 1) - r(72k^2Rr + 162kr^2 + 18k^2r^2) \right] \geq 0$, inegalitatea este evidentă.

Cazul 2). Dacă $\left[p^2(6k^2 - 3k - 1) - r(72k^2Rr + 162kr^2 + 18k^2r^2) \right] < 0$, inegalitatea se rescrie:

$81kr^2(4R+r)^2 + 729r^4 \geq p^2 \left[r(72k^2Rr + 162kr^2 + 18k^2r^2) - p^2(6k^2 - 3k - 1) \right]$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen $16Rr - 5r^2 \leq p^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$.

Rămâne să arătăm că: $81kr^2(4R+r)^2 + 729r^4 \geq$

$$\geq (4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2) \left[r(72k^2Rr + 162kr^2 + 18k^2r^2) - (16Rr - 5r^2)(6k^2 - 3k - 1) \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R^3(24k^2 - 48k - 16) - R^2r(24k^2 - 129k + 11) - Rr^2(30k^2 + 21k + 7) - r^3(36k^2 + 90k - 186) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R - 2r) \left[R^2(24k^2 - 48k - 16) + Rr(24k^2 + 33k - 43) + r^2(18k^2 + 45k - 93) \right] \geq 0$$
, evident din

inegalitatea lui Euler și condiția din enunț $k \geq \frac{3}{2}$, care asigură

$$\left[R^2(24k^2 - 48k - 16) + Rr(24k^2 + 33k - 43) + r^2(18k^2 + 45k - 93) \right] \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul ABC este echilateral.

Aplicația 26.

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

$$P = 2(a^4 + b^4 + c^4) + \frac{9a^2b^2c^2}{ab + bc + ca}.$$

Pu Tin Dao, Vietnam

Soluție.

Lema

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

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

$$\text{Din } ab + bc + ca \leq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{9a^2b^2c^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \geq 3a^2b^2c^2.$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a^2, b^2, c^2 există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1.

Fie a^2, b^2 numerele, deci $(a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2b^2 \geq a^2 + b^2 - 1 = 3 - c^2 - 1 = 2 - c^2 \Rightarrow a^2b^2 \geq 2 - c^2, (1).$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2(a^4 + b^4 + c^4) + \frac{9a^2b^2c^2}{ab + bc + ca} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} 2(a^4 + b^4) + 2c^4 + 3a^2b^2c^2 \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} (a^2 + b^2)^2 + 2c^4 + 3a^2b^2c^2 \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} (3 - c^2)^2 + 2c^4 + 3(2 - c^2)c^2 = 9. \end{aligned}$$

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

Deducem că $\min P = 9$ pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarca.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

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

$$P = 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 3abc.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Principiul lui Dirichlet:

Din trei numere pozitive a, b, c există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1. Fie a, b numerele, deci $(a - 1)(b - 1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow ab \geq a + b - 1 = 3 - c - 1 = 2 - c \Rightarrow ab \geq 2 - c, (1).$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 3abc = 2(a^2 + b^2) + 2c^2 + 3abc \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} (a + b)^2 + 2c^2 + 3abc \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} (3 - c)^2 + 2c^2 + 3(2 - c)c = 9. \end{aligned}$$

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

Deducem că $\min P = 9$ pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

If $a, b, c > 0, a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3$ then find min of

$$P = 2(a^6 + b^6 + c^6) + 3a^3b^3c^3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.**Principiul lui Dirichlet:**

Din trei numere pozitive a^3, b^3, c^3 există cel puțin două numere care sunt situate de aceeași parte a lui 1.

Fie a^3, b^3 numerele, deci $(a^3 - 1)(b^3 - 1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^3b^3 \geq a^3 + b^3 - 1 = 3 - c^3 - 1 = 2 - c^3 \Rightarrow a^3b^3 \geq 2 - c^3, (1).$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 3(a^6 + b^6 + c^6) + 3a^3b^3c^3 = 2(a^6 + b^6) + 2c^6 + 3a^3b^3c^3 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} (a^3 + b^3)^2 + 2c^6 + 3a^3b^3c^3 \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} (3 - c^3)^2 + 2c^6 + 3(2 - c^3)c^3 = 9. \end{aligned}$$

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

Deducem că $\min P = 9$ pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

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Art 4400

27 Februarie 2023

3. Inegalitatea lui Holder

Marin Chirciu²

Articolul prezintă inegalitatea lui Holder și aplicații ale acesteia, selectate din diverse publicații de specialitate.

Inegalitatea lui Hölder:

$$\sum a^2 \sum b^2 \geq (\sum ab)^2, a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), b = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n), a_i, b_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = \overline{1, n}, \text{(Bergstrom).}$$

$$\sum a^3 \sum b^3 \sum c^3 \geq (\sum abc)^3, a = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), b = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n), c = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n), \\ a_i, b_i, c_i \geq 0, i = \overline{1, n}.$$

$$\sum \frac{x^{n+1}}{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n} \geq \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^{n+1}}{\sum a_1 \sum a_2 \dots \sum a_n}, \text{ unde } x, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0.$$

Aplicația1.

1) Prove that in any triangle ABC the following relationship holds

$$3(r_a r_b^3 + r_b r_c^3 + r_c r_a^3) \geq r(4R + r)^3.$$

Proposed by Nguyen Viet Hung, Hanoi, Vietnam, 16 RMM-Spring 2020, JP.227

Soluție:

Inegalitatea lui Hölder $\frac{x^3}{a} + \frac{y^3}{b} + \frac{z^3}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^3}{3(a+b+c)}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$, cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c} \text{ și identitățile: } r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r, \frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}.$$

$$r_a r_b^3 + r_b r_c^3 + r_c r_a^3 = \frac{r_b^3}{r_a} + \frac{r_c^3}{r_b} + \frac{r_a^3}{r_c} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^3}{3\left(\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}\right)} = \frac{(4R+r)^3}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot r(4R+r)^3,$$

de unde $3(r_a r_b^3 + r_b r_c^3 + r_c r_a^3) \geq r(4R+r)^3$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

2) In $\triangle ABC$

$$r_a r_b^2 + r_b r_c^2 + r_c r_a^2 \geq r(4R + r)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

² Profesor, Colegiul Național „Zinca Golescu” Pitești

Inegalitatea lui Bergström $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^2}{a+b+c}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$, cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ și identitățile: $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$.

$$r_a r_b^2 + r_b r_c^2 + r_c r_a^2 = \frac{r_b^2}{\frac{1}{r_a}} + \frac{r_c^2}{\frac{1}{r_b}} + \frac{r_a^2}{\frac{1}{r_c}} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^2}{\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c}} = \frac{(4R + r)^2}{\frac{1}{r}} = r(4R + r)^3,$$

de unde $r_a r_b^2 + r_b r_c^2 + r_c r_a^2 \geq r(4R + r)^2$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

3) În $\triangle ABC$

$$3^{n-2} (r_a r_b^n + r_b r_c^n + r_c r_a^n) \geq r(4R + r)^n, \text{ unde } n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Inegalitatea lui Hölder $\frac{x^n}{a} + \frac{y^n}{b} + \frac{z^n}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^n}{3^{n-2}(a+b+c)}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$ și $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$,

cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ și identitățile: $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$.

$$r_a r_b^n + r_b r_c^n + r_c r_a^n = \frac{r_b^n}{\frac{1}{r_a}} + \frac{r_c^n}{\frac{1}{r_b}} + \frac{r_a^n}{\frac{1}{r_c}} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^n}{3^{n-2} \left(\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} \right)} = \frac{(4R + r)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \cdot r(4R + r)^n,$$

de unde $3^{n-2} (r_a r_b^n + r_b r_c^n + r_c r_a^n) \geq r(4R + r)^n$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

4) În $\triangle ABC$

$$3(h_a r_b^3 + h_b r_c^3 + h_c r_a^3) \geq r(4R + r)^3.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Folosim:

Inegalitatea lui Hölder $\frac{x^3}{a} + \frac{y^3}{b} + \frac{z^3}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^3}{3(a+b+c)}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$, cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă

și $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ și identitățile: $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$.

$$r_a r_b^3 + r_b r_c^3 + r_c r_a^3 = \frac{r_b^3}{\frac{1}{h_a}} + \frac{r_c^3}{\frac{1}{h_b}} + \frac{r_a^3}{\frac{1}{h_c}} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^3}{3 \left(\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right)} = \frac{(4R+r)^3}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot r (4R+r)^3,$$

de unde $3(h_a r_b^3 + h_b r_c^3 + h_c r_a^3) \geq r(4R+r)^3$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

5) În $\triangle ABC$

$$h_a r_b^2 + h_b r_c^2 + h_c r_a^2 \geq r(4R+r)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Inegalitatea lui Bergström $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^2}{a+b+c}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$, cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ și identitățile: $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$.

$$h_a r_b^2 + h_b r_c^2 + h_c r_a^2 = \frac{r_b^2}{\frac{1}{h_a}} + \frac{r_c^2}{\frac{1}{h_b}} + \frac{r_a^2}{\frac{1}{h_c}} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^2}{\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c}} = \frac{(4R+r)^2}{\frac{1}{r}} = r(4R+r)^3,$$

de unde $h_a r_b^2 + h_b r_c^2 + h_c r_a^2 \geq r(4R+r)^2$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

6) În $\triangle ABC$

$$3^{n-2} (h_a r_b^n + h_b r_c^n + h_c r_a^n) \geq r(4R+r)^n, \text{ unde } n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Inegalitatea lui Hölder $\frac{x^n}{a} + \frac{y^n}{b} + \frac{z^n}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^n}{3^{n-2}(a+b+c)}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$ și $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$,

cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ și identitățile: $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$.

și identitățile cunoscute în triunghi $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} = \frac{1}{r}$.

$$h_a r_b^n + h_b r_c^n + h_c r_a^n = \frac{r_b^n}{\frac{1}{h_a}} + \frac{r_c^n}{\frac{1}{h_b}} + \frac{r_a^n}{\frac{1}{h_c}} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^n}{3^{n-2} \left(\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right)} = \frac{(4R+r)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{r}} = \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \cdot r (4R+r)^n,$$

de unde $3^{n-2} (h_a r_b^n + h_b r_c^n + h_c r_a^n) \geq r (4R+r)^n$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

7) În $\triangle ABC$

$$3^{n-2} p \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} r_b^n + \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} r_c^n + \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} r_a^n \right) \geq r (4R+r)^n, \text{ unde } n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Inegalitatea lui Hölder $\frac{x^n}{a} + \frac{y^n}{b} + \frac{z^n}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^n}{3^{n-2}(a+b+c)}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$ și $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$,

cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$

și identitățile cunoscute în triunghi $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} = \frac{p}{r}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} r_b^n + \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} r_c^n + \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} r_a^n &= \frac{r_b^n}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{r_c^n}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{r_a^n}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^n}{3^{n-2} \left(\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} \right)} = \frac{(4R+r)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot \frac{p}{r}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3^{n-2} p} \cdot r (4R+r)^n, \end{aligned}$$

de unde $3^{n-2} p \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} r_b^n + \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} r_c^n + \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} r_a^n \right) \geq r (4R+r)^n$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

8) În $\triangle ABC$

$$3^{n-2} \left(\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} r_b^n + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} r_c^n + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} r_a^n \right) \geq p (4R+r)^{n-1}, \text{ unde } n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Inegalitatea lui Hölder $\frac{x^n}{a} + \frac{y^n}{b} + \frac{z^n}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^n}{3^{n-2}(a+b+c)}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$ și $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$,

cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$

și identitățile cunoscute în triunghi $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} = \frac{4R + r}{p}$.

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} r_b^n + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} r_c^n + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} r_a^n = \frac{r_b^n}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{r_c^n}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{r_a^n}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^n}{3^{n-2} \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{A}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{B}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{C}{2} \right)} = \frac{(4R + r)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot \frac{4R + r}{p}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \cdot p (4R + r)^{n-1},$$

$$\text{de unde } 3^{n-2} \left(\operatorname{ctg} \frac{A}{2} r_b^n + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{B}{2} r_c^n + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{C}{2} r_a^n \right) \geq p (4R + r)^{n-1}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

9) În $\triangle ABC$

$$3^{n-2} (a^2 r_b^n + b^2 r_c^n + c^2 r_a^n) \geq 4r^2 (4R + r)^n, \text{ unde } n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Inegalitatea lui Hölder $\frac{x^n}{a} + \frac{y^n}{b} + \frac{z^n}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^n}{3^{n-2}(a+b+c)}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$ și $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$,

cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ și $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \leq \frac{1}{4r^2}$.

$$a^2 r_b^n + b^2 r_c^n + c^2 r_a^n = \frac{r_b^n}{\frac{1}{a^2}} + \frac{r_c^n}{\frac{1}{b^2}} + \frac{r_a^n}{\frac{1}{c^2}} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^n}{3^{n-2} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right)} \geq \frac{(4R + r)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{4r^2}} = \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \cdot 4r^2 (4R + r)^n,$$

$$\text{de unde } 3^{n-2} (a^2 r_b^n + b^2 r_c^n + c^2 r_a^n) \geq 4r^2 (4R + r)^n.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

10) În $\triangle ABC$

$$3^{n-3} p (ar_b^n + br_c^n + cr_a^n) \geq Rr (4R + r)^n, \text{ unde } n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Inegalitatea lui Hölder $\frac{x^n}{a} + \frac{y^n}{b} + \frac{z^n}{c} \geq \frac{(x+y+z)^n}{3^{n-2}(a+b+c)}$, $\forall x, y, z, a, b, c > 0$ și $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$,

cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ și $r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$, $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \leq \frac{p}{3Rr}$.

$$ar_b^n + br_c^n + cr_a^n = \frac{r_b^n}{a} + \frac{r_c^n}{b} + \frac{r_a^n}{c} \geq \frac{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^n}{3^{n-2} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)} \geq \frac{(4R+r)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot \frac{p}{3Rr}} = \frac{1}{3^{n-3}} \cdot Rr(4R+r)^n,$$

de unde $3^{n-3} p(ar_b^n + br_c^n + cr_a^n) \geq Rr(4R+r)^n$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Aplicația2.

1) Determinați maximul expresiei

$$E(a,b) = \frac{a+b}{(4a^2+3)(4b^2+3)},$$

pentru a, b numere reale.

Marius Stănean, Primul Baraj pentru OBMJ, Deva, 25 Aprilie 2019

Soluție:

$$\text{Avem } a+b \leq \frac{(1+a+b)^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow (a+b-1)^2 \geq 0.$$

Folosind CBS obținem $(4a^2+3)(4b^2+3) = (4a^2+1+2)(1+4b^2+2) \geq (2a+2b+2)^2$.

$$\text{Rezultă } E(a,b) = \frac{a+b}{(4a^2+3)(4b^2+3)} \leq \frac{\frac{(1+a+b)^2}{4}}{(2a+2b+2)^2} = \frac{(1+a+b)^2}{(2a+2b+2)^2} = \frac{1}{16}.$$

Deducem că maximul expresiei este $\frac{1}{16}$ și maximul este atins pentru $a=b=\frac{1}{2}$.

2) Determinați maximul expresiei

$$E(a,b) = \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{(4a^3+1)(4b^3+1)(4c^3+1)},$$

pentru a, b, c numere reale pozitive.

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder avem:

$$(8a^3+2)(8b^3+2)(8c^3+2) = (8a^3+1+1)(1+8b^3+1)(1+1+8c^3) \geq (2a+2b+2c)^3,$$

de unde $(4a^3+1)(4b^3+1)(4c^3+1) \geq (a+b+c)^3$, (1).

Din (1) obținem $E(a,b,c) = \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{(4a^3+1)(4b^3+1)(4c^3+1)} \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{(a+b+c)^3} = 1$.

Dedecem că valoarea maximă a expresiei $E(a,b,c) = \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{(4a^3+1)(4b^3+1)(4c^3+1)}$ este 1

care este atinsă pentru $a = b = c = \frac{1}{2}$.

3) Determinați valoarea maximă a expresiei

$$E(a,b,c,d) = \frac{(a+b+c+d)^4}{(16a^4+3)(16b^4+3)(16c^4+3)(16d^4+3)},$$

când a,b,c,d parcurg \mathbb{R} .

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder avem:

$$\begin{aligned} & (16a^4+3)(16b^4+3)(16c^4+3)(16d^4+3) = \\ & = (16a^4+1+1+1)(1+16b^4+1+1)(1+1+16c^4+1)(1+1+1+16d^4) \geq (2a+2b+2c+2d)^4, \text{ deci} \\ & (16a^4+3)(16b^4+3)(16c^4+3)(16d^4+3) \geq 16(a+b+c+d)^4, (1). \end{aligned}$$

Din (1) obținem: $E(a,b,c,d) = \frac{(a+b+c+d)^4}{(16a^4+3)(16b^4+3)(16c^4+3)(16d^4+3)} \leq \frac{(a+b+c+d)^4}{16(a+b+c+d)^4} = \frac{1}{16}$.

Dedecem că valoarea maximă a expresiei

$$\begin{aligned} E(a,b,c,d) = \frac{(a+b+c+d)^4}{(16a^4+3)(16b^4+3)(16c^4+3)(16d^4+3)} \text{ are baloarea maximă 1, care este atinsă} \\ \text{pentru } a = b = c = d = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

4) Determinați valoarea maximă a expresiei

$$E(a,b) = \frac{(a+b)^3}{(a^3+1)(b^3+1)},$$

când a,b parcurg $(0,\infty)$.

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder avem:

$$(a^3+1)(1+b^3)(1+1) \geq (a+b)^3, \text{ de unde } (a^3+1)(b^3+1) \geq \frac{(a+b)^3}{2}, (1).$$

$$\text{Din (1) obținem } E(a,b) = \frac{(a+b)^3}{(a^3+1)(b^3+1)} \leq \frac{(a+b)^3}{\frac{(a+b)^3}{2}} = 2.$$

Deducem că valoarea maximă a expresiei $E(a,b) = \frac{(a+b)^3}{(a^3+1)(b^3+1)}$ este 2, care este atinsă pentru $a=b=1$.

5) Determinați valoarea maximă a expresiei

$$E(a,b) = \frac{(a+b)^4}{(a^4+1)(b^4+1)},$$

când a,b parcurg \mathbf{R} .

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție:

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder avem:

$$(a^4+1)(1+b^4)(1+1)(1+1) \geq (a+b)^4, \text{ de unde } (a^4+1)(b^4+1) \geq \frac{(a+b)^4}{4}, (1).$$

$$\text{Din (1) obținem } E(a,b) = \frac{(a+b)^4}{(a^4+1)(b^4+1)} \leq \frac{(a+b)^4}{\frac{(a+b)^4}{4}} = 4.$$

Deducem că valoarea maximă a expresiei $E(a,b) = \frac{(a+b)^4}{(a^4+1)(b^4+1)}$ este 4, care este atinsă pentru $a=b=1$.

Aplicația3.

1) Fie $a,b,c > 0$, astfel încât $a+b+c=1$. Arătați că

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

Inequalities Marathon , Problem 16

Soluție.

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \sum a(b+c) \geq \sum a,$$

$$\text{de unde } M_s^2 = \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{\sum a}{\sum a(b+c)} = \frac{1}{2 \sum bc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} = M_d^2,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum (b-c)^2 \geq 0.$$

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

2) Fie $a,b,c > 0$, astfel încât $a+b+c=1$ și $n \in N$. Arătați că

$$\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \right)^n + \left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{c+a}} \right)^n + \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a+b}} \right)^n \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{6^n}}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție.

Demonstrăm rezultatul ajutător:

Lemă.

Fie $a,b,c > 0$, astfel încât $a+b+c=1$. Arătați că

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

Demonstratie.

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \sum a(b+c) \geq \sum a,$$

$$\text{de unde } M_s^2 = \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{\sum a}{\sum a(b+c)} = \frac{1}{2 \sum bc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} = M_d^2,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum (b-c)^2 \geq 0.$$

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

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \right)^n \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c}} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6^n}}, \text{ pentru } n \geq 2.$$

Pentru $n=1$ se obține inegalitatea $\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$, vezi **Lema**, iar pentru $n=0$ se obține egalitatea $3=3$.

3) Fie $a,b,c > 0$, astfel încât $a+b+c=1$ și $n \geq 0$. Arătați că

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{c+na}} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{a+nb}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{3}{n+1}}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție.

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \sum a(b+nc) \geq \sum a,$$

$$\text{de unde } M_s^2 = \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{\sum a}{\sum a(b+nc)} = \frac{1}{(n+1)\sum bc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{n+1} = M_d^2,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum (b-c)^2 \geq 0.$$

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

4) Fie $a,b,c > 0$, astfel încât $a+b+c=1$ și $n \geq 0$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Arătați că

$$\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \right)^k + \left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{c+na}} \right)^k + \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{a+nb}} \right)^k \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{(n+1)^k}}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Pitești

Soluție.

Lemă.

Fie $a,b,c > 0$, astfel încât $a+b+c=1$ și $n \geq 0$. Arătați că

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{c+na}} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{a+nb}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{3}{n+1}}.$$

Demonstratie.

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \sum a(b+nc) \geq \sum a,$$

$$\text{de unde } M_s^2 = \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{\sum a}{\sum a(b+nc)} = \frac{1}{(n+1)\sum bc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{n+1} = M_d^2,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum (b-c)^2 \geq 0.$$

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

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \right)^k \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \right)^k}{3^{k-1}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{n+1}} \right)^k}{3^{k-1}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{(3n+3)^k}}, \text{ pentru } n \geq 2.$$

Pentru $k=1$ se obține inegalitatea $\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+nc}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{3}{n+1}}$, vezi **Lema**, iar pentru $n=0$ se obține egalitatea $3=3$.

Aplicația4.

1) Dacă $a,b,c > 0$ atunci

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

RMM 8/2019, Dan Sitaru

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$M_s = \sum \frac{a^3}{b^2} \sum \frac{1}{b^2} \sum \frac{1}{b^2} \geq \left(\sum \frac{a}{b^2} \right)^3 = M_d.$$

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

2) Dacă $a,b,c > 0$ atunci

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$M_s = \sum a \sum \frac{a}{b^3} \sum \frac{a}{b^3} \geq \left(\sum \frac{a}{b^2} \right)^3 = M_d.$$

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

Aplicația 5.

1) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ astfel încât $a+b+c=3$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b(a+5c)^3} \geq \frac{1}{24(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c})}.$$

Hoang Le Nhat Tung, Hanoi, Vietnam

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b(a+5c)^3} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{a+5c}\right)^2}{b(a+5c)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{a+5c}\right)^2}{\sum b(a+5c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{6\sum bc} = \frac{1}{24\sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{1}{24(\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c})},$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{a+5c} \geq \frac{1}{2}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+5c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2+5ac} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^2}{\sum (a^2+5ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + 5\sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2},$$

unde (3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + 5\sum bc} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Să demonstrăm inegalitatea (2).

$$\frac{1}{\sum bc} \geq \frac{1}{\sum \sqrt{a}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{a} \geq \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} \geq ab + bc + ca, \text{ resulting from:}$$

$$\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} + a^2 \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot a^2} = 3a \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{a} + a^2 \geq 3a \Rightarrow \sum (2\sqrt{a} + a^2) \geq \sum 3a \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq 3\sum a \stackrel{3=a+b+c}{\Leftrightarrow} 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq (\sum a)^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq \sum a^2 + 2\sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{a} \geq \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} \geq ab + bc + ca.$$

Equality occurs if and only if $a=b=c=1$.

$$\text{Avem } \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3} = \frac{3^2}{3} = 3.$$

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

2) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ astfel încât $a+b+c=3$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b(a+5c)^3} \geq \frac{1}{72}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

$$M_s = \sum \frac{a^2}{b(a+5c)^3} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{a+5c}\right)^2}{b(a+5c)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{a+5c}\right)^2}{\sum b(a+5c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{6 \sum bc} = \frac{1}{24 \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{1}{72} = M_d,$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{a+5c} \geq \frac{1}{2}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+5c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 5ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (a^2 + 5ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{\sum a^2 + 5 \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2},$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{\sum a^2 + 5 \sum bc} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq 3$, care rezultă din $\sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3} = \frac{3^2}{3} = 3$.

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

3) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ astfel încât $a+b+c=3$ și $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$. Arătați că

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Höder obținem:

$$M_s = \sum \frac{a^n}{b(a+5c)^{n+1}} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{a+5c}\right)^n}{b(a+5c)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{a+5c}\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum b(a+5c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot 6 \sum bc} = \frac{3}{6^n \cdot 2 \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{3}{6^{n+1}} = M_d,$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{a+5c} \geq \frac{1}{2}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+5c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 5ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (a^2 + 5ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{\sum a^2 + 5 \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2},$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + 5\sum bc} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq 3$, care rezultă din $\sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3} = \frac{3^2}{3} = 3$.

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

4) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ și $n \in N, n \geq 2$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(a+5c)^{n+1}} \geq \frac{27}{6^{n+1}(a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Höder obținem:

$$M_s = \sum \frac{a^n}{b(a+5c)^{n+1}} = \sum \left(\frac{a}{a+5c} \right)^n \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{a+5c} \right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum b(a+5c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot 6 \sum bc} = \frac{3}{6^n \cdot 2 \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{27}{6^{n+1} (a+b+c)^2} = M_d$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{a+5c} \geq \frac{1}{2}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+5c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 5ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (a^2 + 5ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + 5\sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2},$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + 5\sum bc} \geq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca) \Leftrightarrow$

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

5) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ și $n \geq 2$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b(a+nc)^3} \geq \frac{9}{(n+1)^3 (a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

$$M_s = \sum \frac{a^2}{b(a+nc)^3} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{a+nc}\right)^2}{b(a+nc)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{a+nc}\right)^2}{\sum b(a+nc)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{n+1}\right)^2}{(n+1)\sum bc} = \frac{3^2}{(n+1)^3 \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{(n+1)^3 (a+b+c)^2} = M_d$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{a+nc} \geq \frac{3}{n+1}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+nc} = \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2+nac} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^2}{\sum (a^2+nac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + n\sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{3}{n+1},$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + n\sum bc} \geq \frac{3}{n+1} \Leftrightarrow (n-2)\sum a^2 \geq (n-2)\sum bc$, care rezultă din condiția din ipoteză
 $n \geq 2$ și $\sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca)$ \Leftrightarrow

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

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

6) Fie $a, b, c > 0$, $\lambda \geq 2$ și $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(a+\lambda c)^{n+1}} \geq \frac{9}{(\lambda+1)^{n+1} (a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Höder obținem:

$$M_s = \sum \frac{a^n}{b(a+\lambda c)^{n+1}} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{a+\lambda c}\right)^n}{b(a+\lambda c)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{a+\lambda c}\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum b(a+\lambda c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{\lambda+1}\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot (\lambda+1) \sum bc} = \frac{3^2}{(\lambda+1)^{n+1} \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{(\lambda+1)^{n+1} (a+b+c)^2} = M_d$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{a+\lambda c} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+1}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+\lambda c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2+\lambda ac} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^2}{\sum (a^2+\lambda ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + \lambda \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda+1},$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2 + \lambda \sum bc} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+1} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda-2)\sum a^2 \geq (\lambda-2)\sum bc$, care rezultă din condiția din ipoteză
 $\lambda \geq 2$ și $\sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$ evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca)$ \Leftrightarrow

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Deducem că are loc inegalitatea din enunț, cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $a=b=c$.

Aplicația 6.

1) JP.294. Let a, b, c be positive real numbers such that $a+b+c=3$. Prove that

$$\frac{a}{b(b+2c)^2} + \frac{b}{c(c+2a)^2} + \frac{c}{a(a+2b)^2} \geq \frac{9}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})^3}.$$

Proposed by Hoang Le Nhat Tung, Hanoi, Vietnam, 20RMM-Spring 2021, JP.294

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a}{b(b+2c)^2} = \frac{\sum \left(\frac{a}{b+2c} \right)^2}{ab} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+2c} \right)^2}{\sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{\sum ab} \right)^2}{\sum ab} = \\ &= \frac{9}{(\sum ab)^3} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})^3} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

We have (1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+2c} \geq \frac{3}{\sum bc}$, resulting from:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+2c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+2ac} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+2ac)} = \frac{(\sum a)^2}{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \frac{3^2}{3 \sum bc} = \frac{3}{\sum bc}, \text{ where (3) } \Leftrightarrow \sum a = 3.$$

$$\text{Inequality (2)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{(\sum ab)^3} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})^3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} \geq ab + bc + ca,$$

resulting from:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} + a^2 &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot a^2} = 3a \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{a} + a^2 \geq 3a \Rightarrow \sum (2\sqrt{a} + a^2) \geq \sum 3a \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq 3\sum a \stackrel{3=a+b+c}{\Leftrightarrow} 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq (\sum a)^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq \sum a^2 + 2\sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{a} \geq \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} \geq ab + bc + ca. \end{aligned}$$

Equality occurs if and only if $a=b=c=1$.

2) Let a, b, c be positive real numbers such that $a+b+c=3$ and $n \geq 0$. Prove that

$$\frac{a}{b(b+nc)^2} + \frac{b}{c(c+2na)^2} + \frac{c}{a(a+nb)^2} \geq \frac{9}{(n+1)^2 (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})^3}.$$

Proposed by Marin Chirciu, Romania

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a}{b(b+2c)^2} = \frac{\sum \left(\frac{a}{b+nc} \right)^2}{ab} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+nc} \right)^2}{\sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{(n+1) \sum ab} \right)^2}{\sum ab} = \\ &= \frac{9}{(n+1)^2 (\sum ab)^3} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{(n+1)^2 (\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})^3} = RHS \end{aligned}$$

We have (1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+nc} \geq \frac{3}{(n+1) \sum bc}$, resulting from:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+nc} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+nac} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+nac)} = \frac{(\sum a)^2}{(n+1) \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{=} \frac{9}{(n+1) \sum bc}, \text{ where (3) } \Leftrightarrow \sum a = 3.$$

$$\text{Inequality (2)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{(\sum ab)^3} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})^3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} \geq ab + bc + ca,$$

resulting from:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{a} + a^2 &\stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot a^2} = 3a \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{a} + a^2 \geq 3a \Rightarrow \sum (2\sqrt{a} + a^2) \geq \sum 3a \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq 3\sum a \stackrel{3=a+b+c}{\Leftrightarrow} 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq (\sum a)^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2\sum \sqrt{a} + \sum a^2 \geq \sum a^2 + 2\sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{a} \geq \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} \geq ab + bc + ca. \end{aligned}$$

Equality occurs if and only if $a = b = c = 1$.

3) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ astfel încât $a+b+c=3$. Arătați că

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

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

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+2c} \geq 1$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+2c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+2ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+2ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} 1,$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq 3$, care rezultă din $\sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3} = \frac{3^2}{3} = 3$.

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

4) Fie $a,b,c > 0$ astfel încât $a+b+c=3$ și $n \in N^*$. Arătați că

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Höder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(b+2c)^{n+1}} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+2c}\right)^{n+1}}{ab} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+2c}\right)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1^2}{3^{n-1} \sum bc} = \frac{1}{3^{n-1} \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^n},$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+2c} \geq 1$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+2c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+2ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+2ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} 1,$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq 3$, care rezultă din $\sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3} = \frac{3^2}{3} = 3$.

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

5) Fie $a,b,c > 0$. Arătați că

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

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

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+2c} \geq 1$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+2c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+2ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+2ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{3\sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} 1,$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{3\sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca) \Leftrightarrow$

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$

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

6) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ și $n \in N^*$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(b+2c)^{n+1}} \geq \frac{9}{3^n (a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Höder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(b+2c)^{n+1}} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+2c}\right)^{n+1}}{ab} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+2c}\right)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1^2}{3^{n-1} \sum bc} = \frac{1}{3^{n-1} \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{3^n (a+b+c)^2},$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+2c} \geq 1$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+2c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+2ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+2ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{3\sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} 1,$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{3\sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca) \Leftrightarrow$

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$

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

7) Fie $a,b,c > 0$ și $n \geq 0$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a}{b(b+nc)^2} \geq \frac{27}{(n+1)^2(a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

8) Fie $a,b,c > 0$. Arătați că

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

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

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+2c} \geq 1$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+2c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+2ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+2ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} 1,$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca) \Leftrightarrow$

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$

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

9) Fie $a,b,c > 0$ și $n \in N^*$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(b+2c)^{n+1}} \geq \frac{9}{3^n(a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Höder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(b+2c)^{n+1}} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+2c}\right)^{n+1}}{ab} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+2c}\right)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1^2}{3^{n-1} \sum bc} = \frac{1}{3^{n-1} \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{9}{3^n (a+b+c)^2},$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+2c} \geq 1$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+2c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+2ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+2ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} 1,$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca)$ \Leftrightarrow

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$

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

10) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ și $n \geq 0$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a}{b(b+nc)^2} \geq \frac{27}{(n+1)^2 (a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b(b+nc)^2} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+nc}\right)^2}{ab} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+nc}\right)^2}{\sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{n+1}\right)^2}{\sum bc} = \frac{9}{(n+1)^2 \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{27}{(n+1)^2 (a+b+c)^2},$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+nc} \geq \frac{3}{n+1}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+nc} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+nac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+nac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{(n+1) \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{3}{n+1},$$

unde(3) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea (2) $\Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca)$ \Leftrightarrow

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$

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

11) Fie $a, b, c > 0$, $\lambda \geq 0$ și $n \in N^*$. Arătați că

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(b+\lambda c)^{n+1}} \geq \frac{27}{3^n (\lambda+1)^2 (a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Höder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{b(b+\lambda c)^{n+1}} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^{n+1}}{ab} \geq \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{\lambda+1}\right)^2}{3^{n-1} \sum bc} = \frac{9}{3^{n-1} (\lambda+1)^2 \sum bc} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{27}{3^n (\lambda+1)^2 (a+b+c)^2}$$

unde $(1) \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+1}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Bergström:

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c} = \sum \frac{a^2}{ab+\lambda ac} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (ab+\lambda ac)} = \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{(\lambda+1) \sum bc} \stackrel{(3)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda+1},$$

unde $(3) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2 \sum bc}{3 \sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Inegalitatea $(2) \Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3}$, care rezultă din $(a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca) \Leftrightarrow$

$(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \geq 0$, evident cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c$.

Deducem că are loc inegalitatea din enunț, cu egalitate dacă și numai dacă $a=b=c$.

Aplicația 7.

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Mathematical Olympiads 7/2020

Soluție.

Avem $\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + \frac{1}{4}bc + c^2}} \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{4b^2 + bc + 4c^2}} \geq 1$, care rezultă din inegalitatea Hölder.

Obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{4b^2 + bc + 4c^2}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{4b^2 + bc + 4c^2}} \sum a(4b^2 + bc + 4c^2) \geq (\sum a)^3, \text{ de unde}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{unde (1)} &\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a(4b^2 + bc + 4c^2)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^3 \geq \sum a(4b^2 + bc + 4c^2) \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 + 3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) \geq 4 \sum bc(b+c) + 3abc \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 + 3 \sum bc(b+c) + 6abc \geq 4 \sum bc(b+c) + 3abc \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 + 3abc \geq \sum bc(b+c), \text{(inegalitatea lui Schur).} \end{aligned}$$

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

2) Fie $a, b, c > 0$ și $\frac{1}{4} \leq n \leq \frac{4}{7}$. Arătați că

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

Marin Chirciu

Demonstratie.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + nbc + c^2}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + nbc + c^2}} \sum a(b^2 + nbc + c^2) \geq (\sum a)^3,$$

$$\text{de unde } \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + nbc + c^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a(b^2 + nbc + c^2)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{9}{n+2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iar (1)} &\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a(b^2 + nbc + c^2)} \geq \frac{9}{n+2} \Leftrightarrow (n+2)(\sum a)^3 \geq 9 \sum a(b^2 + nbc + c^2) \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (n+2)[a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)] \geq 9 \sum a(b^2 + nbc + c^2) \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (n+2)[a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3(\sum bc(b+c) + 2abc)] \geq 9 \sum bc(b+c) + 27nabc \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (n+2)(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + 3(n+2)\sum bc(b+c) + 6(n+2)abc \geq 9 \sum bc(b+c) + 27nabc \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (n+2)(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) + 3(4-7n)abc \geq 3(1-n)\sum bc(b+c), (2). \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea (2) rezultă din combinarea inegalităților $\sum a^3 + 3abc \geq \sum bc(b+c)$, (3),

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

Inegalitatea (3) rezultă din inegalitatea lui Schur: $\sum a^r(a-b)(a-c) \geq 0$, $a, b, c \geq 0$, $r > 0$, pentru $r=1$, de unde $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3abc \geq \sum bc(b+c)$.

Inegalitatea (4) rezultă din $a^3 + b^3 \geq ab(a+b) \Leftrightarrow (a+b)(a-b)^2 \geq 0$ și analoagele, de unde

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

Înmulțim inegalitatea (3) cu $(4-7n) \geq 0$ și inegalitatea (4) cu $(4n-1) \geq 0$ și adunăm cele două inegalități obținute, de unde obținem inegalitatea (2).

$$\text{Din} \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + nbc + c^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{9}{n+2} \text{ obținem concluzia } \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 + nbc + c^2}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{n+2}}.$$

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

Aplicația 8.

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $a+b+c=1$ then

$$\sum \frac{(3a)^{2020}}{(b+1)(c+1)} \geq \frac{27}{16}.$$

George Apostolopoulos, Greece, RMM 8/2020

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{(3a)^{2020}}{(b+1)(c+1)} &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum 3a\right)^{2020}}{3^{2018} \sum (b+1)(c+1)} = \frac{3^{2020} (\sum a)^{2020}}{3^{2018} \sum (bc + b + c + 1)} = \frac{3^2 (1)^{2020}}{\sum bc + 2 \sum a + 3} = \\ &= \frac{9}{\sum bc + 2 \cdot 1 + 3} = \frac{9}{\sum bc + 5} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{27}{16} = Md, \end{aligned}$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{\sum bc + 5} \geq \frac{27}{16} \Leftrightarrow 16 \geq 3 \sum bc + 15 \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum (a-b)^2 \geq 0, \text{ evident cu egalitate pentru } a=b=c=\frac{1}{3}.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $a+b+c=1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2, \lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{(3a)^n}{(b+\lambda)(c+\lambda)} \geq \frac{27}{(3\lambda+1)^2}.$$

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{(3a)^n}{(b+\lambda)(c+\lambda)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum 3a\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (b+\lambda)(c+\lambda)} = \frac{3^n \left(\sum a\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (bc + \lambda b + \lambda c + \lambda^2)} = \frac{3^2 (1)^n}{\sum bc + 2\lambda \sum a + 3\lambda^2} =$$

$$= \frac{9}{\sum bc + 2\lambda \cdot 1 + 3\lambda^2} = \frac{9}{\sum bc + 2\lambda + 3\lambda^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{27}{(3\lambda+1)^2} = Md,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{\sum bc + 2\lambda + 3\lambda^2} \geq \frac{27}{(3\lambda+1)^2} \Leftrightarrow (3\lambda+1)^2 \geq 3(\sum bc + 2\lambda + 3\lambda^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 1 \geq 3\sum bc + 6\lambda + 9\lambda^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3\sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3\sum bc \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum (a-b)^2 \geq 0, \text{ evident cu egalitate pentru } a=b=c=\frac{1}{3}.$$

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

Aplicatia9.

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $a+b+c=1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^{20}}{1+b(c+2)} \geq \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16}.$$

Kostas Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 10/2020

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$Ms = \sum \frac{a^{20}}{1+b(c+2)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{20}}{3^{20-2} \sum (1+bc+2b)} = \frac{1}{3^{18} (3 + \sum bc + 2 \sum b)} = \frac{1}{3^{18} (3 + \sum bc + 2)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3^{18} (5 + \sum bc)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16} = Md, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3^{18} (5 + \sum bc)} \geq \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(5 + \sum bc)} \geq \frac{3}{16} \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow$$

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

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $a+b+c=1$ and then

$$\sum \frac{a^{20}}{1+b(c+2)} \geq \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \frac{a^{20}}{1+b(c+2)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{20}}{3^{20-2} \sum (1+bc+2b)} = \frac{1}{3^{18} (3 + \sum bc + 2 \sum b)} = \frac{1}{3^{18} (3 + \sum bc + 2)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3^{18} (5 + \sum bc)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16} = Md, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3^{18} (5 + \sum bc)} \geq \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(5 + \sum bc)} \geq \frac{3}{16} \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum (a-b)^2 \geq 0, \text{ evident cu egalitate pentru } a=b=c. \end{aligned}$$

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

Soluție.

Lema

3) If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x\sqrt[3]{yz^2} + y\sqrt[3]{zx^2} + z\sqrt[3]{xy^2} \geq x+y+z$ then
 $xy + yz + zx \geq x + y + z$.

Demonstratie.

Folosind inegalitatea mediilor obținem:

$$\sum x\sqrt[3]{yz^2} \leq \sum x \cdot \frac{y+z+z}{3} = \sum yz.$$

Din ipoteză $\sum x\sqrt[3]{yz^2} \geq \sum x$, (1) și $\sum x\sqrt[3]{yz^2} \leq \sum yz$, (2) obținem:

$$\sum yz \geq \sum x\sqrt[3]{yz^2} \geq \sum x, \text{ de unde } \sum yz \geq \sum x, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x=y=z.$$

Folosim inegalitatea cunoscută $(x+y+z)^2 \geq 3(xy + yz + zx)$, (3) și Lema $\sum yz \geq \sum x$, (4).

Din (3) și (4) obținem $(x+y+z)^2 \geq 3(xy+yz+zx) \geq 3(x+y+z)$, de unde rezultă $(x+y+z)^2 \geq 3(x+y+z) \Leftrightarrow x+y+z \geq 3$, deci minimul expresiei $E = x+y+z$ este 3 și este atins pentru $x=y=z=1$.

Problema se poate extinde la radical de ordinul $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$.

- 4) If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x\sqrt[n]{yz^{n-1}} + y\sqrt[n]{zx^{n-1}} + z\sqrt[n]{xy^{n-1}} \geq x+y+z$, $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then find the minimum of the expression

$$E = x+y+z.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema

- 5) If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x\sqrt[n]{yz^{n-1}} + y\sqrt[n]{zx^{n-1}} + z\sqrt[n]{xy^{n-1}} \geq x+y+z$, $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then $xy+yz+zx \geq x+y+z$.

Demonstratie.

Folosind inegalitatea mediilor obținem:

$$\sum x\sqrt[n]{yz^{n-1}} \leq \sum x \cdot \frac{y+z+\dots+z}{n} = \sum yz.$$

Din ipoteză $\sum x\sqrt[n]{yz^{n-1}} \geq \sum x$, (1) și $\sum x\sqrt[n]{yz^{n-1}} \leq \sum yz$, (2) obținem:

$$\sum yz \geq \sum x\sqrt[n]{yz^{n-1}} \geq \sum x, \text{ de unde } \sum yz \geq \sum x, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x=y=z.$$

Folosim inegalitatea cunoscută $(x+y+z)^2 \geq 3(xy+yz+zx)$, (3) și Lema $\sum yz \geq \sum x$, (4).

Din (3) și (4) obținem $(x+y+z)^2 \geq 3(xy+yz+zx) \geq 3(x+y+z)$, de unde rezultă $(x+y+z)^2 \geq 3(x+y+z) \Leftrightarrow x+y+z \geq 3$, deci minimul expresiei $E = x+y+z$ este 3 și este atins pentru $x=y=z=1$.

- 6) If $a, b, c, d > 0$ such that $a\sqrt[3]{bcd} + b\sqrt[3]{cda} + c\sqrt[3]{dab} + d\sqrt[3]{abc} \geq a+b+c+d$ then find the minimum of the expression

$$E = a+b+c+d.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema

7) If $a, b, c, d > 0$ such that $a\sqrt[3]{bcd} + b\sqrt[3]{cda} + c\sqrt[3]{dab} + d\sqrt[3]{abc} \geq a+b+c+d$ then

$$(ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd) \geq \frac{3}{2}(a + b + c + d).$$

Demonstratie.

Folosind inegalitatea mediilor obținem:

$$\sum a\sqrt[3]{bcd} \leq \sum a \cdot \frac{b+c+d}{3} = \frac{2}{3}(ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd).$$

Din ipoteză $\sum a\sqrt[3]{bcd} \geq \sum a$, (1) și $\frac{2}{3}\sum ab \geq \sum a$, (2) obținem:

$$\frac{2}{3}\sum ab \geq \sum a\sqrt[3]{bcd} \geq \sum a, \text{ de unde } \sum ab \geq \frac{3}{2}\sum a, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } a=b=c=d.$$

Folosim inegalitatea cunoscută: $(a+b+c+d)^2 \geq \frac{8}{3}(ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-b)^2 + (a-c)^2 + (a-d)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (b-d)^2 + (d-c)^2 \geq 0, \text{ (3) și Lema:}$$

$$(ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd) \geq \frac{3}{2}(a + b + c + d), \text{ (4).}$$

Din (3) și (4) obținem :

$$(a+b+c+d)^2 \geq \frac{8}{3}(ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd) \geq \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}(a + b + c + d) = 4(a + b + c + d),$$

de unde rezultă $(a+b+c+d)^2 \geq 4(a+b+c+d) \Leftrightarrow a+b+c+d \geq 4$, deci minimul expresiei $E = a+b+c+d$ este 4 și este atins pentru $a=b=c=d=1$.

Aplicația 10.

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $a+b+c=1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^{20}}{1+b(c+2)} \geq \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16}.$$

Kostas Geronikolas, Greece

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$Ms = \sum \frac{a^{20}}{1+b(c+2)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{20}}{3^{20-2} \sum (1+bc+2b)} = \frac{1}{3^{18} (3 + \sum bc + 2 \sum b)} = \frac{1}{3^{18} (3 + \sum bc + 2)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{3^{18} (5 + \sum bc)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16} = Md, \text{ unde (1) } \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3^{18} (5 + \sum bc)} \geq \frac{1}{3^{20}} \cdot \frac{27}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(5 + \sum bc)} \geq \frac{3}{16} \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow \sum (a-b)^2 \geq 0, \text{ evident cu egalitate pentru } a=b=c.
\end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $a+b+c=1$ and $\lambda \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^n}{1+b(c+\lambda)} \geq \frac{27}{3^n (10+3\lambda)}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
Ms &= \sum \frac{a^n}{1+b(c+\lambda)} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (1+bc+\lambda b)} = \frac{1}{3^{n-2} (3 + \sum bc + \lambda \sum b)} = \frac{1}{3^{n-2} (3 + \sum bc + \lambda)} = \\
&= \frac{1}{3^{n-2} (3 + \lambda + \sum bc)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{27}{3^n (10+3\lambda)} = Md, \text{ unde (1) } \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3^{n-2} (3 + \lambda + \sum bc)} \geq \frac{27}{3^n (10+3\lambda)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(3 + \lambda + \sum bc)} \geq \frac{3}{(10+3\lambda)} \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow (10+3\lambda) \geq 3(3 + \lambda + \sum bc) \Leftrightarrow 1 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow \sum (a-b)^2 \geq 0, \text{ evident cu egalitate pentru } a=b=c.
\end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația 11.

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

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

Mircea Lascu, Zalău, GM 12/2002, GM9/2020

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
Ms &= \left(\frac{b^2}{a} + \frac{c^2}{b} + \frac{a^2}{c} \right) + \left(\frac{c^2}{a} + \frac{a^2}{b} + \frac{b^2}{c} \right) = \sum \frac{b^2}{a} + \sum \frac{c^2}{a} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^2}{\sum a} + \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^2}{\sum a} = \\
&= \sum a + \sum a \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sum a + 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = \sum a + 3 = Md.
\end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
Ms &= \left(\frac{b^2}{a} + \frac{c^2}{b} + \frac{a^2}{c} \right) + \lambda \left(\frac{c^2}{a} + \frac{a^2}{b} + \frac{b^2}{c} \right) = \sum \frac{b^2}{a} + \lambda \sum \frac{c^2}{a} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^2}{\sum a} + \lambda \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^2}{\sum a} = \\
&= \lambda \sum a + \sum a \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \lambda \sum a + 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = \lambda \sum a + 3 = Md.
\end{aligned}$$

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{b^3 + \lambda c^3}{a} + \frac{c^3 + \lambda a^3}{b} + \frac{a^3 + \lambda b^3}{c} \geq \lambda(a + b + c) + 3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
Ms &= \left(\frac{b^3}{a} + \frac{c^3}{b} + \frac{a^3}{c} \right) + \lambda \left(\frac{c^3}{a} + \frac{a^3}{b} + \frac{b^3}{c} \right) = \sum \frac{b^3}{a} + \lambda \sum \frac{c^3}{a} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^3}{3 \sum a} + \lambda \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^3}{3 \sum a} = \\
&= \lambda \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum a \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum a \right)^2 = \lambda \sum a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sum a + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum a \right)^2 \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \lambda \sum a \cdot \sqrt[3]{abc} + \frac{1}{3} \left(3\sqrt[3]{abc} \right)^2 = \\
&= \lambda \sum a + 3 = Md.
\end{aligned}$$

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

4) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_s &= \left(\frac{b^n}{a} + \frac{c^n}{b} + \frac{a^n}{c} \right) + \lambda \left(\frac{c^n}{a} + \frac{a^n}{b} + \frac{b^n}{c} \right) = \sum \frac{b^n}{a} + \lambda \sum \frac{c^n}{a} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum a} + \lambda \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum a} = \\
 &= \lambda \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \left(\sum a \right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \left(\sum a \right)^{n-1} = \lambda \sum a \cdot \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \left(\sum a \right)^{n-2} + \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \left(\sum a \right)^{n-1} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \\
 &\stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \lambda \sum a \cdot \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \left(\sqrt[3]{abc} \right)^{n-2} + \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \left(\sqrt[3]{abc} \right)^{n-1} = \lambda \sum a + 3 = M_d .
 \end{aligned}$$

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

5) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Radon obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_s &= \left(\frac{b^3}{a^2} + \frac{c^3}{b^2} + \frac{a^3}{c^2} \right) + \lambda \left(\frac{c^3}{a^2} + \frac{a^3}{b^2} + \frac{b^3}{c^2} \right) = \sum \frac{b^3}{a^2} + \lambda \sum \frac{c^3}{a^2} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^3}{\left(\sum a \right)^2} + \lambda \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^3}{\left(\sum a \right)^2} = \\
 &= \lambda \sum a + \sum a \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \lambda \sum a + 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = \lambda \sum a + 3 = M_d .
 \end{aligned}$$

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

6) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Radon obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_s &= \left(\frac{b^{n+1}}{a^n} + \frac{c^{n+1}}{b^n} + \frac{a^{n+1}}{c^n} \right) + \lambda \left(\frac{c^{n+1}}{a^n} + \frac{a^{n+1}}{b^n} + \frac{b^{n+1}}{c^n} \right) = \sum \frac{b^{n+1}}{a^n} + \lambda \sum \frac{c^{n+1}}{a^n} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^{n+1}}{\left(\sum a \right)^n} + \lambda \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^{n+1}}{\left(\sum a \right)^n} = \\
 &= \lambda \sum a + \sum a \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \lambda \sum a + 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = \lambda \sum a + 3 = M_d .
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația12.

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

$$(a^3 + 2)(b^3 + 2)(c^3 + 2) \geq 27.$$

Daniel Sitaru, 28-RMM-Spring 2023, JP.406

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$Ms = (a^3 + 1 + 1)(1 + b^3 + 1)(1 + 1 + c^3) \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} (a + b + c)^3 = 27 = Md.$$

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

Remarcă.

Problema se poate dezvolta.

If $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1} > 0$ such that $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + a_{n+1} = n + 1$, then

$$(a_1^n + n)(a_2^n + n) \dots (a_n^n + n)(a_{n+1}^n + n) \geq (n + 1)^{n+1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= (a_1^n + 1 + \dots + 1)(1 + a_2^n + 1 + \dots + 1) \dots (1 + 1 + \dots + a_{n+1}^n) \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + a_{n+1})^{n+1} = \\ &= (n + 1)^{n+1} = Md. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = a_{n+1} = 1$.

Aplicația13.

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Kostas Geronikolas, Greece, Problem(702)7/2021

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+2c}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+2c}} \sum a(b+2c) \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} (\sum a)^3 \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+2c}} \geq \sqrt{\sum a}.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+\lambda c}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{3(a+b+c)}{\lambda+1}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+\lambda c}} \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+\lambda c}} \sum a(b+\lambda c) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \left(\sum a \right)^3 \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

Aplicația 14.

$$1) \text{ If } a, b, c > 0 \text{ such that } \frac{ab}{1+bc} + \frac{bc}{1+ca} + \frac{ca}{1+ab} = 1 \text{ then}$$

$$\frac{1}{a^6} + \frac{1}{b^6} + \frac{1}{c^6} \geq 24.$$

Boris Colakovic, Mathematical Inequalities 7/2021

Soluție.

Lema

$$2) \text{ If } a, b, c > 0 \text{ such that } \frac{ab}{1+bc} + \frac{bc}{1+ca} + \frac{ca}{1+ab} = 1 \text{ then}$$

$$ab + bc + ca \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$1 = \sum \frac{ab}{1+bc} = \sum \frac{(ab)^2}{ab(1+bc)} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^2}{\sum ab + abc \sum a} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^2}{\sum ab + \frac{1}{3}(\sum ab)^2} = \frac{3 \sum ab}{3 + \sum ab}.$$

Din $1 \geq \frac{3 \sum ab}{3 + \sum ab} \Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{3}{2}$, cu egalitate pentru $a = b = c$.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder și **Lema** obținem:

$$Ms = \sum \frac{1}{a^6} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^3}{9} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{1}{bc}\right)^3}{9} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{9}{\sum bc}\right)^3}{9} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{9}{3/2}\right)^3}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 6^2 = 24 = Md.$$

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $\frac{ab}{\lambda+bc} + \frac{bc}{\lambda+ca} + \frac{ca}{\lambda+ab} = \frac{3}{2\lambda+1}$ and $\lambda > 0$ then

$$\frac{1}{a^6} + \frac{1}{b^6} + \frac{1}{c^6} \geq 24.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema

4) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $\frac{ab}{\lambda+bc} + \frac{bc}{\lambda+ca} + \frac{ca}{\lambda+ab} = \frac{3}{2\lambda+1}$ and $\lambda > 0$ then

$$ab + bc + ca \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Demonstratie.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

$$\frac{3}{2\lambda+1} = \sum \frac{ab}{\lambda+bc} = \sum \frac{(ab)^2}{ab(\lambda+bc)} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^2}{\lambda \sum ab + abc \sum a} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^2}{\lambda \sum ab + \frac{1}{3}(\sum ab)^2} = \frac{3 \sum ab}{3\lambda + \sum ab}.$$

Din $\frac{3}{2\lambda+1} \geq \frac{3 \sum ab}{3\lambda + \sum ab} \Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{3}{2}$, cu egalitate pentru $a = b = c$.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder și **Lema** obținem:

$$Ms = \sum \frac{1}{a^6} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{1}{a^2}\right)^3}{9} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{1}{bc}\right)^3}{9} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{9}{\sum bc}\right)^3}{9} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{9}{3/2}\right)^3}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 6^2 = 24 = Md.$$

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

5) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $\frac{ab}{\lambda+bc} + \frac{bc}{\lambda+ca} + \frac{ca}{\lambda+ab} = \frac{3}{2\lambda+1}$ and $\lambda > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Pentru $n = 0$ se obține $3=3$.

În continuare vom considera $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

Lema

6) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $\frac{ab}{\lambda+bc} + \frac{bc}{\lambda+ca} + \frac{ca}{\lambda+ab} = \frac{3}{2\lambda+1}$ and $\lambda > 0$ then

$$ab + bc + ca \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Demonstratie.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Bergström obținem:

$$\frac{3}{2\lambda+1} = \sum \frac{ab}{\lambda+bc} = \sum \frac{(ab)^2}{ab(\lambda+bc)} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^2}{\lambda \sum ab + abc \sum a} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^2}{\lambda \sum ab + \frac{1}{3}(\sum ab)^2} = \frac{3 \sum ab}{3\lambda + \sum ab}.$$

$$\text{Din } \frac{3}{2\lambda+1} \geq \frac{3 \sum ab}{3\lambda + \sum ab} \Leftrightarrow \sum bc \leq \frac{3}{2}, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } a = b = c.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder și **Lema** obținem:

$$Ms = \sum \frac{1}{a^{2n}} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \left(\sum \frac{1}{a^2} \right)^n \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \left(\sum \frac{1}{bc} \right)^n \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \left(\sum bc \right)^n \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \left(\frac{9}{3/2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} \cdot 6^n = 3 \cdot 2^n = Md.$$

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

Aplicația15.

If $a, b, c > 0$ and $abc = 1$ prove that

$$1. \quad \sum \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a+c}} \geq a+b+c.$$

$$2. \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+b}{a+c}} \geq a+b+c.$$

Nguyen Van Canh, Vietnam, RMM7/2021

Solutie.

Lema.

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

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

Demonstratie.

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = a+b+c, q = ab+bc+ca, r = abc$.

Avem $p \geq 3, q \geq 3, r = 1, q \leq \frac{p^2}{3}$.

Inegalitatea $\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} \leq \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ se scrie $2p^2 + 2q + p \leq p^2q$, care rezultă din:

$$2p^2 + 2q + p \leq 2p^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{p^2}{3} + p \cdot \frac{p}{3} = 3p^2 \leq qp^2.$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$1. \quad \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+b}{a+c}} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum (a+b) \sum \frac{1}{a+c}} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sqrt{2 \sum a \cdot \frac{\sum a}{2}} = \sum a.$$

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

$$2. \quad \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+b}{a+c}} = \sum \sqrt[3]{1 \cdot \frac{a+b}{a+c}} \stackrel{Holder}{\leq} \sqrt[3]{\sum 1 \cdot \sum (a+b) \sum \frac{1}{a+c}} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot 2 \sum a \cdot \frac{\sum a}{2}} \stackrel{\sum a \geq 3}{\leq} \sqrt[3]{\sum a \cdot 2 \sum a \cdot \frac{\sum a}{2}} = \sum a.$$

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

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

$$\sum \sqrt[n]{\frac{a+b}{a+c}} \geq a+b+c.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Lema.

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

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

Demonstrație.

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = a+b+c, q = ab+bc+ca, r = abc$.

Avem $p \geq 3, q \geq 3, r = 1, q \leq \frac{p^2}{3}$.

Inegalitatea $\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a} \leq \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ se scrie $2p^2 + 2q + p \leq p^2q$, care rezultă din:

$$2p^2 + 2q + p \leq 2p^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{p^2}{3} + p \cdot \frac{p}{3} = 3p^2 \leq qp^2.$$

Folosind **Lema** de mai sus obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \sqrt[n]{\frac{a+b}{a+c}} = \sum \sqrt[n]{1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1 \cdot \frac{a+b}{a+c}} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\leq} \sqrt[n]{\sum 1 \cdots 1 \cdot \sum (a+b) \sum \frac{1}{a+c}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} n \sqrt[n]{3 \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \sum a \cdot \frac{\sum a}{2}} \stackrel{\sum a \geq 3}{\leq} n \sqrt[n]{\sum a \cdots \sum a \cdot 2 \sum a \cdot \frac{\sum a}{2}} = \sum a = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația16.

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $ab+bc+ca=3$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{\left(a^3 + \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(b^3 + \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(c^3 + \frac{2}{3}\right)} \geq \frac{5}{3}.$$

George Apostolopoulos, Greece

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder și $\sum ab = 3$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\right)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}}\right)^3} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{bc}{2} + \frac{ca}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{3} = Md.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $(a+1)(b+1)(c+1)(d+1)=16$ then

$$\sqrt[4]{(a^4+1)(b^4+1)(c^4+1)(d^4+1)} \geq 2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder și $\prod(a+1)=16$ obținem:

$$Ms = \sqrt[4]{(a^4+1)(b^4+1)(c^4+1)(d^4+1)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[4]{\frac{(a+1)^4}{8} \cdot \frac{(b+1)^4}{8} \cdot \frac{(c+1)^4}{8} \cdot \frac{(d+1)^4}{8}} = \\ = \frac{(a+1)(b+1)(c+1)(d+1)}{8} = \frac{16}{8} = 2.$$

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

3) If $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$ such that $(a_1+1)(a_2+1)\dots(a_n+1)=2^n, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sqrt[n]{(a_1^n+1)(a_2^n+1)\dots(a_n^n+1)} \geq 2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder și $\prod(a_i+1)=2^n$ obținem:

$$Ms = \sqrt[n]{(a_1^n+1)(a_2^n+1)\dots(a_n^n+1)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(a_1+1)^n}{2^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{(a_2+1)^n}{2^{n-1}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{(a_n+1)^n}{2^{n-1}}} = \\ = \frac{(a_1+1)(a_2+1)\dots(a_n+1)}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{2^n}{2^{n-1}} = 2.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a_1=a_2=\dots=a_n=1$.

4) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $ab+bc+ca=3$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{(a^3+1)(b^3+1)(c^3+1)} \geq 2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder și $\sum ab=3$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
Ms &= \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \\
&\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}\right)^3} = \\
&= \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{bc}{2} + \frac{ca}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2 = Md.
\end{aligned}$$

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

5) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $ab+bc+ca=3$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{\left(a^3 + \frac{4}{3}\right)\left(b^3 + \frac{4}{3}\right)\left(c^3 + \frac{4}{3}\right)} \geq \frac{5}{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder și $\sum ab = 3$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
Ms &= \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{5}{6}\right)\left(\frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{5}{6}\right)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \\
&\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6}}\right)^3} = \\
&= \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6}} = \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{bc}{2} + \frac{ca}{2} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{7}{3} = Md.
\end{aligned}$$

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

6) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $ab+bc+ca=3$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{3}{2}$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{\left(a^3 + \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)\left(b^3 + \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)\left(c^3 + \frac{\lambda}{3}\right)} \geq 1 + \frac{\lambda}{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder și $\sum ab = 3$ obținem:

$$Ms = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-3}{6}\right)\left(\frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-3}{6}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-3}{6}\right)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{2\lambda-3}{6} \cdot \frac{2\lambda-3}{6} \cdot \frac{2\lambda-3}{6}} \right)^3} = \\
&= \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{2\lambda-3}{6} \cdot \frac{2\lambda-3}{6} \cdot \frac{2\lambda-3}{6}} = \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{bc}{2} + \frac{ca}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-3}{6} = \\
&= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-3}{6} = \frac{\lambda+3}{3} = Md.
\end{aligned}$$

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

7) If $a, b, c > 0$ such that $ab+bc+ca=3$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{(a^3+\lambda)(b^3+\lambda)(c^3+\lambda)} \geq \lambda+1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder și $\sum ab = 3$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
Ms &= \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{b^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{c^3}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-1}{2} \right)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \\
&\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{2\lambda-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\lambda-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\lambda-1}{2}} \right)^3} = \\
&= \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^3}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c^3}{2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{2\lambda-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\lambda-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\lambda-1}{2}} = \frac{ab}{2} + \frac{bc}{2} + \frac{ca}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-1}{2} = \\
&= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2\lambda-1}{2} = \frac{2\lambda+2}{2} = \lambda+1 = Md.
\end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația 17.

1) If $a, b, c, d > 0$ then

$$\frac{a^3}{bc} + \frac{b^3}{cd} + \frac{c^3}{da} + \frac{d^3}{ab} \geq a+b+c+d.$$

Dorin Marghidanu, Mathematical Inequalities 9/2021

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$Ms = \frac{a^3}{bc} + \frac{b^3}{cd} + \frac{c^3}{da} + \frac{d^3}{ab} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b+c+d)^3}{4(bc+cd+da+ab)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} a+b+c+d = Md,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{unde (1)} &\Leftrightarrow \frac{(a+b+c+d)^3}{4(bc+cd+da+ab)} \geq a+b+c+d \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c+d)^2 \geq 4(bc+cd+da+ab) \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow (a-b+c-d)^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Höder obținem:

$$Ms = \frac{a^3}{bc} + \frac{b^3}{ca} + \frac{c^3}{ab} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{3(bc+ca+ab)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} a+b+c = Md,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{3(bc+ca+ab)} \geq a+b+c \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca) \Leftrightarrow \sum(a-b)^2 \geq 0,$$

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

Aplicația 18.

1) If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x+y+z=3$ then

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + xyz \geq 4.$$

Imad Zak, Lebanon, Mathematical Inequalities, 9/2021

Soluție.

Lema 1

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

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 \geq x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\text{Avem } x^3 + y^3 + z^3 \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum x \sum x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \sum x^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

Lema 2

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

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xyz \geq 4.$$

Demonstratie.

Omogenizând avem: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xyz \geq 4 \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow$
 $\frac{1}{3}(x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + xyz \geq \frac{4}{27}(x+y+z)^3 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 9(x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 27xyz \geq 4(x+y+z)^3 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 9\sum x^3 + 9\sum yz(y+z) + 27xyz \geq 4\sum x^3 + 12\sum yz(y+z) + 24xyz \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 5\sum x^3 + 3xyz \geq 3\sum yz(y+z)$, care rezultă din adunarea inegalităților:
 $\sum x^3 + 3xyz \geq \sum yz(y+z)$, (1) și $4\sum x^3 \geq 2\sum yz(y+z)$, (2).

Inegalitatea (1) este Schur pentru $r=1$, iar inegalitatea (2) rezultă din $x^3 + y^3 \geq xy(x+y)$.

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

Soluție2.

Omogenizând avem: $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + xyz \geq 4 \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + xyz \geq \frac{4}{27}(x+y+z)^3 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 27(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) + 27xyz \geq 4(x+y+z)^3 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow 27(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) + 27xyz \geq 4[\sum x^3 + 3\prod(y+z)]$
 $27(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) + 27xyz \geq 4[\sum x^3 + 3(2xyz + \sum yz(y+z))]$
 $27\sum x^3 + 27xyz \geq 4\sum x^3 + 12\sum yz(y+z) + 24xyz$
 $\Leftrightarrow 23\sum x^3 + 3xyz \geq 12\sum yz(y+z)$, care rezultă din adunarea inegalităților:
 $\sum x^3 + 3xyz \geq \sum yz(y+z)$, (1) și $22\sum x^3 \geq 11\sum yz(y+z)$, (2).

Inegalitatea (1) este Schur pentru $r=1$, iar inegalitatea (2) rezultă din $x^3 + y^3 \geq xy(x+y)$.

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

2) If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x+y+z=3$ and $\frac{6}{7} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{3}{2}$ then
 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + \lambda xyz \geq \lambda + 3$.

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema1

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

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 \geq x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

Demonstratie.

Audem $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum x \sum x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \sum x^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.

Lema2

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

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda xyz \geq \lambda + 3.$$

Demonstratie.

Omogenizând avem: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda xyz \geq \lambda + 3 \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{3}(x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \lambda xyz \geq \frac{\lambda+3}{27}(x+y+z)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9(x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 27\lambda xyz \geq (\lambda+3)(x+y+z)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$9\sum x^3 + 9\sum yz(y+z) + 27\lambda xyz \geq (\lambda+3)\left[\sum x^3 + 3\prod(y+z)\right]$$

$$9\sum x^3 + 9\sum yz(y+z) + 27\lambda xyz \geq (\lambda+3)\left[\sum x^3 + 3(2xyz + \sum yz(y+z))\right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9\sum x^3 + 9\sum yz(y+z) + 27\lambda xyz \geq (\lambda+3)\sum x^3 + (\lambda+3)\sum yz(y+z) + 6(\lambda+3)xyz \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (6-\lambda)\sum x^3 + 3(7\lambda-6)xyz \geq 3\lambda\sum yz(y+z), \text{ care rezultă din adunarea inegalităților:}$$

$$(7\lambda-6)\sum x^3 + 3(7\lambda-6)xyz \geq (7\lambda-6)\sum yz(y+z), (1) \text{ și}$$

$$4(3-2\lambda)\sum x^3 \geq 2(3-2\lambda)\sum yz(y+z), (2).$$

Inegalitatea (1) rezultă din inegalitatea lui Schur pentru $r=1$ și $(7\lambda-6) \geq 0$, iar inegalitatea (2) rezultă din $x^3 + y^3 \geq xy(x+y) \Leftrightarrow (x-y)^2 \geq 0$ și $(3-2\lambda) \geq 0$.

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

3) If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x + y + z = 3$ and $\frac{6}{7} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{3}{2}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$x^n + y^n + z^n + \lambda xyz \geq \lambda + 3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema1**

If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x + y + z = 3$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$x^n + y^n + z^n \geq x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\text{Avem } x^n + y^n + z^n \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum x^{n-2} \sum x^2 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^{n-2}}{3^{n-3}} \sum x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3^{n-2}}{3^{n-3}} \sum x^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

Lema2

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

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda xyz \geq \lambda + 3.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Omogenizând avem: } & x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda xyz \geq \lambda + 3 \Leftrightarrow \Leftrightarrow \\ & \frac{1}{3}(x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \lambda xyz \geq \frac{\lambda+3}{27}(x+y+z)^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow 9(x+y+z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 27\lambda xyz \geq (\lambda+3)(x+y+z)^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ & 9\sum x^3 + 9\sum yz(y+z) + 27\lambda xyz \geq (\lambda+3)\left[\sum x^3 + 3\prod(y+z)\right] \\ & 9\sum x^3 + 9\sum yz(y+z) + 27\lambda xyz \geq (\lambda+3)\left[\sum x^3 + 3(2xyz + \sum yz(y+z))\right] \\ & \Leftrightarrow 9\sum x^3 + 9\sum yz(y+z) + 27\lambda xyz \geq (\lambda+3)\sum x^3 + (\lambda+3)\sum yz(y+z) + 6(\lambda+3)xyz \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow (6-\lambda)\sum x^3 + 3(7\lambda-6)xyz \geq 3\lambda\sum yz(y+z), \text{ care rezultă din adunarea inegalităților:} \\ & (7\lambda-6)\sum x^3 + 3(7\lambda-6)xyz \geq (7\lambda-6)\sum yz(y+z), (1) \text{ și} \\ & 4(3-2\lambda)\sum x^3 \geq 2(3-2\lambda)\sum yz(y+z), (2). \end{aligned}$$

Inegalitatea (1) rezultă din inegalitatea lui Schur pentru $r=1$ și $(7\lambda-6) \geq 0$, iar inegalitatea (2) rezultă din $x^3 + y^3 \geq xy(x+y) \Leftrightarrow (x-y)^2 \geq 0$ și $(3-2\lambda) \geq 0$.

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

4) If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x + y + z = 3$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{3}{2}, n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$x^n + y^n + z^n + \lambda xyz \geq \lambda + 3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema1

If $x, y, z > 0$ such that $x + y + z = 3$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$x^n + y^n + z^n \geq x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

Demonstratie.

Avem $x^n + y^n + z^n \stackrel{\text{Chebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum x^{n-2} \sum x^2 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^{n-2}}{3^{n-3}} \sum x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3^{n-2}}{3^{n-3}} \sum x^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.

Lema2

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

$$xyz \geq \frac{4(xy + yz + zx) - 9}{3}.$$

Demonstratie.

Notăm $p = x + y + z = 3, q = xy + yz + zx \leq \frac{p^2}{3} = 3, r = xyz$.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Schur $p^3 + 9r \geq 4qr$ rezultă $r \geq \frac{4q - 9}{3}$.

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

Folosind cele două **Leme** de mai sus obținem:

$$Ms = x^n + y^n + z^n + \lambda xyz \stackrel{\text{Lema1}}{\geq} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda \stackrel{\text{Lema2}}{\geq} \frac{4(xy + yz + zx) - 9}{3} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \lambda + 3 = Md,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda \frac{4(xy + yz + zx) - 9}{3} \geq \lambda + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4\lambda(xy + yz + zx) \geq 12\lambda + 9, \text{ care rezultă din } pqr\text{-Method.}$$

Avem $p = x + y + z = 3, q = xy + yz + zx \leq \frac{p^2}{3} = 3, r = xyz$.

Ultima inegalitate se scrie:

$$3(9 - 2q) + 4\lambda q \geq 12\lambda + 9 \Leftrightarrow 9 - 3q + 2\lambda q - 6\lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (3 - q)(3 - 2\lambda) \geq 0,$$

$$\text{care rezultă din } q \leq 3 \text{ și } \lambda \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

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

Aplicatia19

- 1) If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \left(\frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x+y}} \right) \geq \frac{3}{2} xyz.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, RMM 11/2021

Soluție.

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x+y}} \geq \frac{1}{4} (x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\text{Avem } \frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x+y}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x+y}} (x+y)^2 = \frac{1}{4} (x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow 4(x^2 + \lambda xy + y^2) \geq (x+y)^2 \Leftrightarrow 3(x-y)^2 \geq 0$, cu egalitate pentru $x=y$.

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \left(\frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x+y}} \right)^2 \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \left(\frac{1}{4} (x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{16} \sum (x+y)^3 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{1}{16} \frac{\left[\sum (x+y) \right]^3}{9} = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \frac{\left(2 \sum x \right)^3}{9} = \frac{\left(\sum x \right)^3}{18} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{xyz} \right)^3}{18} = \frac{27xyz}{18} = \frac{3}{2} xyz = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $x, y, z > 0$ and $-2 \leq \lambda \leq 2$ then

$$\sum \left(\frac{x^2 + \lambda xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x+y}} \right) \geq \frac{3}{2} (\lambda + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} xyz.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$ and $-2 \leq \lambda \leq 2$ then

$$\frac{x^2 + \lambda xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x+y}} \geq \frac{\lambda+2}{4} (x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\text{Avem } \frac{x^2 + \lambda xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x+y}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\lambda+2}{4\sqrt{x+y}} (x+y)^2 = \frac{\lambda+2}{4} (x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow 4(x^2 + \lambda xy + y^2) \geq (\lambda + 2)(x + y)^2 \Leftrightarrow (2 - \lambda)(x - y)^2 \geq 0$, care rezultă din condiția din ipoteză $-2 \leq \lambda \leq 2$, cu egalitate pentru $x = y$.

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \left(\frac{x^2 + \lambda xy + y^2}{\sqrt{x+y}} \right)^2 \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \left(\frac{\lambda+2}{4} (x+y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{(\lambda+2)^2}{16} \sum (x+y)^3 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\lambda+2)^2}{16} \left[\sum (x+y) \right]^3 = \\ &= \frac{(\lambda+2)^2}{16} \frac{(2\sum x)^3}{9} = \frac{(\lambda+2)^2 (\sum x)^3}{18} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \frac{(\lambda+2)^2 (3\sqrt[3]{xyz})^3}{18} = \frac{(\lambda+2)^2 \cdot 27xyz}{18} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} (\lambda+2)^2 xyz = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația 20

1) If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 26(a+b+c)$ then

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

Daniel Sitaru, RMM12/2021

Soluție

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b^2}} \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b^2}} \sum (a+b^2) &\geq (\sum 1)^3 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow M^2 s &= \left(\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b^2}} \right)^2 \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{27}{\sum (a+b^2)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{\sum a} = M^2 d, \end{aligned}$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{27}{\sum (a+b^2)} \geq \frac{1}{\sum a} \Leftrightarrow 27 \sum a \geq \sum (a+b^2) \Leftrightarrow 26 \sum a \geq \sum b^2$, care rezultă din condiția din ipoteză $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 26(a+b+c)$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 26$.

2) If $a, b, c, \lambda > 0$, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = \lambda(a+b+c)$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b^2}} \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b^2}} \sum (a+b^2) &\geq (\sum 1)^3 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow M^2 s = \left(\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+b^2}} \right)^2 &\geq \frac{27}{\sum (a+b^2)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{27}{(\lambda+1) \sum a} = M^2 d, \\ \text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{27}{\sum (a+b^2)} &\geq \frac{27}{(\lambda+1) \sum a} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda+1) \sum a \geq \sum (a+b^2) \Leftrightarrow \lambda \sum a \geq \sum b^2, \\ \text{care rezultă din condiția din ipoteză } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 &= \lambda(a+b+c). \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația 21

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

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+6b+2bc}} \geq 1.$$

Phan Ngoc Chau, Vietnam, RMM 12/2021

Soluție.

Decondiționăm inegalitatea cu substituția $a = \frac{x}{y}, b = \frac{y}{z}, c = \frac{z}{x}$. Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sqrt{\frac{\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x} + 6 \frac{z}{y} + 2 \frac{z}{y} \frac{x}{z}}} \geq 1 &\Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{y^2 + 6xz + 2z^2}} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2}} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2}} \geq 1, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Holder:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2}} \cdot \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2}} \cdot \sum x(x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2) &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum x)^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$M^2 s = \left(\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = M^2 s,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (\sum x)^3 \geq \sum x(x^2 + 6yz + 2y^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum x^3 + 3 \prod (y+z) \geq \sum x^3 + 18xyz + 2 \sum xy^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \prod (y+z) \geq 18xyz + 2 \sum xy^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(2xyz + \sum xy^2 + \sum x^2y) \geq 18xyz + 2 \sum xy^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum xy^2 + 3x^2y \geq 12xyz, \text{ care rezultă din :}$$

$$\sum xy^2 + 3x^2y \geq 3\sqrt[3]{\prod xy^2} + 3 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod xy^2} = 3xyz + 9xyz = 12xyz.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ and $n \geq 2, 0 \leq k \leq 3, n+k = 8$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+nb+kbc}} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Decondiționăm inegalitatea cu substituția $a = \frac{x}{y}, b = \frac{y}{z}, c = \frac{z}{x}$. Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x} + n\frac{z}{y} + k\frac{z}{y}\frac{x}{z}}} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{y^2 + nxz + kz^2}} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \geq 1, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Holder:}$$

$$\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \cdot \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \cdot \sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum x)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2)}.$$

$$M^2 s = \left(\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = M^2 s,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (\sum x)^3 \geq \sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum x^3 + 3 \prod (y+z) \geq \sum x^3 + 3nxyz + k \sum xy^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \prod (y+z) \geq 3nxyz + k \sum xy^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(2xyz + \sum xy^2 + \sum x^2y) \geq 3nxyz + k \sum xy^2 \Leftrightarrow (3-k) \sum xy^2 + 3x^2y \geq (3n-6)xyz, \text{vezi:}$$

$$(3-k) \sum xy^2 + 3x^2y \stackrel{k \leq 3}{\geq} (3-k) \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod xy^2} + 3 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod xy^2} = (9-3k)xyz + 9xyz =$$

$$=(18-3k)xyz \stackrel{n+k=8}{=} (3n-6)xyz.$$

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq 3$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{a + (8-\lambda)b + \lambda bc}} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Decondiționăm inegalitatea cu substituția $a = \frac{x}{y}$, $b = \frac{y}{z}$, $c = \frac{z}{x}$. Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sqrt{\frac{\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x} + (8-\lambda)\frac{z}{y} + \lambda\frac{z}{y}\frac{x}{z}}} \geq 1 &\Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{y^2 + (8-\lambda)xz + \lambda z^2}} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2}} \geq 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2}} \geq 1, \text{vezi Holder:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2}} \cdot \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2}} \cdot \sum x(x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2) &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum x)^3 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$M^2 s = \left(\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = M^2 s,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (\sum x)^3 \geq \sum x(x^2 + (8-\lambda)yz + \lambda y^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum x^3 + 3 \prod (y+z) \geq \sum x^3 + 3(8-\lambda)xyz + \lambda \sum xy^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \prod (y+z) \geq 3(8-\lambda)xyz + \lambda \sum xy^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(2xyz + \sum xy^2 + \sum x^2y) \geq 3(8-\lambda)xyz + \lambda \sum xy^2 \Leftrightarrow (3-\lambda) \sum xy^2 + 3x^2y \geq$$

$\geq (18-3\lambda)xyz$, care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor:

$$(3-\lambda) \sum xy^2 + 3x^2y \stackrel{\lambda \leq 3}{\geq} (3-\lambda) \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod xy^2} + 3 \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod xy^2} = (9-3\lambda)xyz + 9xyz =$$

$$= (18 - 3\lambda)xyz.$$

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

4) If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $n, k \geq 0$, $n+k \geq 8$, $n-2k+1 \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+nb+kbc}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+n+k}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Decondiționăm inegalitatea cu substituția $a = \frac{x}{y}$, $b = \frac{y}{z}$, $c = \frac{z}{x}$. Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sqrt{\frac{\frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x} + n \frac{z}{y} + k \frac{z}{y} \frac{x}{z}}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+n+k}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{y^2 + nxz + kz^2}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+n+k}} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+n+k}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{1+n+k}}, \text{vezi Holder:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \cdot \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \cdot \sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum x)^3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2)}.$$

$$M^2 s = \left(\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + nyz + ky^2}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{9}{1+n+k} = M^2 s,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum x)^3}{\sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2)} \geq \frac{9}{1+n+k} \Leftrightarrow (1+n+k)(\sum x)^3 \geq 9 \sum x(x^2 + nyz + ky^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1+n+k)[\sum x^3 + 3 \prod (y+z)] \geq 9(\sum x^3 + 3nxyz + k \sum xy^2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(n+k-8)\sum x^3 + 3(n+k+1)(2xyz + \sum xy^2 + \sum x^2y) \geq 9(3nxyz + k \sum xy^2)$$

$$(n+k-8)\sum x^3 + 3(n+k+1)(2xyz + \sum xy^2 + \sum x^2y) \geq 9(3nxyz + k \sum xy^2)$$

$$(n+k-8)\sum x^3 + 3(n-2k+1)\sum xy^2 + 3(n+k+1)\sum x^2y \geq 3(7n-2k-2)xyz,$$

care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor:

$$(n+k-8)\sum x^3 + 3(n-2k+1)\sum xy^2 + 3(n+k+1)\sum x^2y \geq$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq (n+k-8) \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod x^3} + 3(n-2k+1) \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod xy^2} + 3(n+k+1) \cdot 3\sqrt[3]{\prod x^2y} = \\ &= (n+k-8) \cdot 3xyz + 3(n-2k+1) \cdot 3xyz + 3(n+k+1) \cdot 3xyz = 3(7n-2k-2)xyz. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația 22

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

$$\left(x+\frac{1}{y}\right)^5 + \left(y+\frac{1}{z}\right)^5 + \left(z+\frac{1}{x}\right)^5 \geq \frac{100.000}{81}.$$

Daniel Sitaru, RMM-Spring 2024, SP472

Soluție

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \left(x+\frac{1}{y}\right)^5 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left[\sum \left(x+\frac{1}{y}\right)\right]^5}{3^4} \stackrel{x+y+z=1}{=} \frac{\left[\sum \left(x+\frac{x+y+z}{y}\right)\right]^5}{3^4} = \frac{\left(\sum x + \sum \frac{x}{y} + \sum 1 + \sum \frac{z}{y}\right)^5}{81} = \\ &= \frac{\left(1+3+\sum \frac{x}{y} + \sum \frac{z}{y}\right)^5}{81} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \frac{\left(1+3+3\sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{x}{y}} + 3\sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{z}{y}}\right)^5}{3^4} = \frac{(1+3+3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1)^5}{3^4} = \frac{10^5}{3^4} = \\ &= \frac{100.000}{81} = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $x, y, z > 0$, $x+y+z=1$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\left(x+\frac{1}{y}\right)^n + \left(y+\frac{1}{z}\right)^n + \left(z+\frac{1}{x}\right)^n \geq 3\left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Pentru $n=0$ se oține egalitatea $3=3$.

Pentru $n=1$ inegalitatea se scrie: $\left(x+\frac{1}{y}\right) + \left(y+\frac{1}{z}\right) + \left(z+\frac{1}{x}\right) \geq 10$, care rezultă din:

$$x+y+z + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} \geq 1 + \frac{9}{x+y+z} = 1 + \frac{9}{1} = 10, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x=y=z=\frac{1}{3}.$$

Pentru $n \geq 2$ folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder: $\frac{X^n}{A} + \frac{Y^n}{B} + \frac{Z^n}{C} \geq \frac{(X+Y+Z)^n}{3^{n-2}(A+B+C)}$, unde

$X, Y, Z, A, B, C > 0$ și $n \geq 2$.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \left(x + \frac{1}{y} \right)^n \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left[\sum \left(x + \frac{1}{y} \right) \right]^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{x+y+z=1}{=} \frac{\left[\sum \left(x + \frac{x+y+z}{y} \right) \right]^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{\left(\sum x + \sum \frac{x}{y} + \sum 1 + \sum \frac{z}{y} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \\ &= \frac{\left(1 + 3 + \sum \frac{x}{y} + \sum \frac{z}{y} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \frac{\left(1 + 3 + 3\sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{x}{y}} + 3\sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{z}{y}} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{(1+3+3\cdot 1+3\cdot 1)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{10^n}{3^{n-1}} = \\ &= 3 \left(\frac{10}{3} \right)^n = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

3) If $x, y, z > 0$, $x+y+z=1$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$, $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\left(x + \frac{\lambda}{y} \right)^n + \left(y + \frac{\lambda}{z} \right)^n + \left(z + \frac{\lambda}{x} \right)^n \geq 3 \left(3\lambda + \frac{1}{3} \right)^n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Pentru $n = 0$ se obține egalitatea $3=3$.

Pentru $n = 1$ inegalitatea se scrie: $\left(x + \frac{\lambda}{y} \right) + \left(y + \frac{\lambda}{z} \right) + \left(z + \frac{\lambda}{x} \right) \geq 9\lambda + 1$, care rezultă din:

$$x + y + z + \frac{\lambda}{x} + \frac{\lambda}{y} + \frac{\lambda}{z} \geq 1 + \frac{9\lambda}{x+y+z} = 1 + \frac{9\lambda}{1} = 9\lambda + 1, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Pentru $n \geq 2$ folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder: $\frac{X^n}{A} + \frac{Y^n}{B} + \frac{Z^n}{C} \geq \frac{(X+Y+Z)^n}{3^{n-2}(A+B+C)}$, unde

$X, Y, Z, A, B, C > 0$ și $n \geq 2$.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
M_S &= \sum \left(x + \frac{\lambda}{y} \right)^n \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left[\sum \left(x + \frac{\lambda}{y} \right) \right]^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{x+y+z=1}{=} \frac{\left[\sum \left(x + \lambda \frac{x+y+z}{y} \right) \right]^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{\left(\sum x + \lambda \sum \frac{x}{y} + \lambda \sum 1 + \lambda \sum \frac{z}{y} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \\
&= \frac{\left(1 + 3\lambda + \lambda \sum \frac{x}{y} + \lambda \sum \frac{z}{y} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \frac{\left(1 + 3\lambda + \lambda \cdot 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{x}{y}} + \lambda \cdot 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{z}{y}} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{(1+3\lambda+3\lambda+3\lambda)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \\
&= \frac{(9\lambda+1)^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3 \left(\frac{9\lambda+1}{3} \right)^n = 3 \left(3\lambda + \frac{1}{3} \right)^n = Md.
\end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația23.

1) If $a, b, c > 0$, $ab + bc + ca + 2abc \geq 1$ then find the minimum value of

$$P = \sqrt{a+1} + \sqrt{b+1} + \sqrt{c+1}.$$

Phan Ngoc Chau, Vietnam, RMM1/2022

Soluție

Lema

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$ab + bc + ca + 2abc = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1} + \frac{1}{c+1} = 2.$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$ab + bc + ca + 2abc \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{b+1} + \frac{1}{c+1} \leq 2, (1).$$

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem: $\sum \frac{1}{a+1} \sum \sqrt{a+1} \sum \sqrt{a+1} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum 1)^3 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{a+1} \cdot P \cdot P \geq (3)^3 \Leftrightarrow P^2 \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a+1} \geq 27 \Leftrightarrow P^2 \geq \frac{27}{\sum \frac{1}{a+1}}, (2).$$

Din (1) și (2) rezultă:

$$P^2 \geq \frac{27}{\sum \frac{1}{a+1}} \geq \frac{27}{2} \Rightarrow P^2 \geq \frac{27}{2} \Rightarrow P \geq \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } (a, b, c) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

Din $P \geq \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}$, cu egalitate pentru $(a,b,c) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, deducem că $\min P = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}$ și minimul este atins pentru $(a,b,c) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

2) If $a,b,c > 0, a+b+c+2=abc$ then find the minimum value of

$$P = \sqrt{a+1} + \sqrt{b+1} + \sqrt{c+1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $a,b,c > 0$ then

$$a+b+c+2=abc \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+a} + \frac{1}{1+b} + \frac{1}{1+c} = 1, \text{ (1). Fiosind Lema obținem:}$$

Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem: $\sum \frac{1}{a+1} \sum \sqrt{a+1} \sum \sqrt{a+1}^{\text{Holder}} \geq (\sum 1)^3 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{a+1} \cdot P \cdot P \geq (3)^3 \Leftrightarrow P^2 \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a+1} \geq 27 \Leftrightarrow P^2 \geq \frac{27}{\sum \frac{1}{a+1}}, \text{ (2).}$$

Din (1) și (2) rezultă:

$$P^2 \geq \frac{27}{\sum \frac{1}{a+1}} \geq \frac{27}{1} \Rightarrow P^2 \geq 27 \Rightarrow P \geq 3\sqrt{3}, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } (a,b,c) = (2,2,2).$$

Din $P \geq 3\sqrt{3}$, cu egalitate pentru $(a,b,c) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, deducem că $\min P = 3\sqrt{3}$ și minimul este atins pentru $(a,b,c) = (2,2,2)$.

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $a,b,c > 0$ then

$$a+b+c+2=abc \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+a} + \frac{1}{1+b} + \frac{1}{1+c} = 1, \text{ (1).}$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cu inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem: } & \sum \frac{1}{a+1} \sum \sqrt{a+1} \sum \sqrt{a+1} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum 1)^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{a+1} \cdot \sum \sqrt{a+1} \cdot \sum \sqrt{a+1} \geq (3)^3 \Leftrightarrow (\sum \sqrt{a+1})^2 \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a+1} \geq 27 \Leftrightarrow (\sum \sqrt{a+1})^2 \geq \frac{27}{\sum \frac{1}{a+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

(2). Din (1) și (2) rezultă:

$$(\sum \sqrt{a+1})^2 \geq \frac{27}{\sum \frac{1}{a+1}} \geq \frac{27}{1} \Rightarrow (\sum \sqrt{a+1})^2 \geq 27 \Rightarrow \sum \sqrt{a+1} \geq 3\sqrt{3}.$$

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

Aplicația24.

1) If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{x^2 + xy + yz + zx}} \geq \frac{3}{2}xyz.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 2/2022

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sqrt{x^2 + xy + yz + zx} \leq \frac{1}{2}(2x + y + z).$$

Demonstrație.

$$\text{Avem } \sqrt{x^2 + xy + yz + zx} \leq \sqrt{(x+y)(x+z)} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\leq} \frac{(x+y)+(x+z)}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(2x + y + z).$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{x^2 + xy + yz + zx}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^4}{\frac{1}{2}(2x + y + z)} = 2 \sum \frac{x^4}{2x + y + z} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} 2 \frac{(\sum x)^4}{9 \sum (2x + y + z)} = \\ &= 2 \frac{(\sum x)^4}{9 \cdot 4 \sum x} = \frac{1}{18} (\sum x)^3 \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \frac{1}{18} (3\sqrt[3]{xyz})^3 = \frac{3}{2}xyz = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $x, y, z > 0$, $xyz = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{x^2 + xy + yz + zx}} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sqrt{x^2 + xy + yz + zx} \leq \frac{1}{2}(2x + y + z).$$

Demonstrație.

$$\text{Avem } \sqrt{x^2 + xy + yz + zx} \leq \sqrt{(x+y)(x+z)} \stackrel{AGM}{\leq} \frac{(x+y)+(x+z)}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}(2x + y + z).$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{x^2 + xy + yz + zx}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^n}{\frac{1}{2}(2x + y + z)} = 2 \sum \frac{x^n}{2x + y + z} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} 2 \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (2x + y + z)} = \\ &= 2 \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot 4 \sum x} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^{n-2}} \left(\sum x\right)^{n-1} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^{n-2}} \left(3\sqrt[3]{xyz}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^{n-2}} \cdot 3^{n-1} = \frac{3}{2} = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația25.

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

$$\sum \frac{x^5(x+y)}{\left(y + \sqrt{zx}\right)^2} \geq \frac{1}{54}.$$

George Apostolopoulos, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 2/2022

Soluție.

Cu inegalitățile CBS și Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ms &= \sum \frac{x^5(x+y)}{\left(y + \sqrt{zx}\right)^2} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^5(x+y)}{(x+y)(y+z)} = \sum \frac{x^5}{y+z} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{27 \sum (y+z)} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{27 \cdot 2 \sum x} = \\ &= \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^4}{54} = \frac{1}{54} = Md. \end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $x, y, z > 0$, $x + y + z = 1$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^n(x+y)}{(y+\sqrt{zx})^2} \geq \frac{1}{54}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Cu inegalitățile CBS și Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} M_S &= \sum \frac{x^n(x+y)}{(y+\sqrt{zx})^2} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^n(x+y)}{(x+y)(y+z)} = \sum \frac{x^n}{y+z} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (y+z)} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot 2 \sum x} = \\ &= \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^{n-1}}{3^{n-2} \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^{n-2}} = \frac{18}{3^n} = M_d. \end{aligned}$$

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

3) If $x, y, z > 0$, $x + y + z = 3$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^n(x+y)}{(y+\sqrt{zx})^2} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Pentru $n = 0$ inegalitatea se scrie: $\sum \frac{x+y}{(y+\sqrt{zx})^2} \geq \frac{3}{2}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea CBS:

$$\sum \frac{x+y}{(y+\sqrt{zx})^2} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \sum \frac{x+y}{(x+y)(y+z)} = \sum \frac{1}{y+z} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{9}{2 \sum x} = \frac{9}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

Pentru $n = 1$ inegalitatea se scrie: $\sum \frac{x(x+y)}{(y+\sqrt{zx})^2} \geq \frac{3}{2}$, care rezultă din inegalitatea CBS:

$$\sum \frac{x(x+y)}{(y+\sqrt{zx})^2} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \sum \frac{x(x+y)}{(x+y)(y+z)} = \sum \frac{x}{y+z} \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \frac{3}{2}.$$

În continuare vom considera $n \geq 2$.

Cu inegalitățile CBS și Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_S &= \sum \frac{x^n(x+y)}{(y+\sqrt{zx})^2} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^n(x+y)}{(x+y)(y+z)} = \sum \frac{x^n}{y+z} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (y+z)} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \cdot 2 \sum x} = \\
 &= \frac{3^{n-1}}{3^{n-2} \cdot 2} = \frac{3}{2} = M_d.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația26.

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

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

Kostantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 2022

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_S &= \sum \frac{(2a-b)^4}{a+2b} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum (2a-b)\right)^4}{9 \sum (a+2b)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^4}{9 \sum 3a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^4}{27 \sum a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^3}{27} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{abc}\right)^3}{27} = \\
 &= \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{1}\right)^3}{27} = 1 = M_d.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_S &= \sum \frac{(2a-b)^{2n}}{a+2b} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum (2a-b)\right)^{2n}}{3^{n-2} \sum (a+2b)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-2} \sum 3a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-1} \sum a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-1}} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{abc}\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-1}} = \\
 &= \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{1}\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-1}} = 1 = M_d.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\sum \frac{(3a-2b)^{2n}}{2a+3b} \geq \frac{3}{5}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} M_S &= \sum \frac{(3a-2b)^{2n}}{2a+3b} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum(3a-2b)\right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-2}\sum(2a+3b)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-2}\sum 5a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-2}5\sum a} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{abc}\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-2}\cdot 5} = \\ &= \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{1}\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-2}\cdot 5} = \frac{3^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-2}\cdot 5} = \frac{3}{5} = M_d. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Hölder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} M_S &= \sum \frac{((\lambda+1)a-\lambda b)^{2n}}{\lambda a+(\lambda+1)b} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum((\lambda+1)a-\lambda b)\right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-2}\sum(\lambda a+(\lambda+1)b)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-2}\sum(2\lambda+1)a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{2n}}{3^{2n-2}(2\lambda+1)\sum a} = \\ &= \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-2}(2\lambda+1)} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{abc}\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-2}(2\lambda+1)} = \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{1}\right)^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-2}(2\lambda+1)} = \frac{3^{2n-1}}{3^{2n-2}(2\lambda+1)} = \frac{3}{2\lambda+1} = M_d. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația27.

1) Fie $x, y, z > 0$. In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{ax+y\sqrt{bc}} \geq \frac{16}{x+y} F^2.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Dan Nănuți, Romania, 3 RMM2022, J.2094

Soluție

Cu inegalitatea mediilor și Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a^5}{ax + y\sqrt{bc}} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} \sum \frac{a^5}{ax + y\frac{b+c}{2}} = \sum \frac{2a^5}{2ax + y(b+c)} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2(\sum a)^5}{3^3 \sum(2ax + y(b+c))} = \\
 &= \frac{2(\sum a)^5}{3^3 \cdot 2(x+y) \sum a} = \frac{(\sum a)^4}{3^3 \cdot (x+y)} = \frac{(2p)^4}{3^3 \cdot (x+y)} = \frac{2^4 p^4}{3^3 \cdot (x+y)} = \frac{16p^2 \cdot p^2}{27(x+y)} \stackrel{Mitrinovic}{\geq} \frac{16p^2 \cdot 27r^2}{27(x+y)} = \\
 &= \frac{16p^2 r^2}{x+y} = \frac{16}{x+y} F^2 = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

2) Fie $x, y, z > 0$ și $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$. În ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{a^{4n+1}}{ax + y\sqrt{bc}} \geq \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)^n \frac{3}{x+y} F^{2n}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Cu inegalitatea mediilor și Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a^{4n+1}}{ax + y\sqrt{bc}} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} \sum \frac{a^{4n+1}}{ax + y\frac{b+c}{2}} = \sum \frac{2a^{4n+1}}{2ax + y(b+c)} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2(\sum a)^{4n+1}}{3^{4n-1} \sum(2ax + y(b+c))} = \\
 &= \frac{2(\sum a)^{4n+1}}{3^{4n-1} \cdot 2(x+y) \sum a} = \frac{(\sum a)^{4n}}{3^{4n-1} \cdot (x+y)} = \frac{(2p)^{4n}}{3^{4n-1} \cdot (x+y)} = \frac{2^{4n} p^{4n}}{3^{4n-1} \cdot (x+y)} = 3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{4n} \frac{p^{2n} \cdot p^{2n}}{x+y} \stackrel{Mitrinovic}{\geq} \\
 &\stackrel{Mitrinovic}{\geq} 3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{4n} \frac{(p^2)^n \cdot (27r^2)^n}{x+y} = 3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{4n} \frac{(27p^2 r^2)^n}{x+y} = 3 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{4n} \frac{(27F^2)^n}{x+y} = 3 \cdot \frac{2^{4n}}{3^{4n}} \cdot \frac{3^{3n}}{x+y} F^{2n} = \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{16^n}{3^n} \cdot \frac{1}{x+y} F^{2n} = \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)^n \frac{3}{x+y} F^{2n} = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Aplicația 28

Îf $a, b, c > 0$, $a+b+c=3$

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

George Apostopoulos, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities4/2022

Soluție

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{b^2 + bc + c^2}} \geq \sum \frac{a^3}{a\sqrt{b^2 + bc + c^2}} \geq \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^3}{3\sum a\sqrt{b^2 + bc + c^2}} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^3}{3\sum \sqrt{a}\sqrt{a(b^2 + bc + c^2)}} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \\
 &\stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^3}{3\sqrt{\sum a\sum(a(b^2 + c^2) + abc)}} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^3}{3\sqrt{\sum a(\sum bc(b+c) + 3abc)}} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^3}{3\sqrt{\sum a\sum a\sum bc}} = \\
 &= \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^3}{3\sqrt{(\sum a)^2 \sum bc}} = \frac{(\sum a)^2}{3\sqrt{\sum bc}} \stackrel{sos}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^2}{3\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(\sum a)^2}} = \frac{\sum a}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația29

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\frac{a}{(b+c)^3} + \frac{b}{(c+a)^3} + \frac{c}{(a+b)^3} \geq \frac{27}{8(a+b+c)^2}.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, București, THCS3/2022

Soluție

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a}{(b+c)^3} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+c}\right)^2}{a(b+c)} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+c}\right)^2}{\sum a(b+c)} \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}{2\sum bc} = \frac{9}{8\sum bc} \stackrel{sos}{\geq} \frac{27}{8(a+b+c)^2} = RHS.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{a}{(b+\lambda c)^3} + \frac{b}{(c+\lambda a)^3} + \frac{c}{(a+\lambda b)^3} \geq \frac{27}{(\lambda+1)^3(a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a}{(b+\lambda c)^3} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^2}{a(b+\lambda c)} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^2}{\sum a(b+\lambda c)} \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{\lambda+1}\right)^2}{(\lambda+1)\sum bc} = \\
 &= \frac{9}{(\lambda+1)^3 \sum bc} \stackrel{sos}{\geq} \frac{27}{(\lambda+1)^3(a+b+c)^2} = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\frac{a^n}{(b+\lambda c)^{n+2}} + \frac{b^n}{(c+\lambda a)^{n+2}} + \frac{c^n}{(a+\lambda b)^{n+2}} \geq \frac{27}{(\lambda+1)^{n+2} (a+b+c)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^n}{(b+\lambda c)^{n+2}} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^{n+1}}{a(b+\lambda c)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum a(b+\lambda c)} \stackrel{\text{Nesbitt}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{\lambda+1}\right)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1}(\lambda+1) \sum bc} = \\ &= \frac{9}{(\lambda+1)^{n+2} \sum bc} \stackrel{\text{SOS}}{\geq} \frac{27}{(\lambda+1)^{n+2} (a+b+c)^2} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația30

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Nguyen Viet Hung, Vietnam, Pure Inequalities3/2022

Soluție

Lema

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Demonstrație

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b+c} = \sum \frac{a^3}{a(b+c)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3 \sum a(b+c)} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{6 \sum bc}.$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^2}{b+c} + \sqrt{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{6 \sum bc} + \sqrt{3 \sum bc} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{6 \sum bc} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3 \sum bc} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{(\sum a)^3}{6 \sum bc} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3 \sum bc} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3 \sum bc}} = \frac{3}{2} \sum a = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Demonstratie

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b+\lambda c} = \sum \frac{a^3}{a(b+\lambda c)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3 \sum a(b+\lambda c)} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3(\lambda+1) \sum bc}.$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^2}{b+\lambda c} + \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \sqrt{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3(\lambda+1) \sum bc} + \frac{2}{\lambda+1} \sqrt{3 \sum bc} = \\ &= \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3(\lambda+1) \sum bc} + \frac{1}{\lambda+1} \sqrt{3 \sum bc} + \frac{1}{\lambda+1} \sqrt{3 \sum bc} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{(\sum a)^3}{3(\lambda+1) \sum bc} \cdot \frac{1}{(\lambda+1)} \sqrt{3 \sum bc} \cdot \frac{1}{(\lambda+1)} \sqrt{3 \sum bc}} = \frac{3}{\lambda+1} \sum a = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Demonstrație

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b} = \sum \frac{a^3}{ab} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3\sum ab} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3\sum bc}.$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + 2\sqrt{3\sum bc} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3\sum bc} + 2\sqrt{3\sum bc} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3\sum bc} + \sqrt{3\sum bc} + \sqrt{3\sum bc} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{(\sum a)^3}{3\sum bc} \cdot \sqrt{3\sum bc} \cdot \sqrt{3\sum bc}} = 3\sum a = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Sol2.(Sanong Huayrurai).

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + 2\sqrt{3(ab+bc+ca)} &= \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{\frac{ab+bc+ca}{3}} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + 6\frac{\sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{bc} + \sqrt{ca}}{3} = \\ &= \sum \frac{a^2}{b} + 2\sum \sqrt{ab} = \sum \left(\frac{a^2}{b} + \sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{ab} \right) \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sum 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{b} \cdot \sqrt{ab} \cdot \sqrt{ab}} = 3\sum a = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicații în triunghi.

4) În ΔABC

$$\frac{m_a^2}{m_b} + \frac{m_b^2}{m_c} + \frac{m_c^2}{m_a} + 2\sqrt{3(m_a m_b + m_b m_c + m_c m_a)} \geq 3(m_a + m_b + m_c).$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție**Lema**

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} \geq 3(x + y + z).$$

Demonstrație

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{\frac{xy + yz + zx}{3}} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 6 \frac{\sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{yz} + \sqrt{zx}}{3} = \\ &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \sum \sqrt{xy} = \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{y} + \sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{xy} \right) \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sum 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \sqrt{xy} \cdot \sqrt{xy}} = 3 \sum x. \end{aligned}$$

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

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (m_a, m_b, m_c)$ obținem:

$$\frac{m_a^2}{m_b} + \frac{m_b^2}{m_c} + \frac{m_c^2}{m_a} + 2\sqrt{3(m_a m_b + m_b m_c + m_c m_a)} \geq 3(m_a + m_b + m_c).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

5) În ΔABC

$$\frac{w_a^2}{w_b} + \frac{w_b^2}{w_c} + \frac{w_c^2}{w_a} + 2\sqrt{3(w_a w_b + w_b w_c + w_c w_a)} \geq 3(w_a + w_b + w_c).$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} \geq 3(x + y + z).$$

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{\frac{xy + yz + zx}{3}} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 6 \frac{\sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{yz} + \sqrt{zx}}{3} = \\ &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \sum \sqrt{xy} = \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{y} + \sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{xy} \right) \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sum 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \sqrt{xy} \cdot \sqrt{xy}} = 3 \sum x. \end{aligned}$$

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

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (w_a, w_b, w_c)$ obținem:

$$\frac{w_a^2}{w_b} + \frac{w_b^2}{w_c} + \frac{w_c^2}{w_a} + 2\sqrt{3(w_a w_b + w_b w_c + w_c w_a)} \geq 3(w_a + w_b + w_c).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

6) În ΔABC

$$\frac{r_a^2}{r_b} + \frac{r_b^2}{r_c} + \frac{r_c^2}{r_a} + 2p\sqrt{3} \geq 3(4R+r).$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} \geq 3(x + y + z).$$

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{\frac{xy + yz + zx}{3}} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 6 \frac{\sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{yz} + \sqrt{zx}}{3} = \\ &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \sum \sqrt{xy} = \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{y} + \sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{xy} \right) \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sum 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \sqrt{xy} \cdot \sqrt{xy}} = 3 \sum x. \end{aligned}$$

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

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (r_a, r_b, r_c)$ obținem:

$$\frac{r_a^2}{r_b} + \frac{r_b^2}{r_c} + \frac{r_c^2}{r_a} + 2\sqrt{3(r_ar_b + r_b r_c + r_c r_a)} \geq 3(r_a + r_b + r_c), \quad (1).$$

Folosind $\sum r_a = 4R + r$ și $\sum r_b r_c = p^2$, inegalitatea (1) se scrie:

$$\frac{r_a^2}{r_b} + \frac{r_b^2}{r_c} + \frac{r_c^2}{r_a} + 2\sqrt{3p^2} \geq 3(4R + r) \Leftrightarrow \frac{r_a^2}{r_b} + \frac{r_b^2}{r_c} + \frac{r_c^2}{r_a} + 2p\sqrt{3} \geq 3(4R + r).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

7) În ΔABC

$$\frac{h_a^2}{h_b} + \frac{h_b^2}{h_c} + \frac{h_c^2}{h_a} + 2p\sqrt{\frac{3r}{R}} \geq \frac{3}{2R}(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr).$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} \geq 3(x + y + z).$$

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{\frac{xy + yz + zx}{3}} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 6 \frac{\sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{yz} + \sqrt{zx}}{3} = \\ &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \sum \sqrt{xy} = \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{y} + \sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{xy} \right) \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sum 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \sqrt{xy} \cdot \sqrt{xy}} = 3 \sum x. \end{aligned}$$

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

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (h_a, h_b, h_c)$ obținem:

$$\frac{h_a^2}{h_b} + \frac{h_b^2}{h_c} + \frac{h_c^2}{h_a} + 2\sqrt{3(h_a h_b + h_b h_c + h_c h_a)} \geq 3(h_a + h_b + h_c), \quad (1).$$

Folosind $\sum h_a = \frac{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{2R}$ și $\sum h_b h_c = \frac{2rp^2}{R}$, inegalitatea (1) se scrie:

$$\frac{h_a^2}{h_b} + \frac{h_b^2}{h_c} + \frac{h_c^2}{h_a} + 2\sqrt{3 \frac{rp^2}{R}} \geq 3 \cdot \frac{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{2R} \Leftrightarrow \frac{h_a^2}{h_b} + \frac{h_b^2}{h_c} + \frac{h_c^2}{h_a} + 2p\sqrt{\frac{3r}{R}} \geq \frac{3}{2R}(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

8) În ΔABC

$$\frac{\tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\tan^2 \frac{B}{2}}{\tan \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\tan^2 \frac{C}{2}}{\tan \frac{A}{2}} + 2\sqrt{3} \geq \frac{3}{p}(4R + r).$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție**Lema**

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} \geq 3(x + y + z).$$

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \cdot 3 \sqrt{\frac{xy + yz + zx}{3}} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 6 \frac{\sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{yz} + \sqrt{zx}}{3} = \\ &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \sum \sqrt{xy} = \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{y} + \sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{xy} \right) \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sum 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \sqrt{xy} \cdot \sqrt{xy}} = 3 \sum x. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\tan^2 \frac{B}{2}}{\tan \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\tan^2 \frac{C}{2}}{\tan \frac{A}{2}} + 2\sqrt{3 \sum \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}} \geq 3 \sum \tan \frac{A}{2}, \quad (1).$$

Folosind $\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p}$ și $\sum \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1$, inegalitatea (1) se scrie:

$$\frac{\tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\tan^2 \frac{B}{2}}{\tan \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\tan^2 \frac{C}{2}}{\tan \frac{A}{2}} + 2\sqrt{3 \cdot 1} \geq 3 \cdot \frac{4R+r}{p} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{\tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} + 2\sqrt{3} \geq \frac{3}{p}(4R+r).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

9) În ΔABC

$$\frac{\cot^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cot \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\cot^2 \frac{B}{2}}{\cot \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\cot^2 \frac{C}{2}}{\cot \frac{A}{2}} + 2\sqrt{3 \left(1 + \frac{4R}{r} \right)} \geq \frac{3p}{r}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} \geq 3(x + y + z).$$

Demonstrație

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2\sqrt{3(xy + yz + zx)} &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{\frac{xy + yz + zx}{3}} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 6\frac{\sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{yz} + \sqrt{zx}}{3} = \\ &= \sum \frac{x^2}{y} + 2 \sum \sqrt{xy} = \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{y} + \sqrt{xy} + \sqrt{xy} \right) \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sum 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{y} \cdot \sqrt{xy} \cdot \sqrt{xy}} = 3 \sum x. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{\cot^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cot \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\cot^2 \frac{B}{2}}{\cot \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\cot^2 \frac{C}{2}}{\cot \frac{A}{2}} + 2\sqrt{3 \sum \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}} \geq 3 \sum \cot \frac{A}{2}, \quad (1).$$

Folosind $\sum \cot \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r}$ și $\sum \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{r}$, inegalitatea (1) se scrie:

$$\frac{\cot^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cot \frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\cot^2 \frac{B}{2}}{\cot \frac{C}{2}} + \frac{\cot^2 \frac{C}{2}}{\cot \frac{A}{2}} + 2\sqrt{3 \frac{4R+r}{r}} \geq 3 \frac{p}{r} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{\cot^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cot \frac{B}{2}} + 2\sqrt{3 \left(1 + \frac{4R}{r}\right)} \geq \frac{3p}{r}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Aplicația31

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

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b+c}} + \sqrt{\frac{b}{c+a}} + \sqrt{\frac{c}{a+b}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 1}}.$$

Phan Ngoc Chau, Vietnam, RMM 4/2022.

Soluție

$$\text{Punând } abc = 1 \text{ inegalitatea se scrie } \sum \sqrt{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 1}}.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder avem:

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \sum \sqrt{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \sum bc(b+c) \geq (\sum 1)^3 \Leftrightarrow LHS^2 \geq \frac{27}{\sum bc(b+c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum a^3 - 1} = RHS^2,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{27}{\sum bc(b+c)} \geq \frac{9}{\sum a^3 - 1} \Leftrightarrow 3(\sum a^3 - 1) \geq \sum bc(b+c) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq \sum bc(b+c), \text{ care rezultă din } b^3 + c^3 \geq bc(b+c) \Leftrightarrow (b-c)^2 \geq 0.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq \sum(b^3 + c^3) \Leftrightarrow 3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq 2\sum a^3 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 \geq 3, \text{ adevărată din:}$$

$$\sum a^3 \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} 3abc = 3.$$

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

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

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b+c}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{c+a}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{a+b}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 1}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Punând $abc = 1$ inegalitatea se scrie $\sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{a^3+b^3+c^3-1}}.$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder avem:

$$\sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \sum bc(b+c) \geq (\sum 1)^4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$LHS^3 \geq \frac{81}{\sum bc(b+c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{27}{\sum a^3 - 1} = RHS^3,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{81}{\sum bc(b+c)} \geq \frac{27}{\sum a^3 - 1} \Leftrightarrow 3(\sum a^3 - 1) \geq \sum bc(b+c) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq \sum bc(b+c), \text{ care rezultă din } b^3 + c^3 \geq bc(b+c) \Leftrightarrow (b-c)^2 \geq 0.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq \sum(b^3 + c^3) \Leftrightarrow 3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq 2\sum a^3 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 \geq 3, \text{ adevărată din:}$$

$$\sum a^3 \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} 3abc = 3.$$

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

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

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b+c}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{b}{c+a}} + \sqrt[n]{\frac{c}{a+b}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{a^3+b^3+c^3-1}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Punând $abc = 1$ inegalitatea se scrie $\sum \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{a^3+b^3+c^3-1}}.$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder avem:

$$\underbrace{\sum \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}}}_{n} \cdots \sum \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{bc(b+c)}} \sum bc(b+c) \geq (\sum 1)^{n+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$LHS^n \geq \frac{3^{n+1}}{\sum bc(b+c)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3^n}{\sum a^3 - 1} = RHS^n,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3^{n+1}}{\sum bc(b+c)} \geq \frac{3^n}{\sum a^3 - 1} \Leftrightarrow 3(\sum a^3 - 1) \geq \sum bc(b+c) \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow 3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq \sum bc(b+c), \text{ care rezultă din } b^3 + c^3 \geq bc(b+c) \Leftrightarrow (b-c)^2 \geq 0.$$

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq \sum(b^3 + c^3) \Leftrightarrow 3\sum a^3 - 3 \geq 2\sum a^3 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^3 \geq 3, \text{ adevărată din:}$$

$$\sum a^3 \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} 3abc = 3.$$

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

Aplicația32

1) If $x, y, z > 0$, $xy + yz + zx \geq 3$ then find Min of

$$P = \sum \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{y^2 + 3}}.$$

Hoanghai Nguyen, Vietnam, THCS 5/2022

Soluție

$$P = \sum \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{y^2 + 3}} = \sum \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{y^2 + xy + yz + zx}} = \sum \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{(y+x)(y+z)}} \geq \sum \frac{x^3}{\frac{(y+x)+(y+z)}{2}} = \\ = 2 \sum \frac{x^3}{x+2y+z} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} 2 \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^3}{3 \sum (x+2y+z)} = 2 \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^3}{3 \cdot 4 \sum x} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^2}{6} \stackrel{\text{sos}}{\geq} \frac{3 \sum xy}{6} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

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

Deducem că $\min P = \frac{3}{2}$ pentru $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$.

2) If $x, y, z > 0$, $xy + yz + zx \geq 3$ then find Min of

$$P = \sum \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{y^2 + 3}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$P = \sum \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{y^2 + 3}} = \sum \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{y^2 + xy + yz + zx}} = \sum \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{(y+x)(y+z)}} \geq \sum \frac{x^5}{\frac{(y+x)+(y+z)}{2}} =$$

$$= 2 \sum \frac{x^5}{x+2y+z} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} 2 \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{27 \sum (x+2y+z)} = 2 \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{27 \cdot 4 \sum x} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^4}{54} \stackrel{\text{sos}}{\geq} \frac{(3 \sum xy)^2}{54} = \frac{(3 \cdot 3)^2}{54} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

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

Deducem că $\min P = \frac{3}{2}$ pentru $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$.

3) If $x, y, z > 0$, $xy + yz + zx \geq 3$, and $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ then find Min of

$$P = \sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{y^2 + 3}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{y^2 + 3}} = \sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{y^2 + xy + yz + zx}} = \sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{(y+x)(y+z)}} \geq \sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\frac{(y+x)+(y+z)}{2}} = \\ &= 2 \sum \frac{x^5}{x+2y+z} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} 2 \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^{2n+1}}{3^{2n-1} \sum (x+2y+z)} = 2 \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^{2n+1}}{3^{2n-1} \cdot 4 \sum x} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^{2n}}{2 \cdot 3^{2n-1}} \stackrel{\text{sos}}{\geq} \frac{(3 \sum xy)^n}{2 \cdot 3^{2n-1}} = \\ &= \frac{(3 \cdot 3)^n}{2 \cdot 3^{2n-1}} = \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

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

Deducem că $\min P = \frac{3}{2}$ pentru $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 1)$.

Aplicația32

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

$$\sum \frac{x^8}{x+y+1} \geq 1.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 5/2022.

Soluție

Lema

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^8}{x+y+1} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^8}{3^6 \sum (x+y+1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^8}{3^6 \sum(x+y+1)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum x\right)^8 \geq 3^6 (2\sum x + 3) \stackrel{\sum_{x=t}}{\Leftrightarrow} t^8 \geq 3^6 (2t + 3) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^8 - 1458t - 2187 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3)(t^7 + 3t^6 + 9t^5 + 27t^4 + 81t^3 + 243t^2 + 729t + 729) \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din $t \geq 3$, (vezi $t = x + y + z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3$, cu egalitate pentru $x = y = z = 1$).

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

2) If $x, y, z > 0$, $xyz = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^n}{x+y+1} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^n}{x+y+1} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum(x+y+1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum(x+y+1)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum x\right)^n \geq 3^{n-2} (2\sum x + 3) \stackrel{\sum_{x=t}}{\Leftrightarrow} t^n \geq 3^{n-2} (2t + 3) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^n - 2 \cdot 3^{n-2} t - 3^{n-1} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(t-3)(t^{n-1} + 3t^{n-2} + 3^2 t^{n-3} + 3^3 t^{n-4} + 3^4 t^{n-5} + \dots + 3^{n-3} t^2 + 3^{n-2} t + 3^{n-2}) \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din $t \geq 3$, (vezi $t = x + y + z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3$, cu egalitate pentru $x = y = z = 1$).

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

Aplicatia33

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

$$\sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+15}} \geq \frac{3}{4}.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities5/2022.

Soluție

Avem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+15}} = \sum \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{(a+15)16}} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} \sum \frac{4a^3}{\frac{(a+15)+16}{2}} = \sum \frac{8a^3}{a+31} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{8(\sum a)^3}{3\sum(a+31)} = \\
 &= \frac{8(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+93)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} = RHS,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{8(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+93)} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{8t^3}{3(t+93)} \geq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow 32t^3 \geq 9(t+93) \Leftrightarrow 32t^3 - 9t - 837 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(32t^2 + 96t + 279) \geq 0$, care rezultă din: $(t-3) \geq 0$, (vezi $t = \sum a \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3$, cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c=1$).

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Avem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+\lambda^2-1}} = \sum \frac{\lambda a^3}{\sqrt{\lambda^2(a+\lambda^2-1)}} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} \sum \frac{\lambda a^3}{\frac{\lambda^2 + (a+\lambda^2-1)}{2}} = \sum \frac{2\lambda a^3}{a+2\lambda^2-1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2\lambda(\sum a)^3}{3\sum(a+2\lambda^2-1)} = \frac{2\lambda(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+3(2\lambda^2-1))} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda} = RHS, \text{ unde (1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+3(2\lambda^2-1))} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda t^3}{3(t+3(2\lambda^2-1))} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda^2 t^3 \geq 9(t+3(2\lambda^2-1)) \Leftrightarrow \\
 &2\lambda^2 t^3 - 9t - 27(2\lambda^2-1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(32\lambda^2 t^2 + 6\lambda^2 t + 9(2\lambda^2-1)) \geq 0$, care rezultă din: $(t-3) \geq 0$, (vezi $t = \sum a \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3$, cu egalitate pentru $a=b=c=1$) și condiția din ipoteză $\lambda \geq 1$.

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

3) If $a, b, c \geq 0$, $(a+1)(b+1)(c+1) = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Avem:

Notând $(a+1, b+1, c+1) = (x, y, z)$, problema se reformulează:If $x, y, z > 0$, $xyz = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x+\lambda^2-1}} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x+\lambda^2-1}} = \sum \frac{\lambda x^3}{\sqrt{\lambda^2(x+\lambda^2-1)}} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} \sum \frac{\lambda x^3}{\frac{\lambda^2 + (x+\lambda^2-1)}{2}} = \sum \frac{2\lambda x^3}{x+2\lambda^2-1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2\lambda \left(\sum x \right)^3}{3 \sum (x+2\lambda^2-1)} = \frac{2\lambda \left(\sum x \right)^3}{3 \left(\sum x + 3(2\lambda^2-1) \right)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda} = RHS, \text{ unde (1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda \left(\sum x \right)^3}{3 \left(\sum x + 3(2\lambda^2-1) \right)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda t^3}{3(t+3(2\lambda^2-1))} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda^2 t^3 \geq 9(t+3(2\lambda^2-1)) \Leftrightarrow \\ 2\lambda^2 t^3 - 9t - 27(2\lambda^2-1) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(32\lambda^2 t^2 + 6\lambda^2 t + 9(2\lambda^2-1)) \geq 0$, care rezultă din: $(t-3) \geq 0$, (vezi $t = \sum x \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3$, cu egalitate pentru $x = y = z = 1$) și condiția din ipoteză $\lambda \geq 1$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1 \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 0$.**Aplicația34**1) If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^5b^5 + b^5c^5 + c^5a^5 + a^5b^5c^5 = 4$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{a^5+2} + \sqrt[3]{b^5+2} + \sqrt[3]{c^5+2} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{3}.$$

Zaza Mzhavanadze, Georgia, RMM 5/2022

Soluție**Lema**If $x, y, z > 0$, $xy + yz + zx + xyz = 4$ then

$$\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1.$$

Demonstratie

$$\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum (y+2)(z+2) = \prod (x+2) \Leftrightarrow \sum yz + xyz = 4.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (a^5, b^5, c^5)$ problema se poate reformula:

$$\text{If } a, b, c > 0, \frac{1}{a^5 + 2} + \frac{1}{b^5 + 2} + \frac{1}{c^5 + 2} = 1 \text{ then}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^5 + 2} + \sqrt[3]{b^5 + 2} + \sqrt[3]{c^5 + 2} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{3}.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sqrt[3]{a^5 + 2} \cdot \sum \sqrt[3]{a^5 + 2} \cdot \sum \sqrt[3]{a^5 + 2} \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a^5 + 2} &\geq (\sum 1)^4 \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[3]{a^5 + 2} \right)^3 \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a^5 + 2} \geq 3^4 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[3]{a^5 + 2} \right)^3 \cdot 1 \geq 3^4 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[3]{a^5 + 2} \geq \sqrt[3]{3^4} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[3]{a^5 + 2} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{3}. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$2) \text{ If } a, b, c > 0, a^n b^n + b^n c^n + c^n a^n + a^n b^n c^n = 4 \text{ then}$$

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$, $xy + yz + zx + xyz = 4$ then

$$\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1.$$

Demonstratie

$$\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum (y+2)(z+2) = \prod (x+2) \Leftrightarrow \sum yz + xyz = 4.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (a^n, b^n, c^n)$ problema se poate reformula:

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

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

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \sqrt[3]{a^n + 2} \cdot \sum \sqrt[3]{a^n + 2} \cdot \sum \sqrt[3]{a^n + 2} \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a^n + 2} &\geq (\sum 1)^4 \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[3]{a^n + 2} \right)^3 \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a^n + 2} \geq 3^4 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[3]{a^n + 2} \right)^3 \cdot 1 \geq 3^4 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[3]{a^n + 2} \geq \sqrt[3]{3^4} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[3]{a^n + 2} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{3}. \end{aligned}$$

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^n b^n + b^n c^n + c^n a^n + a^n b^n c^n = 4$ then

$$\sqrt[4]{a^n + 2} + \sqrt[4]{b^n + 2} + \sqrt[4]{c^n + 2} \geq 3\sqrt[4]{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$, $xy + yz + zx + xyz = 4$ then

$$\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1.$$

Demonstratie

$$\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum (y+2)(z+2) = \prod (x+2) \Leftrightarrow \sum yz + xyz = 4.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (a^n, b^n, c^n)$ problema se poate reformula:

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

$$\sqrt[4]{a^n + 2} + \sqrt[4]{b^n + 2} + \sqrt[4]{c^n + 2} \geq 3\sqrt[4]{3}.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum \sqrt[4]{a^n + 2} \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a^n + 2} \geq (\sum 1)^5 \Leftrightarrow \\ & \left(\sum \sqrt[4]{a^n + 2} \right)^4 \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a^n + 2} \geq 3^5 \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[4]{a^n + 2} \right)^4 \cdot 1 \geq 3^5 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[4]{a^n + 2} \geq \sqrt[4]{3^5} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[4]{a^n + 2} \geq 3\sqrt[4]{3}. \end{aligned}$$

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

4) If $a, b, c > 0$, $a^n b^n + b^n c^n + c^n a^n + a^n b^n c^n = 4$ then

$$\sqrt[k]{a^n + 2} + \sqrt[k]{b^n + 2} + \sqrt[k]{c^n + 2} \geq 3\sqrt[k]{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $x, y, z > 0$, $xy + yz + zx + xyz = 4$ then

$$\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1.$$

Demonstrație

$$\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z+2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum(y+2)(z+2) = \prod(x+2) \Leftrightarrow \sum yz + xyz = 4.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (a^n, b^n, c^n)$ problema se poate reformula:

$$5) \text{ If } a, b, c > 0, \frac{1}{a^n+2} + \frac{1}{b^n+2} + \frac{1}{c^n+2} = 1 \text{ then} \\ \sqrt[k]{a^n+2} + \sqrt[k]{b^n+2} + \sqrt[k]{c^n+2} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{3}.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\underbrace{\sum \sqrt[k]{a^n+2} \cdots \sum \sqrt[k]{a^n+2}}_k \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a^n+2} \geq (\sum 1)^{k+1} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[k]{a^n+2} \right)^k \cdot \sum \frac{1}{a^n+2} \geq 3^{k+1} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \sqrt[k]{a^n+2} \right)^k \cdot 1 \geq 3^{k+1} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[k]{a^n+2} \geq \sqrt[k]{3^{k+1}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[k]{a^n+2} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{3}.$$

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

Aplicația35

$$1) \text{ If } a, b, c, d > 0, abcd = 1 \text{ then}$$

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

Neculai Stanciu, Buzău, RMT1/2022, O.IX.355

Soluție

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^4}{a+b+c} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^4}{4^2 \sum (a+b+c)} = \frac{(\sum a)^4}{16 \cdot 3 \sum a} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{48} \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} \frac{(4\sqrt[4]{abcd})^3}{48} = \frac{4^3}{48} = \\ = \frac{4}{3} = RHS.$$

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

$$2) \text{ If } a, b, c, d > 0, abcd = 1 \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2 \text{ then}$$

$$\frac{a^n}{a+b+c} + \frac{b^n}{b+c+d} + \frac{c^n}{c+d+a} + \frac{d^n}{d+a+b} \geq \frac{4}{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

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

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

3) If $a, b, c, d > 0$, $abcd = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2, \lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{a^n}{\lambda a+b+c} + \frac{b^n}{\lambda b+c+d} + \frac{c^n}{\lambda c+d+a} + \frac{d^n}{\lambda d+a+b} \geq \frac{4}{\lambda+2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Avem:

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

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

4) If $a, b, c > 0$, $abc = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2, \lambda \geq 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

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

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

Aplicația36

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b+c} \geq \frac{1}{2}abc(a+b+c).$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 6/2022, Problem(40)

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^5}{b+c} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^5}{3^3 \sum (b+c)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^5}{27 \cdot 2 \sum a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^4}{27 \cdot 2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2}abc(a+b+c) = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^4}{27 \cdot 2} \geq \frac{1}{2}abc \sum a \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum a\right)^3 \geq 27abc, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor.}$$

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

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^{n+4}}{b+c} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+4}}{3^{n+3} \sum (b+c)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+4}}{3^{n+3} \cdot 2 \sum a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+3}}{3^{n+3} \cdot 2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^n} abc(a+b+c)^n = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+3}}{3^{n+3} \cdot 2} \geq \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^n} abc \left(\sum a\right)^n \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum a\right)^3 \geq 27abc, \text{ vezi inegalitatea mediilor.}$$

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

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

$$\sum \frac{a^{n+4}}{b+\lambda c} \geq \frac{1}{(\lambda+1) \cdot 3^n} abc(a+b+c)^n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^{n+4}}{b+\lambda c} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+4}}{3^{n+3} \sum (b+\lambda c)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+4}}{3^{n+3} \cdot (\lambda+1) \sum a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+3}}{3^{n+3} \cdot (\lambda+1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{(\lambda+1) \cdot 3^n} abc(a+b+c)^n = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^{n+3}}{3^{n+3} \cdot (\lambda+1)} \geq \frac{1}{(\lambda+1) \cdot 3^n} abc (\sum a)^n \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^3 \geq 27abc$, vezi AM-GM.

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

Aplicația37

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b+c} \geq \frac{1}{2} abc(a+b+c).$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 6/2020, Problem(40)

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^5}{b+c} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^5}{3^3 \sum (b+c)} = \frac{(\sum a)^5}{27 \cdot 2 \sum a} = \frac{(\sum a)^4}{27 \cdot 2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2} abc(a+b+c) = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^4}{27 \cdot 2} \geq \frac{1}{2} abc \sum a \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^3 \geq 27abc$, vezi AM-GM.

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

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^{n+4}}{b+c} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^{n+4}}{3^{n+3} \sum (b+c)} = \frac{(\sum a)^{n+4}}{3^{n+3} \cdot 2 \sum a} = \frac{(\sum a)^{n+3}}{3^{n+3} \cdot 2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^n} abc(a+b+c)^n = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^{n+3}}{3^{n+3} \cdot 2} \geq \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^n} abc(\sum a)^n \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^3 \geq 27abc$, vezi AM-GM.

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^{n+4}}{b+\lambda c} \geq \frac{1}{(\lambda+1) \cdot 3^n} abc(a+b+c)^n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^{n+4}}{b+\lambda c} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+4}}{3^{n+3} \sum (b+\lambda c)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+4}}{3^{n+3} \cdot (\lambda+1) \sum a} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+3}}{3^{n+3} \cdot (\lambda+1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{(\lambda+1) \cdot 3^n} abc(a+b+c)^n = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+3}}{3^{n+3} \cdot (\lambda+1)} \geq \frac{1}{(\lambda+1) \cdot 3^n} abc(\sum a)^n \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^3 \geq 27abc, \text{ vezi AM-GM.}$$

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

Aplicația38

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^3}{b^2(5a+2b)} \geq \frac{3}{7}.$$

Kaltrin Surdulli, Pure Inequalities6/2022

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hoder obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{b^2(5a+2b)} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{5\frac{a}{b}+2} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{3\sum\left(5\frac{a}{b}+2\right)} = \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{3\left(5\sum \frac{a}{b}+6\right)} = \frac{t^3}{3(5t+6)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{7} = RHS$$

$$\text{, unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^3}{3(5t+6)} \geq \frac{3}{7} \Leftrightarrow 7t^3 - 45t - 54 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3)(7t^2 + 21t + 18) \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din}$$

$$t \geq 3, (\text{vezi } t = \sum \frac{a}{b} \stackrel{\text{AGM}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{a}{b}} = 3, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{c}{a} \Leftrightarrow a=b=c).$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda, \mu \geq 0, \lambda^2 + \mu^2 \neq 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Hoder obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{b^2(\lambda a + \mu b)} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{\lambda \frac{a}{b} + \mu} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{3 \sum \left(\lambda \frac{a}{b} + \mu\right)} = \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{3 \left(\lambda \sum \frac{a}{b} + 3\mu\right)} = \frac{t^3}{3(\lambda t + 3\mu)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{7} = RHS$$

$$\text{, unde (1) } \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^3}{3(\lambda t + 3\mu)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + \mu} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda + \mu)t^3 - 9\lambda t - 27\mu \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-3)[(\lambda + \mu)t^2 + 3(\lambda + \mu)t + 9\mu] \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } t \geq 3,$$

(vezi $t = \sum \frac{a}{b} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{a}{b}} = 3$, cu egalitate pentru $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{c}{a} \Leftrightarrow a = b = c$) și condițiile din ipoteză $\lambda, \mu \geq 0, \lambda^2 + \mu^2 \neq 0$, care asigură $[(\lambda + \mu)t^2 + 3(\lambda + \mu)t + 9\mu] > 0$.

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

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{b^2(a + \lambda b)} = \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{\frac{a}{b} + \lambda} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{3 \sum \left(\frac{a}{b} + \lambda\right)} = \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b}\right)^3}{3 \left(\sum \frac{a}{b} + 3\lambda\right)} = \frac{t^3}{3(t + 3\lambda)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda + 1} = RHS$$

$$\text{, unde (1) } \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^3}{3(t + 3\lambda)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 1} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 1)t^3 - 9t - 27\lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-3)[(\lambda + 1)t^2 + 3(\lambda + 1)t + 9\lambda] \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } t \geq 3,$$

(vezi $t = \sum \frac{a}{b} \stackrel{AGM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{a}{b}} = 3$, cu egalitate pentru $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{c}{a} \Leftrightarrow a = b = c$) și condiția din ipoteză $\lambda \geq 0$, care asigură $[(\lambda + 1)t^2 + 3(\lambda + 1)t + 9\lambda] > 0$.

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

Aplicația39

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

An Zhenping, China, Mathematical Reflections 3/2022

Soluție.**Lema**If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Demonstratie.

Cu inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} (1+abc+abc) \left(1 + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{c}\right) \left(1 + \frac{a}{c} + \frac{a}{b}\right) &\geq (1+a+a)^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (1+2abc) \frac{ab+bc+ca}{bc} \cdot \frac{ab+bc+ca}{bc} &\geq (1+2a)^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(1+2a)^3} &\geq \frac{1}{1+2abc} \cdot \frac{b^2c^2}{(ab+bc+ca)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS = \sum \frac{1}{(1+2a)^3} &\stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{1}{1+2abc} \cdot \frac{b^2c^2}{(ab+bc+ca)^2} = \frac{\sum b^2c^2}{(1+2abc)(ab+bc+ca)^2} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\sum bc)^2}{(1+2abc)(ab+bc+ca)^2} = \frac{1}{3(1+2abc)} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a=b=c=1$.2) If $a, b, c, \lambda > 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

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

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

Demonstratie.

Cu inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda + abc + abc) \left(\lambda + \frac{a}{b} + \frac{a}{c} \right) \left(\lambda + \frac{a}{c} + \frac{a}{b} \right) \geq (\lambda + a + a)^3 \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 2abc) \frac{ab + bc + ca}{bc} \cdot \frac{ab + bc + ca}{bc} \geq (\lambda + 2a)^3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(\lambda + 2a)^3} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda + 2abc} \cdot \frac{b^2 c^2}{(ab + bc + ca)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{1}{(\lambda + 2a)^3} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{1}{\lambda + 2abc} \cdot \frac{b^2 c^2}{(ab + bc + ca)^2} = \frac{\sum b^2 c^2}{(\lambda + 2abc)(ab + bc + ca)^2} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \left(\sum bc \right)^2}{(\lambda + 2abc)(ab + bc + ca)^2} = \frac{1}{3(\lambda + 2abc)} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația 40

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Sidi Abdallah Lemrabott, RMM 9/2022

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^4 + 3}{a+b} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a+b} + 3 \sum \frac{1}{a+b} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^4}{9 \sum (a+b)} + 3 \cdot \frac{\left(\sum 1 \right)^2}{\sum (a+b)} = \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^4}{9 \cdot 2 \sum a} + 3 \cdot \frac{9}{2 \sum a} = \\ &= \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^3}{18} + \frac{27}{2 \sum a} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 6 = RHS, \text{ unde (1)} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^3}{18} + \frac{27}{2 \sum a} \geq 6, \text{ care rezultă din:} \end{aligned}$$

Notând $\sum a = t$ inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\frac{t^3}{18} + \frac{27}{2t} \geq 6 \Leftrightarrow t^4 - 108t + 243 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3)^2(t^2 + 6t + 27) \geq 0, \text{ egalitate pentru } t = 3.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^5 + 4}{a+b} \geq \frac{15}{2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^5 + 4}{a+b} = \sum \frac{a^5}{a+b} + 4 \sum \frac{1}{a+b} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^5}{3^2 \sum (a+b)} + 4 \cdot \frac{\left(\sum 1\right)^2}{\sum (a+b)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^5}{27 \cdot 2 \sum a} + 4 \cdot \frac{9}{2 \sum a} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^4}{54} + \frac{18}{\sum a} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{15}{2} = RHS, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^4}{54} + \frac{18}{\sum a} \geq \frac{15}{2}, \text{ care rezultă din:}$$

Notând $\sum a = t$ inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\frac{t^4}{54} + \frac{18}{t} \geq \frac{15}{2} \Leftrightarrow t^5 - 405t + 972 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3)^2(t^3 + 6t^2 + 27t + 108) \geq 0,$$

evident cu egalitate pentru $t = 3$.

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^6 + 5}{a+b} \geq 9.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^6 + 5}{a+b} = \sum \frac{a^6}{a+b} + 5 \sum \frac{1}{a+b} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^6}{3^4 \sum (a+b)} + 5 \cdot \frac{\left(\sum 1\right)^2}{\sum (a+b)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^5}{81 \cdot 2 \sum a} + 5 \cdot \frac{9}{2 \sum a} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^5}{162} + \frac{45}{2 \sum a} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 9 = RHS, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^5}{162} + \frac{45}{2 \sum a} \geq 9, \text{ care rezultă din:}$$

Notând $\sum a = t$ inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\frac{t^5}{162} + \frac{45}{2t} \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow t^6 - 1458t + 3645 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3)^2(t^4 + 6t^3 + 27t^2 + 108t + 405) \geq 0, \text{ evident.}$$

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

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a^{n+1} + n}{a+b} = \sum \frac{a^{n+1}}{a+b} + n \sum \frac{1}{a+b} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum (a+b)} + n \cdot \frac{\left(\sum 1\right)^2}{\sum (a+b)} = \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \cdot 2 \sum a} + n \cdot \frac{9}{2 \sum a} = \\
 &= \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^n}{2 \cdot 3^{n-1}} + \frac{9n}{2 \sum a} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} (n+1) = RHS, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum a\right)^n}{2 \cdot 3^{n-1}} + \frac{9n}{2 \sum a} \geq \frac{3}{2} (n+1), \text{ adevărată din:}
 \end{aligned}$$

Notând $\sum a = t$ inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{t^n}{2 \cdot 3^{n-1}} + \frac{9n}{2t} &\geq \frac{3}{2} (n+1) \Leftrightarrow t^{n+1} - (n+1)3^n t + n \cdot 3^{n+1} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 (t-3)^2(t^{n-1} + 6t^{n-2} + 27t^{n-3} + 108t^{n-4} + (n-1)3^{n-2}t + n \cdot 3^{n-1}) &\geq 0, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } t = 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația41

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

$$\sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+24}} \geq \frac{3}{5}.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, MathTime, Problem(85)

Soluție.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+24}} = \sum \frac{5a^3}{\sqrt{25(a+24)}} \stackrel{\text{AM-GM}}{\geq} \sum \frac{5a^3}{25 + (a+24)} = \sum \frac{10a^3}{a+49} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{10(\sum a)^3}{3 \sum (a+49)} = \frac{10(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+147)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{5} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{10(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+147)} \geq \frac{3}{5} \stackrel{\sum a=t}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{10t^3}{3(t+147)} \geq \frac{3}{5} \Leftrightarrow 50t^3 - 9t - 1323 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(50t^2 + 150t + 441) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3) \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } t = \sum a \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3\sqrt[3]{1} = 3.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
LHS &= \sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+\lambda^2-1}} = \sum \frac{\lambda a^3}{\sqrt{\lambda^2(a+\lambda^2-1)}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \sum \frac{\lambda a^3}{\frac{\lambda^2 + (a+\lambda^2-1)}{2}} = \sum \frac{2\lambda a^3}{a+2\lambda^2-1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \\
&\stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2\lambda(\sum a)^3}{3\sum(a+2\lambda^2-1)} = \frac{2\lambda(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+2\lambda^2-1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda} = RHS, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+2\lambda^2-1)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \\
&\stackrel{\sum_{a=t}}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{2\lambda t^3}{3(t+3(2\lambda^2-1))} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda^2 t^3 - 9t + 27(1-2\lambda^2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(2\lambda^2 t^2 + 6\lambda^2 t + 9(2\lambda^2-1)) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3) \geq 0, \text{ vezi: } t = \sum a \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3\sqrt[3]{1} = 3.
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+99}} \geq \frac{3}{10}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
LHS &= \sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+99}} = \sum \frac{10a^3}{\sqrt{100(a+99)}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \sum \frac{10a^3}{\frac{100+(a+99)}{2}} = \sum \frac{20a^3}{a+199} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \\
&\stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{20(\sum a)^3}{3\sum(a+199)} = \frac{20(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+199)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{10} = RHS, \\
&\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{20(\sum a)^3}{3(\sum a+3\cdot199)} \geq \frac{3}{10} \stackrel{\sum_{a=t}}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{20t^3}{3(t+199)} \geq \frac{3}{10} \Leftrightarrow 200t^3 - 9t - 5373 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(200t^2 + 600t + 1791) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3) \geq 0, \text{ vezi: } t = \sum a \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3\sqrt[3]{1} = 3.
\end{aligned}$$

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

4) If $a,b,c > 0, abc=1$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^4}{\sqrt{a+\lambda^2-1}} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
LHS &= \sum \frac{a^4}{\sqrt{a+\lambda^2-1}} = \sum \frac{\lambda a^4}{\sqrt{\lambda^2(a+\lambda^2-1)}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \sum \frac{\lambda a^4}{\frac{\lambda^2 + (a+\lambda^2-1)}{2}} = \sum \frac{2\lambda a^4}{a+2\lambda^2-1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \\
&\stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2\lambda (\sum a)^4}{3^2 \sum (a+2\lambda^2-1)} = \frac{2\lambda (\sum a)^4}{9(\sum a+2\lambda^2-1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda} = RHS, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda (\sum a)^4}{9(\sum a+2\lambda^2-1)} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda} \\
&\stackrel{\sum a=t}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{2\lambda t^4}{9(t+3(2\lambda^2-1))} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda^2 t^4 - 27t + 81(1-2\lambda^2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(2\lambda^2 t^3 + 6\lambda^2 t^2 + 18\lambda^2 t + 27(2\lambda^2-1)) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3) \geq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

care rezultă din $t = \sum a \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3\sqrt[3]{1} = 3$.

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

5) If $a,b,c > 0, abc=1$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{\sqrt{a+\lambda^2-1}} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
LHS &= \sum \frac{a^5}{\sqrt{a+\lambda^2-1}} = \sum \frac{\lambda a^5}{\sqrt{\lambda^2(a+\lambda^2-1)}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \sum \frac{\lambda a^5}{\frac{\lambda^2 + (a+\lambda^2-1)}{2}} = \sum \frac{2\lambda a^5}{a+2\lambda^2-1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \\
&\stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2\lambda (\sum a)^5}{3^3 \sum (a+2\lambda^2-1)} = \frac{2\lambda (\sum a)^5}{27(\sum a+2\lambda^2-1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda} = RHS, \frac{2\lambda (\sum a)^5}{27(\sum a+2\lambda^2-1)} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda} \\
&\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda t^5}{27(t+3(2\lambda^2-1))} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda^2 t^5 - 81t + 243(1-2\lambda^2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
&\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(2\lambda^2 t^4 + 6\lambda^2 t^3 + 18\lambda^2 t^2 + 54\lambda^2 t + 81(2\lambda^2-1)) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3) \geq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

care rezultă din $t = \sum a \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3\sqrt[3]{1} = 3$.

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

6) If $a,b,c > 0, abc=1$ and $\lambda \geq 1, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a^n}{\sqrt[n]{a+\lambda^2-1}} = \sum \frac{\lambda a^n}{\sqrt[n]{\lambda^2(a+\lambda^2-1)}} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} \sum \frac{\lambda a^n}{\frac{\lambda^2 + (a+\lambda^2-1)}{2}} = \sum \frac{2\lambda a^n}{a+2\lambda^2-1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \\
 &\stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2\lambda (\sum a)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (a+2\lambda^2-1)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda} = RHS, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda (\sum a)^n}{3^{n-2} (\sum a + 2\lambda^2 - 1)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{2\lambda t^n}{3^{n-2} (t + 3(2\lambda^2 - 1))} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda} \Leftrightarrow 2\lambda^2 t^n - 3^{n-1} t + 3^n (1 - 2\lambda^2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(2\lambda^2 t^{n-1} + 6\lambda^2 t^{n-2} + 18\lambda^2 t^{n-3} + \dots + 2 \cdot 3^{n-2} \lambda^2 t + 3^{n-1} (2\lambda^2 - 1)) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3) \geq 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

care rezultă din $t = \sum a \geq \sqrt[3]{abc} = \sqrt[3]{1} = 3$.

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

Aplicația41

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + 26bc}} + \frac{1}{a+b+c} \geq \frac{4}{3}.$$

Sidi Abdallah Lemrabott, RMM10/2022

Solutie.**Lema.**

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + 26bc}} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+b+c}{3}}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + 26bc}} \right)^3 \sum a(a^2 + 26bc) &\stackrel{Holder}{\geq} (\sum a)^4 \Rightarrow \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + 26bc}} \right)^3 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^4}{\sum a(a^2 + 26bc)} = \\
 &= \frac{(\sum a)^4}{\sum a^3 + 3 \cdot 26abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^4}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \prod (b+c) + 78abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^4}{(\sum a)^3 - 3(\sum a \sum bc - abc) + 78abc} = \\
 &= \frac{(\sum a)^4}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 81abc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\sum a}{3}, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^4}{(\sum a)^3 - 3\sum a\sum bc + 81abc} \geq \frac{\sum a}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3(\sum a)^3 \geq (\sum a)^3 - 3\sum a\sum bc + 81abc \Leftrightarrow$$

$\Leftrightarrow 2(\sum a)^3 + 3\sum a\sum bc \geq 81abc$, care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor:

$$2(\sum a)^3 + 3\sum a\sum bc \geq 2 \cdot 27abc + 3 \cdot 9abc = 81abc.$$

$$\text{Din } \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + 26bc}} \right)^3 \geq \frac{\sum a}{3} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^2 + 26bc}} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+b+c}{3}}.$$

Folosind **Lema** este suficient să arătăm că:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + \frac{1}{a+b+c} \geq \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{t}{3}} + \frac{1}{t} \geq \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{\frac{t}{3}} \geq \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{t} \Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{3} \geq \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{t} \right)^3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{3} \geq \frac{(4t-3)^3}{27t^3} \Leftrightarrow \\ 9t^4 \geq (4t-3)^3 \Leftrightarrow 9t^4 - 64t^3 + 144t^2 - 108t + 27 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3)^2(9t^2 - 10t + 3) \geq 0.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 8bc}} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 8bc}} \right)^2 \sum a(a^2 + 8bc) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum a)^3 \Rightarrow \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 8bc}} \right)^2 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a(a^2 + 8bc)} = \\ = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a^3 + 3 \cdot 8abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \prod (b+c) + 24abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{(\sum a)^3 - 3(\sum a \sum bc - abc) + 24abc} = \\ = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{(\sum a)^3 - 3\sum a \sum bc + 27abc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^3 \geq (\sum a)^3 - 3\sum a \sum bc + 27abc \Leftrightarrow 3\sum a \sum bc \geq 27abc \Leftrightarrow \sum a \sum bc \geq 9abc,$$

care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor.

$$\text{Din } \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 8bc}} \right)^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 8bc}} \geq 1.$$

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

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

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^2 + 80bc}} + \frac{1}{a+b+c} \geq \frac{4}{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^2 + 80bc}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{a+b+c}{3}}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^2 + 80bc}} \right)^4 \sum a(a^2 + 80bc) &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum a)^5 \Rightarrow \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^2 + 80bc}} \right)^4 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^5}{\sum a(a^2 + 80bc)} = \\ &= \frac{(\sum a)^5}{\sum a^3 + 3 \cdot 80abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^5}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \prod (b+c) + 240abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^5}{(\sum a)^3 - 3(\sum a \sum bc - abc) + 240abc} = \\ &= \frac{(\sum a)^5}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 243abc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^2}{9}, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^5}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 81abc} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{9} \Leftrightarrow 9(\sum a)^3 \geq (\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 81abc \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 8(\sum a)^3 + 3 \sum a \sum bc \geq 243abc, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor:} \\ &8(\sum a)^3 + 3 \sum a \sum bc \geq 8 \cdot 27abc + 3 \cdot 9abc = 243abc. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Din } \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^2 + 80bc}} \right)^4 \geq \left(\frac{\sum a}{3} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^2 + 80bc}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{a+b+c}{3}}.$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** este suficient să arătăm că:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + \frac{1}{a+b+c} \geq \frac{4}{3} \stackrel{\sum a=t}{\Leftrightarrow} \sqrt{\frac{t}{3}} + \frac{1}{t} \geq \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{t}{3}} \geq \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{t} \Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{3} \geq \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{t} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{3} \geq \frac{(4t-3)^2}{9t^2} \Leftrightarrow \\ 3t^3 \geq (4t-3)^2 \Leftrightarrow 9t^3 - 16t^2 + 24t - 9 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-3)(3t^2 - 7t + 3) \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } t \geq 3, \end{aligned}$$

(vezi inegalitatea mediilor și $abc = 1$).

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

4) Problema se poate dezvolta.
If $a, b, c > 0$ and $abc = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[5]{a^2 + 242bc}} + \frac{1}{a+b+c} \geq \frac{4}{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[5]{a^2 + 242bc}} \geq \sqrt[6]{\frac{a+b+c}{3}}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[5]{a^2 + 242bc}} \right)^5 \sum a(a^2 + 242bc) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum a)^6 \Rightarrow \\ \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[5]{a^2 + 242bc}} \right)^5 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^6}{\sum a(a^2 + 242bc)} = \frac{(\sum a)^6}{\sum a^3 + 3 \cdot 242abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^6}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \prod (b+c) + 726abc} = \\ = \frac{(\sum a)^6}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 729abc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{27}, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^6}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 729abc} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^3}{27} \Leftrightarrow 27(\sum a)^3 \geq (\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 729abc \\ \Leftrightarrow 26(\sum a)^3 + 3 \sum a \sum bc \geq 729abc, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor:} \end{aligned}$$

$$26(\sum a)^3 + 3 \sum a \sum bc \geq 26 \cdot 27abc + 3 \cdot 9abc = 729abc.$$

$$\text{Din } \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[5]{a^2 + 242bc}} \right)^5 \geq \left(\frac{\sum a}{3} \right)^3 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[5]{a^2 + 242bc}} \geq \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{a+b+c}{3} \right)^3}.$$

Folosind **Lema** este suficient să arătăm că:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{a+b+c}{3}\right)^3} + \frac{1}{a+b+c} \geq \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{t}{3}\right)^3} + \frac{1}{t} \geq \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[5]{\left(\frac{t}{3}\right)^3} \geq \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{t} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{t}{3}\right)^3 \geq \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{t}\right)^5 \Leftrightarrow \\ \frac{t^3}{27} \geq \frac{(4t-3)^5}{243t^5} \Leftrightarrow 9t^8 \geq (4t-3)^5 \Leftrightarrow 9t^8 - 1024t^5 + 3840t^4 - 5760t^3 + 4320t^2 - 1620t + 243 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ (t-3)(9t^7 + 54t^6 + 81t^5 - 781t^4 + 1497t^3 - 1269t^2 + 543t - 81) \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } t \geq 3, \end{aligned}$$

(vezi inegalitatea mediilor și $abc = 1$).

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

5) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[6]{a^2 + 728bc}} \geq \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{\sum a}{3}\right)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[6]{a^2 + 728bc}} \right)^6 \sum a(a^2 + 728bc) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum a)^7 \Rightarrow \\ \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[6]{a^2 + 728bc}} \right)^5 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^7}{\sum a(a^2 + 728bc)} = \frac{(\sum a)^7}{\sum a^3 + 3 \cdot 728abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^7}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \prod (b+c) + 2184abc} = \\ = \frac{(\sum a)^7}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 2187abc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^4}{81}, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^7}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 2187abc} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^4}{81} \Leftrightarrow 81(\sum a)^3 \geq (\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 2187abc \\ \Leftrightarrow 80(\sum a)^3 + 3 \sum a \sum bc \geq 2187abc, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor:} \end{aligned}$$

$$80(\sum a)^3 + 3 \sum a \sum bc \geq 80 \cdot 27abc + 3 \cdot 9abc = 2187abc.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Din} \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[6]{a^2 + 728bc}} \right)^6 \geq \left(\frac{\sum a}{3} \right)^4 \Rightarrow \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[6]{a^2 + 728bc}} \right)^3 \geq \left(\frac{\sum a}{3} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[6]{a^2 + 728bc}} \geq \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{\sum a}{3} \right)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

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

6) If $a, b, c > 0$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[n]{a^2 + (3^n - 1)bc}} \geq \left(\frac{\sum a}{3} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{2}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[n]{a^2 + (3^n - 1)bc}} \right)^n \sum a(a^2 + (3^n - 1)bc) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum a)^{n+1} \Rightarrow \\
 & \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[n]{a^2 + (3^n - 1)bc}} \right)^n = \frac{(\sum a)^{n+1}}{\sum a(a^2 + (3^n - 1)bc)} = \frac{(\sum a)^{n+1}}{\sum a^3 + 3(3^n - 1)abc} = \\
 & = \frac{(\sum a)^{n+1}}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \prod (b+c) + 3(3^n - 1)abc} = \frac{(\sum a)^{n+1}}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 3^{n+1} abc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^{n-2}}{3^{n-2}}, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^{n+1}}{(\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 3^{n+1} abc} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^{n-2}}{3^{n-2}} \Leftrightarrow 3^{n-2} (\sum a)^3 \geq (\sum a)^3 - 3 \sum a \sum bc + 3^{n+1} abc \\
 & \Leftrightarrow (3^{n-2} - 1)(\sum a)^3 + 3 \sum a \sum bc \geq 3^{n+1} abc, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor:} \\
 & (3^{n-2} - 1)(\sum a)^3 + 3 \sum a \sum bc \geq (3^{n-2} - 1) \cdot 27abc + 3 \cdot 9abc = 3^{n+1} abc.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Din } \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[n]{a^2 + (3^n - 1)bc}} \right)^n \geq \left(\frac{\sum a}{3} \right)^{n-2} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[n]{a^2 + (3^n - 1)bc}} \geq \left(\frac{\sum a}{3} \right)^{\frac{n-2}{2}}.$$

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

Aplicația42

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^3 + 26b^2c}} \geq 1.$$

Sidi Abdallah Lemrabott, RMM 102022

Soluție.

$$\left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^3 + 26b^2c}} \right)^3 \sum a(a^3 + 26b^2c) \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} (\sum a)^4 \Rightarrow \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^3 + 26b^2c}} \right)^3 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^4}{\sum a(a^3 + 26b^2c)} =$$

$$= \frac{(\sum a)^4}{\sum a^4 + 26abc \sum b} = \frac{(\sum a)^4}{\sum a^4 + 26abc \sum a} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^4}{\sum a^4 + 26abc \sum a} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^4 \geq \sum a^4 + 26abc \sum a \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum a^4 + 4 \sum ab(a^2 + b^2) + 6 \sum a^2 b^2 + 12abc \sum a \geq \sum a^4 + 26abc \sum a \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \sum ab(a^2 + b^2) + 6 \sum a^2 b^2 \geq 14abc \sum a \Leftrightarrow 2 \sum ab(a^2 + b^2) + 3 \sum a^2 b^2 \geq 7abc \sum a, \text{ vezi:}$$

$$2 \sum ab(a^2 + b^2) + 3 \sum a^2 b^2 \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2 \sum ab \cdot 2ab + 3 \sum a^2 b^2 = 7 \sum a^2 b^2 \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} 7abc \sum a.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^4 + 80b^2c^2}} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^4 + 80b^2c^2}} \right)^4 \sum a(a^4 + 80b^2c^2) \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} (\sum a)^5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{a^4 + 80b^2c^2}} \right)^4 \geq \frac{(\sum a)^5}{\sum a(a^4 + 80b^2c^2)} = \frac{(\sum a)^5}{\sum a^5 + 80abc \sum bc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^5}{\sum a^5 + 80abc \sum bc} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (\sum a)^5 \geq \sum a^5 + 80abc \sum bc \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum a^5 + 5 \sum a(b^4 + c^4) + 10 \sum a^3(b^2 + c^2) + 20abc \sum a^2 + 30abc \sum bc \geq \sum a^5 + 80abc \sum bc \Leftrightarrow$$

$$5 \sum a(b^4 + c^4) + 10 \sum a^3(b^2 + c^2) + 20abc \sum a^2 \geq 50abc \sum bc, \text{ care rezultă din:}$$

$$5 \sum a(b^4 + c^4) + 10 \sum a^3(b^2 + c^2) + 20abc \sum a^2 \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 5 \sum a \cdot 2b^2c^2 + 10 \sum a^3 \cdot 2bc + 20abc \sum a^2 =$$

$$= 10abc \sum bc + 10abc \sum a^2 + 20abc \sum a^2 \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} 10abc \sum bc + 10abc \sum bc + 20abc \sum bc =$$

$$= 50abc \sum bc.$$

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

Aplicația43

1) In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{r_a^4}{r_b^3 + 6r_a r_b r_c + r_c^3} \geq \frac{9r^3}{2R^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu, IneMath12/2022

Soluție

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^4}{y^3 + 6xyz + z^3} \geq \frac{(\sum x)^4}{18((\sum x)^3 - 15xyz)}.$$

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{x^4}{y^3 + 6xyz + z^3} &\stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^4}{9(2\sum x^3 + 18xyz)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^4}{9(2(\sum x)^3 - 48xyz + 18xyz)} = \\ &= \frac{(\sum x)^4}{18((\sum x)^3 - 15xyz)}. \end{aligned}$$

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

Am folosit mai sus (1):

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y+z)^3 &= x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{xy} \cdot 2\sqrt{yz} \cdot 2\sqrt{zx} = \\ &= x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 24xyz \Rightarrow \sum x^3 \leq (\sum x)^3 - 24xyz. \end{aligned}$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (r_a, r_b, r_c)$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{r_a^4}{r_b^3 + 6r_a r_b r_c + r_c^3} &\stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum r_a)^4}{18((\sum r_a)^3 - 15r_a r_b r_c)} = \frac{(4R+r)^4}{18((4R+r)^3 - 15rp^2)} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{(4R+r)^4}{18((4R+r)^3 - 15r \frac{(4R+r)^2}{R+r})} = \frac{(4R+r)^2}{18((4R+r) - 15r \frac{r}{R+r})} = \\ &= \frac{(4R+r)^2(R+r)}{18(4R^2 + 5Rr - 14r^2)} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{R+r}{18} \cdot \frac{27r^2}{R^2} = \frac{3r^2(R+r)}{2R^2} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{9r^3}{2R^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus:

$$\frac{(4R+r)^2}{(4R^2+5Rr-14r^2)} \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} \frac{27r^2}{R^2} \Leftrightarrow 16R^4 + 8R^3r - 107R^2r^2 - 135Rr^3 + 378r^4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (R-2r)(16R^3 + 40R^2r - 27Rr^2 - 189r^3) \geq 0, \text{ evident din inegalitatea lui Euler } R \geq 2r.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

2) În ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_a^4}{h_b^3 + 6h_a h_b h_c + h_c^3} \geq \frac{36r^4}{9R^3 - 40r^3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^4}{y^3 + 6xyz + z^3} \geq \frac{(\sum x)^4}{18((\sum x)^3 - 15xyz)}.$$

Demonstratie

$$\sum \frac{x^4}{y^3 + 6xyz + z^3} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^4}{9(2\sum x^3 + 18xyz)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^4}{9(2(\sum x)^3 - 48xyz + 18xyz)} = \\ = \frac{(\sum x)^4}{18((\sum x)^3 - 15xyz)}.$$

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

Am folosit mai sus (1):

$$(x+y+z)^3 = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3(x+y)(y+z)(z+x) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 3 \cdot 2\sqrt{xy} \cdot 2\sqrt{yz} \cdot 2\sqrt{zx} = \\ = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + 24xyz \Rightarrow \sum x^3 \leq (\sum x)^3 - 24xyz.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (h_a, h_b, h_c)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{h_a^4}{h_b^3 + 6h_a h_b h_c + h_c^3} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \frac{(\sum h_a)^4}{18((\sum h_a)^3 - 15h_a h_b h_c)} = \frac{\left(\frac{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{2R}\right)^4}{18\left(\left(\frac{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}{2R}\right)^3 - 15 \cdot \frac{2r^2 p^2}{R}\right)} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq} \frac{(9r)^4}{18\left(\left(\frac{9R}{2}\right)^3 - 15 \cdot 27r^3\right)} = \frac{9r^4}{2\left(\frac{9R^3}{8} - 5r^3\right)} = \frac{36r^4}{9R^3 - 40r^3}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Aplicatia44

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{(a^a + b^a + c^a)(a^b + b^b + c^b)(a^c + b^c + c^c)} \geq a^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + b^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + c^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}}.$$

Jose Luis Diaz Barrero, Spain, Arhimede Journal 1/2023

Soluție

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sqrt[3]{(a^a + b^a + c^a)(a^b + b^b + c^b)(a^c + b^c + c^c)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{a^a a^b a^c} + \sqrt[3]{b^a b^b b^c} + \sqrt[3]{c^a c^b c^c} = \\ &= a^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + b^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + c^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

2) If $a, b, c, x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{(x^a + y^a + z^a)(x^b + y^b + z^b)(x^c + y^c + z^c)} \geq x^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + y^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + z^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sqrt[3]{(x^a + y^a + z^a)(x^b + y^b + z^b)(x^c + y^c + z^c)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{x^a x^b x^c} + \sqrt[3]{y^a y^b y^c} + \sqrt[3]{z^a z^b z^c} = \\ &= x^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + y^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + z^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

3) If $a, b, c, x, y, z > 0, a+b+c=3, x+y+z=3$ then

$$\sqrt[3]{(x^a + y^a + z^a)(x^b + y^b + z^b)(x^c + y^c + z^c)} \geq 3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

$$LHS = \sqrt[3]{(x^a + y^a + z^a)(x^b + y^b + z^b)(x^c + y^c + z^c)} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{x^a x^b x^c} + \sqrt[3]{y^a y^b y^c} + \sqrt[3]{z^a z^b z^c} =$$

$$= x^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + y^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} + z^{\frac{a+b+c}{3}} = x + y + z = 3 = RHS.$$

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

Aplicația45

1) In $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2(a+b+c)}{c(b+c)^2} \geq \frac{9}{4}.$$

Neculai Stanciu, Romania, 41RMM-Summer2024

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^2(a+b+c)}{c(b+c)^2} = (a+b+c) \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+c}\right)^2}{c} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} (a+b+c) \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+c}\right)^2}{a+b+c} = \\ &= \left(\sum \frac{a}{b+c} \right)^2 \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{4} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

2) In $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2(a+b+c)}{c(b+\lambda c)^2} \geq \frac{9}{(\lambda+1)^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^2(a+b+c)}{c(b+\lambda c)^2} = (a+b+c) \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^2}{c} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} (a+b+c) \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^2}{a+b+c} = \\ &= \left(\sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c} \right)^2 \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \left(\frac{3}{\lambda+1} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{(\lambda+1)^2} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

3) In $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^n(a+b+c)}{c(b+\lambda c)^n} \geq \frac{9}{(\lambda+1)^n}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{a^n(a+b+c)}{c(b+\lambda c)^n} = (a+b+c) \sum \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^n}{c} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} (a+b+c) \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c}\right)^n}{3^{n-2}(a+b+c)} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \left(\sum \frac{a}{b+\lambda c} \right)^n \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} \left(\frac{3}{\lambda+1} \right)^n = \frac{9}{(\lambda+1)^n} = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Aplicația 46

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

$$\sum \frac{x^5}{x+y+1} \geq 1.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 2/2022, Problem(03)

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^5}{x+y+1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{3^3 \sum (x+y+1)} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{27(2\sum x+3)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{27(2\sum x+3)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^5}{27(2t+3)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow t^5 \geq 54t+81 \Leftrightarrow t^5 - 54t - 81 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(t^4 + 3t^3 + 9t^2 + 27t + 27) \geq 0, \text{care rezultă din } t \geq 3, (\text{vezi: } t = x+y+z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3).$$

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

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

$$\sum \frac{x^7}{x+y+1} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^7}{x+y+1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^7}{3^5 \sum (x+y+1)} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{243(2\sum x+3)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^7}{243(2\sum x+3)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^7}{243(2t+3)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow t^7 \geq 486t+729 \Leftrightarrow t^7 - 486t - 729 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-3)(t^6 + 3t^5 + 9t^4 + 27t^3 + 81t^2 + 243t + 243) \geq 0, \text{care rezultă din } t \geq 3, (\text{vezi: } t = x+y+z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3).$$

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

3) If $x, y, z > 0$, $xyz = 1$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^n}{x+y+1} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^n}{x+y+1} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (x+y+1)} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} (2\sum x + 3)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 = RHS, \text{ unde (1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^n}{3^{n-2} (2\sum x + 3)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^n}{3^{n-2} (2t+3)} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow t^n \geq 3^{n-2} (2t+3) \Leftrightarrow t^n - 2 \cdot 3^{n-2} t - 3^{n-1} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (t-3)(t^{n-1} + 3t^{n-2} + 9t^{n-3} + \dots + 3^{n-3}t^2 + 3^{n-2}t + 3^{n-2}) \geq 0, \text{ care rezultă din } t \geq 3, (\text{vezi: } t = x+y+z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3).$$

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

4) If $x, y, z > 0, xyz = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^5}{x+y+\lambda} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^5}{x+y+\lambda} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{3^3 \sum (x+y+\lambda)} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{27(2\sum x + 3\lambda)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda+2} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^5}{27(2\sum x + 3\lambda)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^5}{27(2t+3\lambda)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+2} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (\lambda+2)t^5 \geq 162t + 243\lambda \Leftrightarrow (\lambda+2)t^5 - 162t - 243\lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ (t-3)[(\lambda+2)t^4 + 3(\lambda+2)t^3 + 9(\lambda+2)t^2 + 27(\lambda+2)t + 81\lambda] \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din $t \geq 3$, (vezi: $t = x+y+z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3$).

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

5) If $x, y, z > 0, xyz = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^7}{x+y+\lambda} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^7}{x+y+\lambda} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^7}{3^5 \sum (x+y+\lambda)} = \frac{\left(\sum x\right)^7}{243(2\sum x + 3\lambda)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda+2} = RHS,$$

unde (1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum x)^7}{243(2\sum x + 3\lambda)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^7}{243(2t + 3\lambda)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 2)t^7 \geq 1458t + 2187\lambda \Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 2)t^7 - 1458t - 2187\lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $(t - 3)[(\lambda + 2)t^6 + 3(\lambda + 2)t^5 + 9(\lambda + 2)t^4 + 27(\lambda + 2)t^3 + 81(\lambda + 2)t^2 + 243(\lambda + 2)t + 729\lambda] \geq 0$
care rezultă din $t \geq 3$, (vezi: $t = x + y + z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3$).

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

6) If $x, y, z > 0$, $xyz = 1$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2, \lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^n}{x + y + \lambda} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

$LHS = \sum \frac{x^n}{x + y + \lambda} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^n}{3^{n-2} \sum (x + y + \lambda)} = \frac{(\sum x)^n}{3^{n-2} (2\sum x + 3\lambda)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} = RHS$, unde (1)
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum x)^n}{3^{n-2} (2\sum x + 3\lambda)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{t^n}{3^{n-2} (2t + 3\lambda)} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda + 2)t^n \geq 3^{n-1}(2t + 3\lambda) \Leftrightarrow$
 $(\lambda + 2)t^n - 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}t - 3^n\lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow (t - 3)[(\lambda + 2)t^{n-1} + 3(\lambda + 2)t^{n-2} + 9(\lambda + 2)t^{n-3} + \dots + 3^{n-3}(\lambda + 2)t^2 + 3^{n-2}(\lambda + 2)t + 3^{n-1}\lambda] \geq 0$
, care rezultă din $t \geq 3$, (vezi: $t = x + y + z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} = 3$).

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

Aplicația47

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

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

Daniel Sitaru, RMM 2/2023

Soluție

Lema

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

$$\frac{1}{a^3 + b^3} + \frac{3}{ab(a+b)} \geq \frac{16}{(a+b)^3}.$$

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a^3+b^3} + \frac{3}{ab(a+b)} &= \frac{1}{(a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)} + \frac{3}{ab(a+b)} = \frac{1}{a+b} \left(\frac{1}{a^2-ab+b^2} + \frac{3}{ab} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{a+b} \left(\frac{1}{a^2-ab+b^2} + \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ab} + \frac{1}{ab} \right)^{\text{Bergstrom}} \geq \frac{1}{a+b} \cdot \frac{(1+1+1+1)^2}{a^2-ab+b^2+3ab} = \frac{1}{a+b} \cdot \frac{16}{a^2+2ab+b^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{a+b} \cdot \frac{16}{(a+b)^2} = \frac{16}{(a+b)^3}, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } \frac{1}{a^2-ab+b^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \Leftrightarrow a=b. \end{aligned}$$

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{a^3+b^3} + 3 \sum \frac{1}{ab(a+b)} &\stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{16}{(a+b)^3} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} 16 \cdot \frac{\left(\sum \frac{1}{a+b} \right)^3}{9} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} 16 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{9}{\sum(a+b)} \right)^3}{9} = \\ &= 16 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{9}{2\sum a} \right)^3}{9} = 16 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{9}{2 \cdot 3} \right)^3}{9} = 16 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^3}{9} = 6. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

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

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

Demonstratie

$$\frac{1}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{1}{2ab} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} \frac{(1+1)^2}{a^2+b^2+2ab} = \frac{4}{(a+b)^2}, \text{ cu egalitate pentru } \frac{1}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{1}{2ab} \Leftrightarrow a=b.$$

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{1}{ab} &\stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{4}{(a+b)^2} \stackrel{\text{Bergstrom}}{\geq} 4 \cdot \frac{\left(\sum \frac{1}{a+b} \right)^2}{3} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} 4 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{9}{\sum(a+b)} \right)^2}{3} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{9}{2\sum a}\right)^2}{3} = 4 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{9}{2 \cdot 3}\right)^2}{3} = 4 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2}{3} = 3.$$

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

Aplicația48

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Phung Quyet Thang, Vietnam, THCS 2/2023

Soluție

$$\text{Avem } \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 3ab + 2b^2} = \sum \frac{a^2}{(a+b)(a+2b)}.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

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

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

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

Soluție2

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 3ab + 2b^2} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a^2(a^2 + 3ab + 2b^2)} \stackrel{cs}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{\sum a^2(a^2 + 3ab + 2b^2)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2},$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sum a^4 + 4\sum a^2b^2 \geq \sum a^4 + 3\sum a^3b + 2\sum a^2b^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^4 - 3\sum a^3b + 2\sum a^2b^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum (a^4 - 3a^3b + 2a^2b^2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2(a^2 - 3ab + 2b^2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2(a-b)(a-2b) \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Schur $x^r(x-y)(x-z) \geq 0$, unde $x, y, z \geq 0$ și $r > 0$, $r = 2$.

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 4ab + 3b^2} \geq \frac{3}{8}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\text{Avem } \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 4ab + 3b^2} = \sum \frac{a^2}{(a+b)(a+3b)}.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{a^2}{(a+b)(a+3b)} \sum a(a+3b) \sum (a+b) &\geq \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a(a+3b) \sum (a+b)} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{(\sum a^2 + 3 \sum ab) \cdot 2 \sum a} = \\ \frac{(\sum a)^2}{2(\sum a^2 + 3 \sum ab)} &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{8}, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum a)^2}{2(\sum a^2 + 3 \sum ab)} \geq \frac{3}{8} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow 4(\sum a^2 + 2 \sum ab) &\geq 3(\sum a^2 + 3 \sum ab) \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum ab, \text{ inegalitate cunoscută.} \end{aligned}$$

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 2$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\text{Avem } \sum \frac{a^2}{a^2 + (\lambda+1)ab + \lambda b^2} = \sum \frac{a^2}{(a+b)(a+\lambda b)}.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Holder obținem:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{a^2}{(a+b)(a+\lambda b)} \sum a(a+\lambda b) \sum (a+b) &\geq \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum a(a+\lambda b) \sum (a+b)} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{(\sum a^2 + \lambda \sum ab) \cdot 2 \sum a} = \\ = \frac{(\sum a)^2}{2(\sum a^2 + \lambda \sum ab)} &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2(\lambda+1)}, \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda-2) \sum a^2 \geq (\lambda-2) \sum ab, \text{ care rezultă din ipoteza } \lambda \geq 2 \text{ și } \sum a^2 \geq \sum ab, \text{ evident.}$$

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

Aplicația49

1) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{(a^2 + 3ab + b^2)^3}} \geq \frac{3}{5\sqrt{5}}.$$

Phung Quyet Thang, Vietnam, THCS 2/2023

Soluție

Lema

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$a^2 + 3ab + b^2 \leq \frac{5}{4}(a+b)^2.$$

Demonstratie

Audem $a^2 + 3ab + b^2 \leq \frac{5}{4}(a+b)^2 \Leftrightarrow (a-b)^2 \geq 0$, cu egalitate pentru $a = b$.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{(a^2 + 3ab + b^2)^3}} \geq \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{\left[\frac{5}{4}(a+b)^2\right]^3}} = \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3 \cdot 5\sqrt{5}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{5\sqrt{5}},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3 \cdot 5\sqrt{5}} \geq \frac{3}{5\sqrt{5}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \geq \frac{3}{8}, \text{ vezi Holder:}$$

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \sum ab \sum a \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \left(\sum \frac{a^2}{a+b} \right)^3.$$

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a^2}{a+b} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} \stackrel{\text{cs}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{(\sum a)^2}{2\sum a} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum a}{2} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} \geq \frac{3}{8}.$$

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

2) If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 2$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{(a^2 + \lambda ab + b^2)^3}} \geq \frac{3}{(\lambda+2)\sqrt{\lambda+2}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție**Lema**

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$a^2 + \lambda ab + b^2 \leq \frac{\lambda+2}{4} (a+b)^2.$$

Demonstratie

Avem $a^2 + \lambda ab + b^2 \leq \frac{\lambda+2}{4} (a+b)^2 \Leftrightarrow (\lambda-2)(a-b)^2 \geq 0$, cu egalitate pentru $a=b$ sau $\lambda=2$.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{(a^2 + \lambda ab + b^2)^3}} &\geq \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{\left[\frac{\lambda+2}{4}(a+b)^2\right]^3}} = \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3 \cdot (\lambda+2) \sqrt{\lambda+2}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{(\lambda+2)\sqrt{\lambda+2}}, \text{ unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3 \cdot (\lambda+2) \sqrt{\lambda+2}} \geq \frac{3}{(\lambda+2)\sqrt{\lambda+2}} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \geq \frac{3}{8}, \text{ vezi Holder: } \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \sum ab \sum a \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \left(\sum \frac{a^2}{a+b} \right)^3. \end{aligned}$$

Care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Holder:

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a^2}{a+b} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (a+b)} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} = \frac{\left(\frac{(\sum a)^2}{2 \sum a} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum a}{2} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} \geq \frac{3}{8}.$$

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

3) If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{(a^2 + 7ab + b^2)^3}} \geq \frac{1}{9}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție**Lema**

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$a^2 + 7ab + b^2 \leq \frac{9}{4}(a+b)^2.$$

Demonstratie

Avem $a^2 + 7ab + b^2 \leq \frac{9}{4}(a+b)^2 \Leftrightarrow 5(a-b)^2 \geq 0$, cu egalitate pentru $a=b$.

Folosind **Lema** obținem:

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{(a^2 + 7ab + b^2)^3}} \geq \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \sqrt{\left[\frac{9}{4}(a+b)^2\right]^3}} = \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3 \cdot 27} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{9},$$

$$\text{unde (1)} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3 \cdot 27} \geq \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \geq \frac{3}{8}, \text{ vezi Holder:}$$

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \sum ab \sum a \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \left(\sum \frac{a^2}{a+b} \right)^3.$$

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{b^2 (a+b)^3} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{a^2}{a+b} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (a+b)} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} = \frac{\left(\frac{(\sum a)^2}{2 \sum a} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum a}{2} \right)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{\sum ab \sum a} \geq \frac{3}{8}.$$

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

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