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$$\int (x \pm a^2)$$

$$e = 2,79$$

$$\sqrt{\sum (x - m)^2}$$

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ARTICOLE

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1. IN MEMORY OF TITU ZVONARU

by **Neculai Stanciu**



(N. 27 noiembrie 1953 – D. 11 aprilie 2025)

Titu Zvonaru was born on November 27, 1953 in the commune of Dărmănești, Bacău County. This commune received city status in 1989. He attended high school in his native commune.

Between 1968 and 1972, he was a student at the Theoretical High School in Comănești, standing out for his outstanding results in mathematics competitions. He also became a special solver for the *Gazeta Matematica*.

Between 1972 and 1976, he was a student at the Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science at the University of Bucharest. After college, he worked as a programmer analyst at the Computing Center of the M.Ap.N. until 2002.

His main areas of interest were the theory of inequalities, elementary geometry and materials for preparing for mathematics competitions.

He is the co-author of two volumes: “Note matematice. Probleme pentru concursuri”, Paralela 45 Publishing House, 2002 and “Inegalități”, GIL Publishing House, which was published in several editions, the last in 2019, together with a team coordinated by Laurențiu Panaitopol.

He wrote a large number of articles, published in the magazines “Gazeta Matematică”, “Arhimede”, “Recreatii Matematice”, “Revista de Matematică din Timișoara”, “Sclipirea Minții”, “Didactica Matematică”, “REMI”, etc. In addition to the mathematics magazines in Romania, he also published problems in the following foreign magazines “The American Mathematical Monthly”, “Crux Mathematicorum”, “Mathematical Reflection”, “School Science and Mathematics”, “The Pentagon”, “Mathematical Excalibur”, “School science and Mathematics”, “Mathematics Magaziene”, “The College Mathematics Journal”, “The Fibonacci Quarterly”, “La Gaceta de la RSME”, “Revista Escolar de la Olimpiada Iberoamericana de Matematica – REOIM”, etc.

He was the one of the editors of the magazine “Recreatii Matematice”.

He wrote many articles and mathematical notes, standing out for the clarity of thought and expression, transmitting the pleasure caused by the beauty of mathematics.

He collaborated with many mathematicians, with favorite topics such as: mathematical recreations, number theory, synthetic geometry and inequalities.

He was gifted with a brilliant and quick mind. He amazed with the simplicity and clarity of the solutions he offered.

He impressed with the brilliant ideas found seemingly without effort. He was close to those who asked for his support, managing to transmit to other generations the passion for mathematics through elegant and valuable problems.

He passed away on April 11, 2025.

He is buried in the “Sfântul Ilie” Cemetery in Vermești, Comănești, Romania.

Some of my Collaborations with TITU ZVONARU

I. Some Articles

1. "O identitate legată de o inegalitate cunoscută" – Sclipirea Minții, Nr. 34, 2024, 12.
2. "O rafinare a inegalității lui Euler în triunghi" – Revista de Matematică din Timișoara (RMT), Nr. 4, 2024, 15.
3. "Trei soluții pentru problema E:16475" – Gazeta Matematică Seria B – nr. 10, 2023, 435 – 436.
4. "O inegalitate și mai multe metode de abordare" – Gazeta Matematică - Seria B, Nr. 6-7-8, 2022, 287-290.
5. "O rafinare a inegalității lui Weitzenböck" – RMT, Nr. 2, 2020, 12.
6. "Trucuri Cauchy-Buniakovski-Schwarz" – Gazeta Matematică, nr. 11/2019, 513 - 516.
7. "Despre șiruri" – Didactica Matematică, Anul VIII, Nr. 2/2018, 36-39.
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9. "Recreații ... matematice" – Recreații Matematice, Nr. 2, Iulie - Decembrie, 2018, 105-108.
10. "O metodă de rafinare a unei inegalități" – Sclipirea Minții, An XI, Nr. 21, mai, 2018, 7 – 11.
11. "Gerretsen și Schur" – RMT, Nr. 4, 2017, 12 – 13.
12. "Caleidoscop matematic – Teorema lui Routh" – Coperta Suplimentului cu exerciții al G.M-B, nr. 9/2017.
13. "Soluții problema lunii aprilie 2017" – Revista MateInfo.Ro_Mai_2017, 3-7.
14. "Problema lunii aprilie 2017" – Revista MateInfo.Ro_Aprilie_2017, 2.
15. "Other solutions for two problems from AMM" – Revista MateInfo.Ro_Februarie_2017, 2-4.
16. "Other solutions for certain problems from The Pentagon" – Revista MateInfo.Ro_August_2016, 9-15.
17. "Solved problems I" – R.M.M. - Romanian Mathematical Magazine – nr. 17, septembrie 2016, 31-32.
18. "Soluția problemei 304 din La Gaceta" – Revista MateInfo.Ro – Iulie, 2016, 16.
19. "Asupra problemei 26971 din G.M.-B nr. 10/2014" – Revista MateInfo.Ro – Aprilie, 2016, 2-3
20. "Asupra problemei O.VII.393 din RMTnr. 1/2016" – Revista MateInfo.Ro – Aprilie, 2016, 4.
21. "O „demonstrație” a inegalității Cauchy-Buniakovski-Schwarz folosind inegalitatea lui Cebășev!" – Recreații Matematice, Anul XVII, Nr. 2, Iulie – Decembrie 2015, 123-124.
22. "Some inequalities of Ionescu – Weitzenböck type in triangle" – Octogon Mathematical Magazine, Vol. 22, No.2., October, 2014, 785-804.
23. "Un argument de medie" – GMB- nr.2/2015, 67-71.
24. "O modalitate de a demonstra unele inegalități" – R.M.T – Nr. 3/2014, 3-7.

25. "Alte soluții pentru unele probleme ONM 2014" – Revista MateInfo.Ro – Mai, 2014, 1-4.
26. "Some applications of H. Bergström's inequality and J. Radon's inequality in triangle (IV) – Octogon Mathematical Magazine, Vol. 22, No. 1., April, 2014, 246-252.
27. "Some refinements of some inequalities and geometric applications" – Octogon Mathematical Magazine, Vol. 22, No. 1., April, 2014, 257-266.
28. "How we use the injectivity of functions for solving equations" – Octogon Mathematical Magazine, Vol. 22, No. 1., April, 2014, 272-285.
29. "Demonstrarea unor inegalități din Octogon Mathematical Magazine" – Sclipirea Minții, Anul VII, Nr. 13, 2014, 3-4.
30. "Generalizarea problemei VIII.169 din RecMat, nr. 2/2013" - Recreații Matematice, Anul XVI, Nr. 1, Ianuarie – Iunie 2014, 28-29.
31. "A generalization of one inequality and some geometric applications" – Octogon Mathematical Magazine, Vol. 21, No.2., October, 2013, 641-648.
32. "Bergström sau Hölder" – R.M.T – Nr. 4/2013, 10-12.
33. "Demonstrarea unor inegalități din Octogon" (împreună cu D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, București) – Sclipirea Minții, Nr. 12, 2013, 5-6.
34. "One problem, other seven solutions" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Octombrie, 2013, 6-9.
35. "Other solutions for two problems of REOIM and la Gaceta de la RSME" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Martie, 2013, 2-4.
36. "Cum demonstrăm o inegalitate ?" – RMT, Nr. 1/2013, 12-13.
37. "Soluții noi pentru patru probleme din G.M.-B și o întărire" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Ianuarie, 2013, 2-5.
38. "Solutions for two problems (and a remark) from SSMJ other than those listed in SSMJ – January 2013" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Ianuarie, 2013, 5-8.
39. "Concursul de matematică Sclipirea Minții, 3.11.2012" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Decembrie, 2012, 10-18.
40. "Rafinări ale problemei L:256 din Sclipirea Minții, Nr. X – 2012" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Decembrie, 2012, 18-20.
41. "Câteva soluții pentru problema OBJ.15. din RMT, Nr. 3/2012" – RMT, Nr. 4/2012, pp. 12 – 13.
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43. "O generalizare a problemei VIII.149 din Recreații Matematice NR. 1/2012" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Octombrie, 2012, 2-4.
44. "O extindere a problemei O.VII.272 din RMT NR. 1/2011" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Octombrie, 4-9.
45. "Alte soluții pentru problema G:330 din S.M. IX – 2012" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Septembrie, 2012, 2-5.
46. "A generalization of the problem J209 from Mathematical Reflections 5 (2011)" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, Septembrie, 2012, 27-28.
47. "Soluții pentru patru probleme din La Gaceta de la Real Sociedad Matematica Espanola, Vol. 14, Nr. 3/2011, altele decât cele din La Gaceta de la Real Sociedad Matematica Espanola, Vol. 15, Nr. 3/2012" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, August, 2012.
48. "Other solutions for three problems of Mathematical Reflections, Issue 3, 2012"- Revista MateInfo.Ro, August, 2012.
49. "Abordarea unei inegalități apărute în Sclipirea Minții nr. IX"- Revista MateInfo.Ro, Iunie, 2012.
50. "Solutions for the problems J217, J218, J219 and J221 from mathematical Reflections – Issue 1, 2012" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, May, 2012.

51. "Solutions of the problems 5185 and 5186 from The School Science and Mathematics Journal (posted in December 2011 other than solutions from March 2012)" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, May, 2012.
52. "Solutions to the problems 5176, 5179 and 5180 posted in the School Science and Mathematics Journal – November 2011 other than those presented in the School Science and Mathematics Journal – February 2012" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, aprilie, 2012.
53. "O condiție de existență a triunghiurilor dreptunghice de arie și perimetru date" – Rec.Mat. nr. 1/2012
54. "Solutions to the problems 5171 and 5173 posted in the School Science and Mathematics Journal – October 2011 other than those presented in the School Science and Mathematics Journal – January 2012" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, februarie, 2012
55. "Soluții pentru patru probleme (J208, J209, S207, S209) din Mathematical Reflections nr. 5/2011 altele decât cele din Mathematical Reflections nr. 6/2011" - Revista MateInfo.Ro, ianuarie, 2012
56. "Alte proprietăți caracteristice triunghiului echilateral" – Recreații Matematice, Iași, nr. 2/2011
57. "În legătură cu unele probleme apărute în RMT nr. 3/2010"- RMT -2/2011
58. "Șase soluții pentru problema L:155 din SM, nr. VII, 2011"-SM-nr. VIII/2011

II. Some Proposed Problems published in

Gazeta Matematică, Recreații Matematice, RMT, Scipirea Minții, Crux Mathematicorum, Mathematical Reflections, School Science and Mathematics, The Pentagon, Mathematical Excalibur, La Gaceta de la RSME, Revista Escolar de La Olimpiada Iberoamericana de Matematica, Math Problems, etc.

III. Some Solutions published in

The American Mathematical Monthly:

11589, 11596, 11605, 11664, 11670, 11751, 11737, 11777, 11815, 11816, 11823, 11783, 11784, 11790, 11797, 11836, 11839, 11857, 11860, 11890, 11927, 11942, 11945, 11951, 11958, 11971, 11984, 11986, 11994, 12027, 12042, 12076, 12083, 12168, 12214, 12303.

Mathematics Magazine:

1873, 1937, 1942, 1955, 1961, 1968, 1971.

The College Mathematics Journal:

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Revista Escolar de la Olimpiada Iberoamericana de Matematica:

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2. PROBLEME DE ALGEBRĂ CU SOLUȚII VECTORIALE

*Prof. Cărămidă Elena Daniela ,
Colegiul "Vasile Lovinescu" Fălticeni*

I. Inegalități

1. Dacă $a, b \in [-1; 1]$:

$$\sqrt{1-a^2} + \sqrt{1-b^2} \leq 2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2}$$

Soluție: Considerăm vectorii $\vec{x} = (1; 1)$ și $\vec{y} = (\sqrt{1-a^2}; \sqrt{1-b^2})$.

Relația $\|\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}\| \leq \|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\|$ implică:

$$(1 \cdot \sqrt{1-a^2} + 1 \cdot \sqrt{1-b^2}) \leq (1^2 + 1^2) \left[(\sqrt{1-a^2})^2 + (\sqrt{1-b^2})^2 \right]$$

$$\sqrt{1-a^2} + \sqrt{1-b^2} \leq \sqrt{2(2-a^2-b^2)} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Deoarece } \sqrt{2(2-a^2-b^2)} \leq 2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$4 - 2a^2 - 2b^2 \leq 4 - a^2 - b^2 - 2ab$$

și se ajunge la $(a-b)^2 \geq 0$ (adevărat).

Din relațiile (1) și (2) se obține relația din enunț.

2. **E: 17780*/G.M. 6/1979**

$$\text{Să se arate că: } \frac{\sqrt[n]{4} + \sqrt[n]{9} + \sqrt[n]{16}}{\sqrt[n]{6} + \sqrt[n]{8} + \sqrt[n]{12}} \leq \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{6} + \sqrt[n+1]{8} + \sqrt[n+1]{12}}{\sqrt[n+1]{4} + \sqrt[n+1]{9} + \sqrt[n+1]{16}}$$

unde $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Soluție: Considerăm vectorii $\vec{a} = (\sqrt[n]{2}; \sqrt[n]{3}; \sqrt[n]{4})$ și $\vec{b} = (\sqrt[n]{3}; \sqrt[n]{4}; \sqrt[n]{2})$ și

$$\vec{x} = (\sqrt[n+1]{2}; \sqrt[n+1]{3}; \sqrt[n+1]{4}); \vec{y} = (\sqrt[n+1]{3}; \sqrt[n+1]{4}; \sqrt[n+1]{2}).$$

$$\text{Deducem succesiv: } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sqrt[n]{2} \cdot \sqrt[n]{3} + \sqrt[n]{3} \cdot \sqrt[n]{4} + \sqrt[n]{4} \cdot \sqrt[n]{2} = \sqrt[n]{6} + \sqrt[n]{12} + \sqrt[n]{8}$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| = \sqrt{(\sqrt[n]{2})^2 + (\sqrt[n]{3})^2 + (\sqrt[n]{4})^2} \cdot \sqrt{(\sqrt[n]{3})^2 + (\sqrt[n]{4})^2 + (\sqrt[n]{2})^2} = \sqrt[n+1]{4} + \sqrt[n+1]{9} + \sqrt[n+1]{16}.$$

Membrul stâng al inegalității propuse este:

$$S = \frac{\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\|}{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{4} + \sqrt[n]{9} + \sqrt[n]{16}}{\sqrt[n]{6} + \sqrt[n]{9} + \sqrt[n]{16}} > 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Pe de altă parte: } \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = \sqrt[n+1]{2} \cdot \sqrt[n+1]{3} + \sqrt[n+1]{3} \cdot \sqrt[n+1]{4} + \sqrt[n+1]{4} \cdot \sqrt[n+1]{2} = \sqrt[n+1]{6} + \sqrt[n+1]{12} + \sqrt[n+1]{8}$$

$$\|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\| = \sqrt{(\sqrt[n+1]{2})^2 + (\sqrt[n+1]{3})^2 + (\sqrt[n+1]{4})^2} \cdot \sqrt{(\sqrt[n+1]{3})^2 + (\sqrt[n+1]{4})^2 + (\sqrt[n+1]{2})^2} = \sqrt[n+1]{4} + \sqrt[n+1]{9} + \sqrt[n+1]{16}$$

Membrul drept al inegalității propuse este:

$$D = \frac{|\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}|}{\|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\|} = \frac{{}^{n+1}\sqrt{6} + {}^{n+1}\sqrt{8} + {}^{n+1}\sqrt{12}}{{}^{n+1}\sqrt{4} + {}^{n+1}\sqrt{9} + {}^{n+1}\sqrt{16}} < 1 \quad (2).$$

Din (1) și (2) rezultă inegalitatea din enunț.

3. Să se demonstreze inegalitatea: $\sqrt{c(a-c)} + \sqrt{c(b-c)} \leq \sqrt{ab}$

unde $a, b, c > 0$ și $a > c$, $b > c$.

Soluție:

Alegem vectorii $\vec{v}_1 = (\sqrt{c}; \sqrt{b-c})$ și $\vec{v}_2 = (\sqrt{a-c}; \sqrt{c})$.

$$|\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2| \leq \|\vec{v}_1\| \cdot \|\vec{v}_2\| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{c} \cdot \sqrt{a-c} + \sqrt{b-c} \cdot \sqrt{c} \leq \sqrt{(\sqrt{c})^2 + (\sqrt{b-c})^2} \cdot \sqrt{(\sqrt{a-c})^2 + (\sqrt{c})^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{c(a-c)} + \sqrt{c(b-c)} \leq \sqrt{ab}$$

II Probleme de extrem (minime și maxime)

1. Să se demonstreze că, dacă $x_1; x_2; \dots; x_n$ sunt numere reale, astfel încât:

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \geq 1$$

atunci

$$n(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_n^2) \geq 1$$

(Olimpiada județeană, Argeș, martie 1993)

Soluție:

Considerăm vectorii: $\vec{a} = (1; 1; 1; \dots; 1)$, $\vec{b} = (x_1; x_2; x_3; \dots; x_n)$, deci:

$$1^2 \leq |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|^2 \leq \|\vec{a}\|^2 \cdot \|\vec{b}\|^2 = (1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 \dots + 1^2)(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_n^2)$$

Prin urmare: $1 \leq n(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_n^2)$

ceea ce este echivalent cu: $\min [n(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots + x_n^2)] = 1$

2. E:22755/G.M. 2-3/1993

Fie $x, y, z, a \in \mathbb{R}$, astfel încât $x + 2y + 3z = a$. Să se afle a , astfel încât minimumul sumei $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ să fie 14.

Soluție:

Să luăm vectorii $\vec{v}_1 = (x, y, z)$, $\vec{v}_2 = (1, 2, 3)$

$$\|\vec{v}_1\|^2 \cdot \|\vec{v}_2\|^2 \geq (\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2)^2 \Leftrightarrow (x + 2y + 3z)^2 \leq (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \quad (1)$$

Deducem: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq \frac{a^2}{14}$ (2) cu egalitate pentru $\vec{v}_1 = \lambda \cdot \vec{v}_2$ și exprimând

rapoartele corespunzătoare coordonatelor, se obține:

$$\frac{x^2}{1^2} = \frac{y^2}{2^2} = \frac{z^2}{3^2} = k^2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{14} \geq \frac{a^2}{14} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3} = \frac{x+2y+3z}{14} \geq \frac{a}{14}$$

$$\text{Deducem: } x = \frac{a}{14}; y = \frac{a}{7}; z = \frac{3a}{14}.$$

$$\text{Din } \min(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \frac{a^2}{14} = 14, \text{ rezultă } a \in [-14; 14].$$

Bibliografie

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3. Math Journal

-7-

Marin Chirciu¹

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

Problema651.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{h_a} \geq \frac{3}{4} \sum \left(\frac{a}{m_a} \right)^2.$$

Eldeniz Hesenov, Georgia, RMM 6/2020

Soluție

$$\sum \left(\frac{a}{m_a} \right)^2 = \sum \frac{a^2}{m_a^2} \stackrel{m_a^2 \geq p(p-a)}{\leq} \sum \frac{a^2}{p(p-a)} = \frac{4(R-r)}{r}.$$

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{p(p-a)} = \frac{4(R-r)}{r} \text{ și } \sum \frac{r_a}{h_a} = \frac{2R-r}{r}.$$

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{h_a}{r_a} \geq \frac{r}{2R} \sum \left(\frac{a}{m_a} \right)^2.$$

Soluție

$$\sum \left(\frac{a}{m_a} \right)^2 = \sum \frac{a^2}{m_a^2} \stackrel{m_a^2 \geq p(p-a)}{\leq} \sum \frac{a^2}{p(p-a)} = \frac{4(R-r)}{r}.$$

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{p(p-a)} = \frac{4(R-r)}{r} \text{ și } \sum \frac{h_a}{r_a} = \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 8Rr}{2Rr}.$$

$$2). \sum \frac{r_a}{h_a} \geq \frac{3r^2}{R^2} \sum \left(\frac{a}{h_a} \right)^2.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{h_a^2} = \frac{p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 8Rr) + r^2(4R+r)^2}{2p^2r^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{4R^2 - 3Rr - 2r^2}{2r^2}.$$

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{h_a} = \frac{2R-r}{r} \text{ și } \sum \frac{a^2}{h_a^2} = \frac{p^2(p^2 - 6r^2 - 8Rr) + r^2(4R+r)^2}{2p^2r^2}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema652.

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

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

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = \sum x, q = \sum xy = 3, r = xyz$.

Avem $\sum x^3 = p^3 - 3pq + 3r$ $\sum x^2 = p^2 - 2q$.

Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\frac{p^3 - 3pq + 3r}{p^2 - 2q} + 1 \geq \frac{2}{3} p \stackrel{q=3}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{p^3 - 9p + 3r}{p^2 - 6} + 1 \geq \frac{2}{3} p \Leftrightarrow p^3 + 3p^2 - 15p + 9r - 18 \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Schur $p^3 - 4pq + 9r \geq 0, q = 3 \Leftrightarrow 9r \geq 12p - p^3$.

Este suficient să arătăm că:

$$p^3 + 3p^2 - 15p + (12p - p^3) - 18 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow p^2 - p - 6 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (p-3)(p-2) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } p \geq 3,$$

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

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 3$ and $\lambda \leq 1$ then

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

Soluție

Folosim pqr -Method.

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

$$(2-\lambda)p^3 + 3\lambda p^2 + (6\lambda-21)p + 9r - 18\lambda \geq 0,$$

care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Schur $p^3 - 4pq + 9r \geq 0, q = 3 \Leftrightarrow 9r \geq 12p - p^3$.

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

2). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{\sum \tan^3 \frac{A}{2}}{\sum \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \geq \frac{2(4R+r)}{3p}.$$

Soluție

Lema.

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

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

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2} = 3$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}, \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2}, \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{C}{2} \right)$ obținem:

$$\frac{\sum \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2} \right)^3}{\sum \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2} \right)^2} + 1 \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum \tan^3 \frac{A}{2}}{\sum \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \geq \frac{2(4R+r)}{3p}.$$

3). In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{\sum \cot^3 A}{\sum \cot^2 A} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \cot A.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \cot A \cot B = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{3} \cot A \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot B = 3$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (\sqrt{3} \cot A, \sqrt{3} \cot B, \sqrt{3} \cot C)$ obținem:

$$\frac{\sum (\sqrt{3} \cot A)^3}{\sum (\sqrt{3} \cot A)^2} + 1 \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{3} \cot A \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum \cot^3 A}{\sum \cot^2 A} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \cot A.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema653.

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

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+bc} \leq \frac{3}{1+abc}.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities, Problem(220) 6/25

Solutie

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+bc} \leq \frac{3}{1+abc} \stackrel{\text{reverse}}{\Leftrightarrow} \sum \frac{bc}{a+bc} \geq \frac{3abc}{1+abc}, \text{ care rezultă din:}$$

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

$$\text{unde } \sum \frac{abc}{a^2+abc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3abc}{1+abc} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{a^2+abc} \geq \frac{3}{1+abc}, \text{ vezi}$$

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

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+\lambda bc} \leq \frac{3}{1+\lambda abc}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\sum \frac{a}{a+\lambda bc} \leq \frac{3}{1+\lambda abc} \stackrel{\text{reverse}}{\Leftrightarrow} \sum \frac{bc}{a+\lambda bc} \geq \frac{3abc}{1+\lambda abc}, \text{ care rezultă din:}$$

$$\sum \frac{bc}{a+\lambda bc} = \sum \frac{abc}{a^2+\lambda abc} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3abc}{1+\lambda abc}.$$

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

Problema654.

If $a, b, c \geq 1$ then

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

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, MathAtelier 8/25

Soluție

Facem substituția $(a, b, c) = (x+1, y+1, z+1)$, $x, y, z \geq 0$ și folosim : $x \geq \ln(x+1)$, $x \geq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \left(ab - \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^3 = \sum \left((x+1)(y+1) - \frac{x+y+2}{2} \right)^3 = \sum \left(xy + \frac{x+y}{2} \right)^3 \stackrel{x,y,z \geq 0}{\geq} \sum \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right)^3 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \\ &\geq \frac{3}{8} \prod (x+y) \stackrel{Cesaro}{\geq} \frac{3}{8} \cdot 8xyz = 3xyz \stackrel{x \geq \ln(x+1)}{\geq} 3 \prod \ln(x+1) = 3 \prod \ln a = RHS . \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 1$.

Remarcă.

If $a, b, c, d \geq 1$ then

$$\sum \left(abc - \frac{ab+bc+ca}{2} \right)^4 \geq 4 \ln a \ln b \ln c \ln d .$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Facem substituția $(a, b, c, d) = (x+1, y+1, z+1, t+1)$, $x, y, z, t \geq 0$ și vezi: $x \geq \ln(x+1)$, $x \geq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \left(abc - \frac{ab+bc+ca}{2} \right)^4 = \sum \left(\prod (x+1) - \frac{\sum (x+1)(y+1)}{3} \right)^4 = \\ &= \sum \left(xyz + \frac{2}{3} \sum xy + \frac{x+y+z}{3} \right)^4 \stackrel{x,y,z,t \geq 0}{\geq} \sum \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3} \right)^4 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \frac{4}{81} \prod (x+y+z) \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \\ &\geq \frac{4}{81} \cdot 81xyz = 4xyz \stackrel{x \geq \ln(x+1)}{\geq} 4 \prod \ln(x+1) = 4 \prod \ln a = RHS . \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = t = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = d = 1$.

Problema655.

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

$$P = \sum \frac{a^2}{1+2bc} .$$

THCS8/2025

Soluție

$$P = \sum \frac{a^2}{1+2bc} \geq \sum \frac{a^2}{1+b^2+c^2} = \sum \frac{a^2}{2-a^2} = \sum \frac{x}{2-x} \stackrel{Jensen}{\geq} \frac{3}{5} ,$$

unde $\sum \frac{x}{2-x} \stackrel{Jensen}{\geq} \frac{3}{5}$, $x, y, z \in (0,1)$, $x+y+z=1$ rezultă din:

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2-x}, x \in (0,1), f'(x) = \frac{2}{(2-x)^2}, f''(x) = \frac{4}{(2-x)^3} > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ este funcție convexă .}$$

$$\sum \frac{x}{2-x} = f(x) + f(y) + f(z) \stackrel{Jensen}{\geq} 3f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) = 3f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{5} .$$

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

Deducem că $\min P = \frac{3}{5}$ pentru $a = b = c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Remarcă.

Let be $\lambda \geq 0$ fixed. If $a, b, c > 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ then find min of

$$P = \sum \frac{a^2}{\lambda + 2bc}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Obținem că $\min P = \frac{3}{3\lambda + 2}$ pentru $a = b = c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$.

Problema656.

If $a, b, c, d, e > 0, a + b + c + d + e = 5$ then

$$4a^3 + 9b^3 + 144c^3 + 256d^3 + 2304e^3 \geq 125.$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities8/25

Solutie

$$LHS = 4a^3 + 9b^3 + 144c^3 + 256d^3 + 2304e^3 = \frac{a^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{b^3}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} + \frac{c^3}{\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2} + \frac{d^3}{\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^2} + \frac{e^3}{\left(\frac{1}{48}\right)^2} \stackrel{Radon}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{Radon}{\geq} \frac{(a + b + c + d + e)^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{48}\right)^2} = \frac{5^3}{1^2} = 125 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a, b, c, d, e) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{5}{16}, \frac{5}{48}\right)$.

Remarcă.

1).If $a, b, c, d, e > 0, a + b + c + d + e = 5$ then

$$4a^3 + 16b^3 + 36c^3 + 324d^3 + 1296e^3 \geq 125.$$

Solutie

$$LHS = 4a^3 + 16b^3 + 36c^3 + 324d^3 + 1296e^3 = \frac{a^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{b^3}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} + \frac{c^3}{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2} + \frac{d^3}{\left(\frac{1}{18}\right)^2} + \frac{e^3}{\left(\frac{1}{36}\right)^2} \stackrel{Radon}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{Radon}{\geq} \frac{(a + b + c + d + e)^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{36}\right)^2} = \frac{5^3}{1^2} = 125 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a, b, c, d, e) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{18}, \frac{5}{36}\right)$.

2).If $a, b, c, d, e > 0, a + b + c + d + e = 5$ then

$$4a^3 + 16b^3 + 64c^3 + 144d^3 + 576e^3 \geq 125.$$

Solutie

$$LHS = 4a^3 + 16b^3 + 64c^3 + 144d^3 + 576e^3 = \frac{a^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{b^3}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} + \frac{c^3}{\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2} + \frac{d^3}{\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2} + \frac{e^3}{\left(\frac{1}{24}\right)^2} \stackrel{Radon}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b+c+d+e)^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{24}\right)^2} = \frac{5^3}{1^2} = 125 = \text{RHS}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a, b, c, d, e) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{5}{24}\right)$.

3). If $a, b, c, d, e > 0, a+b+c+d+e=5$ then

$$4a^3 + 16b^3 + 49c^3 + 196d^3 + 784e^3 \geq 125.$$

Solutie

$$\text{LHS} = 4a^3 + 16b^3 + 49c^3 + 196d^3 + 784e^3 = \frac{a^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{b^3}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} + \frac{c^3}{\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^2} + \frac{d^3}{\left(\frac{1}{14}\right)^2} + \frac{e^3}{\left(\frac{1}{28}\right)^2} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b+c+d+e)^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{28}\right)^2} = \frac{5^3}{1^2} = 125 = \text{RHS}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a, b, c, d, e) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{14}, \frac{5}{28}\right)$.

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

$$a^3 + 4b^3 + 9c^3 + 36d^3 \geq 16.$$

Solutie

$$\text{LHS} = a^3 + 4b^3 + 9c^3 + 36d^3 = \frac{a^3}{\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^2} + \frac{b^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{c^3}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} + \frac{d^3}{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b+c+d)^3}{\left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{4^3}{2^2} = \frac{64}{4} = 16 = \text{RHS}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a, b, c, d) = \left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{4}{4}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{4}{12}\right) \Leftrightarrow (a, b, c, d) = \left(2, 1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

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

$$4a^3 + 9b^3 + 81c^3 + 324d^3 \geq 64.$$

Solutie

$$\text{LHS} = 4a^3 + 9b^3 + 81c^3 + 324d^3 = \frac{a^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{b^3}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} + \frac{c^3}{\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2} + \frac{d^3}{\left(\frac{1}{18}\right)^2} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b+c+d)^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{18}\right)^2} = \frac{4^3}{1^2} = 64 = \text{RHS}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a, b, c, d) = \left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{4}{18}\right) \Leftrightarrow (a, b, c, d) = \left(2, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{2}{9}\right)$

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

$$4a^3 + 9b^3 + 36c^3 \geq 27.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = 4a^3 + 9b^3 + 36c^3 = \frac{a^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{b^3}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} + \frac{c^3}{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2} \stackrel{Radon}{\geq} \frac{(a+b+c)^3}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2} = \frac{3^3}{1^2} = 27 = RHS .$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a,b,c) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{6}\right) \Leftrightarrow (a,b,c) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

Problema657.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{(b+c)^2}{bc} \cos A = 5 + \frac{2r}{R} .$$

Nguyen Viet Hung , Vietnam, CruxMath, Problem B129

Solutie

Lema.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{(b+c)^2}{bc} \cos A = \sum \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} + 2\right) \cos A = \sum \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b}\right) \cos A + 2 \sum \cos A = \\ &= 3 + 2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{R}\right) = 5 + \frac{2r}{R} = RHS . \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus $\sum \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b}\right) \cos A = 3$ și $\sum \cos A = 1 + \frac{r}{R}$.

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{b^2 + c^2 + bc}{bc} \cos A = 4 + \frac{r}{R} .$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema658.

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

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{8x^2 + 14xy + 3y^2}} \geq \frac{3}{5} .$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities, Problem(196) 6/25

Solutie

Lema.

If $x, y > 0$ then

$$\sqrt{8x^2 + 14xy + 3y^2} \leq 3x + 2y .$$

Demonstratie.

$$\sqrt{8x^2 + 14xy + 3y^2} \leq 3x + 2y \Leftrightarrow 8x^2 + 14xy + 3y^2 \leq (3x + 2y)^2 \Leftrightarrow (x - y)^2 \geq 0 .$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{8x^2 + 14xy + 3y^2}} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{3x + 2y} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum (3x + 2y)} = \frac{(\sum x)^2}{5 \sum x} = \frac{1}{5} \sum x \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{5} = RHS ,$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \sum x \geq 3$, vezi $(\sum x)^2 \geq 3 \sum xy \geq 3 \cdot 3 = 9 \Rightarrow \sum x \geq 3$.

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

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx \geq 3$ and $\lambda \geq 1, n \geq 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(\lambda^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(\lambda n + 1)xy + (n^2 - 1)y^2}} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + n}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Lema.

If $x, y > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 1, n \geq 1$ then

$$\sqrt{(\lambda^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(\lambda n + 1)xy + (n^2 - 1)y^2} \leq \lambda x + ny.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\sqrt{(\lambda^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(\lambda n + 1)xy + (n^2 - 1)y^2} \leq \lambda x + ny \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(\lambda^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(\lambda n + 1)xy + (n^2 - 1)y^2 \leq (\lambda x + ny)^2 \Leftrightarrow (x - y)^2 \geq 0.$$

Problema659.

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

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

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities, Problem(196) 6/25

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a^2 + 2a + bc}} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a\sqrt{a^2 + 2a + bc}} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{\sum a\sqrt{a^2 + 2a + bc}} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{2\sum a^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum a^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus(CBS): $\sum a\sqrt{a^2 + 2a + bc} \leq 2\sum a^2$, vezi:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum a\sqrt{a^2 + 2a + bc} &\stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \sum (a^2 + 2a + bc)} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 (\sum a^2 + 2\sum a^2 + \sum a^2)} = \\ &= \sqrt{\sum a^2 \cdot 4\sum a^2} = 2\sum a^2, \text{ unde (1) rezultă din:} \end{aligned}$$

$$1). \sum a \leq \sum a^2, \text{ vezi } \sum a^2 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^2}{3} = \sum a \cdot \frac{\sum a}{3} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sum a \cdot \sqrt[3]{abc} = \sum a \cdot 1 = \sum a;$$

$$2). \sum ab \leq \sum a^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum (a - b)^2 \geq 0.$$

$$(CBS): \sum a^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3, \text{ vezi } \sum a^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{(abc)^2} \stackrel{abc=1}{=} 3.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a^2 + 2\lambda a + bc}} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a\sqrt{a^2 + 2\lambda a + bc}} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{\sum a\sqrt{a^2 + 2\lambda a + bc}} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{\sqrt{2(\lambda + 1)}\sum a^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(\lambda+1)}} \sum a^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \frac{3}{\sqrt{2(\lambda+1)}} = RHS .$$

Am folosit mai sus(CBS): $\sum a\sqrt{a^2 + 2\lambda a + bc} \leq \sqrt{2(\lambda+1)} \sum a^2 .$

Problema 660.

In ΔABC

$$\sum a\sqrt{r_b r_c} \leq 3R\sqrt{3(3R^2 - r^2)} .$$

Kostas Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities, Problem(397) 6/20

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum a\sqrt{r_b r_c} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \sum r_b r_c} \stackrel{Leibniz}{\leq} \sqrt{9R^2 p^2} = 3Rp \leq 3R\sqrt{3(3R^2 - r^2)} = RHS .$$

Am folosit mai sus inegalitatea lui Leibniz $\sum a^2 \leq 9R^2$ și $\sum r_b r_c = p^2$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$6F \leq \sum a\sqrt{r_b r_c} \leq \frac{9R^2 \sqrt{3}}{2} .$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Inegalitatea din dreapta.

$$\sum a\sqrt{r_b r_c} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \sum r_b r_c} \stackrel{Leibniz}{\leq} \sqrt{9R^2 p^2} = 3Rp \stackrel{Leibniz}{\leq} 3R \frac{3R\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{9R^2 \sqrt{3}}{2} .$$

Inegalitatea din stânga.

$$\sum a\sqrt{r_b r_c} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\prod a\sqrt{r_b r_c}} = 3\sqrt[3]{abc r_a r_b r_c} = 3\sqrt[3]{4Rrp \cdot rp^2} = 3p\sqrt[3]{4Rr^2} \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} 3p\sqrt[3]{4 \cdot 2rr^2} = 3p \cdot 2r = 6F .$$

Problema 661.

In ΔABC

$$1). \sum \frac{bc}{s_a^2} \geq \frac{8r}{R} .$$

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{bc}{s_a^2} \geq \sum \frac{bc}{m_a^2} \stackrel{Panaitopol}{\geq} \sum \frac{bc}{\left(\frac{Rp}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{R^2 p^2} \sum a^2 bc = \frac{1}{p^2 R^2} \cdot abc \sum a = \frac{8r}{R} = RHS .$$

$$2). \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{s_a^2} \geq \frac{16r}{R} .$$

Marin Chirciu, IneMath,8/25

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{s_a^2} \geq \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{m_a^2} \stackrel{Panaitopol}{\geq} \sum \frac{bc}{\left(\frac{Rp}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{R^2 p^2} \sum a^3 (b+c) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p^2 R^2} \cdot 2 \left[p^2 (p^2 - 4Rr) - r^2 (4R+r)^2 \right] = 2 \left[\frac{p^2 - 4Rr}{R^2} - \frac{r^2 (4R+r)^2}{p^2 R^2} \right] \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq} \frac{16r}{R} = RHS .$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema662.In ΔABC

$$1). \sum \frac{bc}{w_a^2} \geq \frac{8r}{R}.$$

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{bc}{w_a^2} \geq \sum \frac{bc}{m_a^2} \stackrel{\text{Panaïtopol}}{\geq} \sum \frac{bc}{\left(\frac{Rp}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{R^2 p^2} \sum a^2 bc = \frac{1}{p^2 R^2} \cdot abc \sum a = \frac{8r}{R} = RHS.$$

$$2). \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{w_a^2} \geq \frac{16r}{R}.$$

Marin Chirciu, IneMath,8/25

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{w_a^2} \geq \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{m_a^2} \stackrel{\text{Panaïtopol}}{\geq} \sum \frac{bc}{\left(\frac{Rp}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{R^2 p^2} \sum a^3 (b+c) = \\ &= \frac{1}{p^2 R^2} \cdot 2 \left[p^2 (p^2 - 4Rr) - r^2 (4R+r)^2 \right] \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{16r}{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema663.In ΔABC

$$1). \sum \frac{bc}{m_a^2} \geq \frac{8r}{R}.$$

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{bc}{m_a^2} \stackrel{\text{Panaïtopol}}{\geq} \sum \frac{bc}{\left(\frac{Rp}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{R^2 p^2} \sum a^2 bc = \frac{1}{p^2 R^2} \cdot abc \sum a = \frac{8r}{R} = RHS.$$

$$2). \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{m_a^2} \geq \frac{16r}{R}.$$

Marin Chirciu, IneMath,8/25

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{m_a^2} \stackrel{\text{Panaïtopol}}{\geq} \sum \frac{bc}{\left(\frac{Rp}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{R^2 p^2} \sum a^3 (b+c) = \frac{1}{p^2 R^2} \cdot 2 \left[p^2 (p^2 - 4Rr) - r^2 (4R+r)^2 \right] = \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{p^2 - 4Rr}{R^2} - \frac{r^2 (4R+r)^2}{p^2 R^2} \right] \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} 2 \left[\frac{16Rr - 5r^2 - 4Rr}{R^2} - \frac{r^2 (4R+r)^2}{\frac{r(4R+r)^2}{R+r} R^2} \right] \geq \frac{16r}{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema664.In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{bc}{r_a^2} \geq 4.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities 8/25

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{bc}{r_a^2} = \sum \frac{bc}{\left(\frac{S}{p-a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{S^2} \sum (p-a)^2 bc = \frac{1}{p^2 r^2} \cdot p^2 (p^2 + r^2 - 12Rr) = \\ &= \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 12Rr}{r^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{16Rr - 5r^2 + r^2 - 12Rr}{r^2} = \frac{4Rr - 4r^2}{r^2} = \frac{4(R-r)}{r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 4 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a(b+c)}{r_a^2} \geq 8.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{r_a^2} = \sum \frac{a(b+c)}{\left(\frac{S}{p-a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{S^2} \sum a(b+c)(p-a)^2 = \frac{1}{p^2 r^2} 2r \left[p^2 (4R-r) - r(4R+r)^2 \right] = \\ &= \frac{2p^2 (4R-r) - 2r(4R+r)^2}{p^2 r} = \frac{2(4R-r)}{r} - \frac{2(4R+r)^2}{p^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{2(4R-r)}{r} - \frac{2(4R+r)^2}{r(4R+r)^2} = \\ &= \frac{2(4R-r)}{r} - \frac{2(R+r)}{r} = \frac{6R-4r}{r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} \frac{6 \cdot 2r - 4r}{r} = 8 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema 665.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{bc}{h_a^2} \geq 4.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities 8/25

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{bc}{h_a^2} = \sum \frac{bc}{\left(\frac{2S}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4S^2} \sum a^2 bc = \frac{1}{4p^2 r^2} \cdot abc \sum a = \frac{2R}{r} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\geq} 4 = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a(b+c)}{h_a^2} \geq 8.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 666.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{8a^2 + 5b^2 + 3c^2} \leq \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right).$$

Titu Zvonaru, Comănești, Bacău, Concurs,,Vranceanu-Procopiu,,Bacău-2012

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a}{8a^2 + 5b^2 + 3c^2} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \sum \frac{a}{16\sqrt[16]{a^{16}b^{10}c^6}} = \sum \frac{a}{16\sqrt[8]{a^8b^5c^3}} = \sum \frac{1}{16\sqrt[8]{b^5c^3}} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{1}{16} \sum \frac{1}{a} = RHS,$$

unde $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt[8]{b^5c^3}} \leq \sum \frac{1}{a}$ rezultă din:

Cu substituția $(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}) = (x^8, y^8, z^8)$ inegalitatea $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt[8]{b^5c^3}} \leq \sum \frac{1}{a}$ se scrie:

$$x^8 + y^8 + z^8 \geq x^5y^3 + y^5z^3 + z^5x^3, \text{ vezi inegalitatea lui Muirhead } (8, 0, 0) \succ (5, 3, 0),$$

$$8+0 \geq 5+0, 8+0 \geq 5+3, 8+0+0 = 5+3+0.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{a}{(n+k)a^2 + nb^2 + kc^2} \leq \frac{1}{2(n+k)} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right).$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema667.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{\cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2}} \geq 3\sqrt{3}r.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities 8/25

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{h_a}{\cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2}} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum h_a \sum \frac{1}{\cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2}} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \cdot 9r \cdot \frac{9}{\sum \left(\cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} \right)} = \\ &= 3r \cdot \frac{9}{2 \sum \cos \frac{A}{2}} \stackrel{Jensen}{\geq} 3r \cdot \frac{9}{2 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 3\sqrt{3}r = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{\cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2}} \geq 6\sqrt{3}r \left(\frac{2r}{R} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{\cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2}} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{h_b + h_c}{\cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2}}} = 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{\prod (h_b + h_c)}{\prod \left(\cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} \right)}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{3\sqrt[3]{\prod(h_b + h_c)}}{\sqrt[3]{\prod\left(\cos\frac{B}{2} + \cos\frac{C}{2}\right)}} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \frac{3\sqrt[3]{8\prod h_a}}{\sum\left(\cos\frac{B}{2} + \cos\frac{C}{2}\right)} = \frac{9 \cdot 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{2r^2 p^2}{R}}}{2\sum\cos\frac{A}{2}} \stackrel{Mitrinovic\&Euler}{\geq} \\
 &\stackrel{Mitrinovic\&Euler}{\geq} \frac{9 \cdot 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{2r^2 \cdot 27r^2}{R}}}{2 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{2 \cdot 27r^4}{R}} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 3r\sqrt[3]{\frac{2r}{R}} = 6\sqrt{3}r\left(\frac{2r}{R}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema668.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{\cos B + \cos C} \geq 9r.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities8/25

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{h_a}{\cos B + \cos C} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum h_a \sum \frac{1}{\cos B + \cos C} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \cdot 9r \cdot \frac{9}{\sum(\cos B + \cos C)} = \\
 &= 3r \cdot \frac{9}{2\sum\cos A} \geq 3r \cdot \frac{9}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = 9r = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{\cos B + \cos C} \geq 18r\left(\frac{2r}{R}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema669.

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

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

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM8/25

Solutie

Lema.

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

$$a + b \geq 2.$$

Demonstratie

$$a + b = 2a^2b^2 \stackrel{ab \leq \frac{(a+b)^2}{4}}{\leq} 2\left(\frac{(a+b)^2}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{(a+b)^4}{8} \Rightarrow a + b \leq \frac{(a+b)^4}{8} \Rightarrow (a+b)^3 \geq 8 \Rightarrow a + b \geq 2.$$

$$LHS = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2b^2} \stackrel{a+b=2a^2b^2}{=} \frac{a^2 + b^2}{\frac{a+b}{2}} = \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a+b} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(a+b)^2}{a+b} = a + b \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} 2 = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2a^n b^n, n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Dacă $n = 0$ se obține egalitatea $2=2$.

Pentru $n = 1$ avem $a + b = 2ab \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \geq 2$, evident cu egal.

În continuare fie $n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2$.

Lema.

If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2a^n b^n, n \geq 1$ then

$$a + b \geq 2.$$

Demonstratie

$$a + b = 2a^n b^n \stackrel{ab \leq \frac{(a+b)^2}{4}}{\leq} 2 \left(\frac{(a+b)^2}{4} \right)^n = \frac{(a+b)^{2n}}{2^{2n-1}} \Rightarrow a + b \leq \frac{(a+b)^{2n}}{2^{2n-1}} \Rightarrow (a+b)^{2n-1} \geq 2^{2n-1} \Rightarrow a + b \geq 2.$$

$$LHS = \frac{1}{a^n} + \frac{1}{b^n} = \frac{a^n + b^n}{a^n b^n} \stackrel{a+b=2a^n b^n}{=} \frac{a^n + b^n}{\frac{a+b}{2}} = \frac{2(a^n + b^n)}{a+b} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{2 \cdot \frac{(a+b)^n}{2^{n-1}}}{a+b} = \frac{(a+b)^{n-1}}{2^{n-2}} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \frac{2^{n-1}}{2^{n-2}} = 2 = RHS.$$

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

Problema670.

In ΔABC hods:

$$\prod (w_b w_c + 2a^2) \geq 144\sqrt{3}F^3.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Mihaly Bencze, RMM, Problema195

Solutie

Lema

If $a, b, c, t \geq 0$

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

Hojoo Lee Inequality

Demonstratie

Demonstrăm mai întâi inegalitatea:

If $a, b, t \geq 0$

$$(a^2 + t)(b^2 + t) \geq \frac{3}{4}t(t + (a+b)^2), (*)$$

Într-adevăr:

$$Avem (a^2 + t)(b^2 + t) \geq \frac{3}{4}t(t + (a+b)^2) \Leftrightarrow 4(a^2 + t)(b^2 + t) \geq 3t(t + a^2 + b^2 + 2ab) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t(a^2 + b^2 - 2ab) + t^2 - 2abt + 4a^2b^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow t(a-b)^2 + (t-2ab)^2 \geq 0,$$

cu egalitate pentru $a = b$ și $t = 2ab$.

În continuare obținem:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod(w_b w_c + 2a^2) = \prod a^2 \prod \left(\frac{w_b w_c}{a^2} + 2 \right) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \left(\sum \frac{\sqrt{w_b w_c}}{a} \right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AG}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot 3 \cdot \left(6F(abc)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \right)^2 = 108F^2 (abc)^{\frac{2}{3}} \stackrel{Carlitz}{\geq} 108F^2 \cdot \frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}} = 144\sqrt{3}F^3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus:

$$\sum \frac{\sqrt{w_b w_c}}{a} \geq \sum \frac{\sqrt{h_b h_c}}{a} = \sum \sqrt{\frac{2F \cdot 2F}{b \cdot c}} = 2F \sum \frac{1}{a\sqrt{bc}} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 2F \cdot 3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{(abc)^2}} = 6F(abc)^{\frac{-2}{3}}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $\frac{\sqrt{w_b w_c}}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{w_c w_a}}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{w_a w_b}}{c} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}, a=b=c$.

Remarcă.

In ΔABC hods:

$$1). \prod(w_b w_c + \lambda a^2) \geq 36\lambda^2 \sqrt{3}F^3.$$

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod(w_b w_c + \lambda a^2) = \prod a^2 \prod \left(\frac{w_b w_c}{a^2} + \lambda \right) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \lambda^2 \left(\sum \frac{\sqrt{w_b w_c}}{a} \right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AG}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3\lambda^2}{4} \cdot \left(6F(abc)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \right)^2 = 27\lambda^2 F^2 (abc)^{\frac{2}{3}} \stackrel{Carlitz}{\geq} 27\lambda^2 F^2 \cdot \frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}} = 36\lambda^2 \sqrt{3}F^3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

$$2). \prod(h_b h_c + \lambda a^2) \geq 36\lambda^2 \sqrt{3}F^3.$$

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod(h_b h_c + \lambda a^2) = \prod a^2 \prod \left(\frac{h_b h_c}{a^2} + \lambda \right) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \lambda^2 \left(\sum \frac{\sqrt{h_b h_c}}{a} \right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AG}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3\lambda^2}{4} \cdot \left(6F(abc)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \right)^2 = 27\lambda^2 F^2 (abc)^{\frac{2}{3}} \stackrel{Carlitz}{\geq} 27\lambda^2 F^2 \cdot \frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}} = 36\lambda^2 \sqrt{3}F^3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \prod(m_b m_c + \lambda a^2) \geq 36\lambda^2 \sqrt{3}F^3.$$

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod(m_b m_c + \lambda a^2) = \prod a^2 \prod \left(\frac{m_b m_c}{a^2} + \lambda \right) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \lambda^2 \left(\sum \frac{\sqrt{m_b m_c}}{a} \right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AG}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3\lambda^2}{4} \cdot \left(6F(abc)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \right)^2 = 27\lambda^2 F^2 (abc)^{\frac{2}{3}} \stackrel{Carlitz}{\geq} 27\lambda^2 F^2 \cdot \frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}} = 36\lambda^2 \sqrt{3}F^3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

$$4). \prod (s_b s_c + \lambda a^2) \geq 36\lambda^2 \sqrt{3} F^3.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod (s_b s_c + \lambda a^2) = \prod a^2 \prod \left(\frac{s_b s_c}{a^2} + \lambda \right) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \lambda^2 \left(\sum \frac{\sqrt{s_b s_c}}{a} \right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AG}{\geq} (abc)^2 \cdot \frac{3\lambda^2}{4} \cdot \left(6F (abc)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \right)^2 = 27\lambda^2 F^2 (abc)^{\frac{2}{3}} \stackrel{Carlitz}{\geq} 27\lambda^2 F^2 \cdot \frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}} = 36\lambda^2 \sqrt{3} F^3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Problema671.

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

$$\sum \frac{x}{x^2 + 4x + 2} \leq \frac{3}{6 + xyz}.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities, Problem(235) 8/25

Solutie

$$\sum \frac{x}{x^2 + 4x + 2} = \sum \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1) + 4x + 1} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \sum \frac{x}{2x + 4x + 1} = \sum \frac{x}{6x + 1} \stackrel{Jensen \ 3 \ xyz \leq 1}{\leq} \frac{3}{7} \leq \frac{3}{6 + xyz}.$$

Am folosit mai sus $\sum \frac{x}{6x + 1} \stackrel{Jensen \ 3 \ xyz \leq 1}{\leq} \frac{3}{7}$ și $xyz \leq 1$, vezi:

$$1). f(x) = \frac{x}{6x + 1}, x > 0, f'(x) = \frac{1}{(6x + 1)^2} > 0, f''(x) = \frac{-12}{(6x + 1)^3} < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ este concavă.}$$

$$\sum \frac{x}{6x + 1} = f(x) + f(y) + f(z) \leq 3f\left(\frac{x + y + z}{3}\right) = 3f(1) = \frac{3}{7};$$

$$2). 3 = x + y + z \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} \Rightarrow xyz \leq 1.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{x}{x^2 + 4x + \lambda} \leq \frac{3}{\lambda + 4 + xyz}.$$

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{x}{x^2 + 4x + \lambda} = \sum \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1) + 4x + \lambda - 1} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \sum \frac{x}{2x + 4x + \lambda - 1} = \sum \frac{x}{6x + \lambda - 1} \stackrel{Jensen}{\leq} \\ &\stackrel{Jensen \ 3 \ xyz \leq 1}{\leq} \frac{3}{\lambda + 5} \leq \frac{3}{\lambda + 4 + xyz} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

2). If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x}{x^2 + 4x + 1} \leq \frac{3}{5 + xyz}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Cazul $\lambda = 1$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.

Problema672.

If $x, y, z \geq 0, x + y + z = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{1 + x} \leq \frac{5}{2};$$

Solutie

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = \sum x = 1, q = \sum xy, r = xyz$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{\sum (1+y)(1+z)}{\prod (1+x)} = \frac{3+2p+q}{1+p+q+r} \stackrel{p=1}{=} \frac{5+q}{2+q+r} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{5}{2} = RHS, \text{ unde}$$

$$\frac{5+q}{2+q+r} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{5}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2(5+q) \leq 5(2+q+r) \Leftrightarrow 3q+5r \geq 0, \text{ evident.}$$

Remarcă.

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

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

Solutie

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = \sum x, q = \sum xy = 3, r = xyz$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{\sum (1+y)(1+z)}{\prod (1+x)} = \frac{3+2p+q}{1+p+q+r} \stackrel{q=3}{=} \frac{6+2p}{4+p+r} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} = RHS, \text{ unde}$$

$$\frac{6+2p}{4+p+r} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2(6+2p) \geq 3(4+p+r) \Leftrightarrow p \geq 3r, \text{ care rezultă din : } r \leq 1, \text{ vezi}$$

$$3 = q = \sum xyz \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{(xyz)^2} = 3\sqrt[3]{r^2} \Rightarrow r \leq 1.$$

Este suficient să arătăm că:

$$p \geq 3, \text{ care rezultă din } p^2 = (\sum x)^2 \geq 3\sum xy = 3 \cdot 3 = 9 \Rightarrow p \geq 3.$$

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

2). If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 3$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq 2$ then

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

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

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

Solutie

Cazul $\lambda = 2$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.

4). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Lema.

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

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

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2} = 3$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}, \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2}, \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{C}{2}\right)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

5). In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3} \cot A} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Lema.

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

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

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \cot A \cot B = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{3} \cot A \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot B = 3$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (\sqrt{3} \cot A, \sqrt{3} \cot B, \sqrt{3} \cot C)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3} \cot A} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema673.

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

a). $\prod (2+a) \geq 27 \prod (2-a);$

b). $\sum \sqrt{\frac{2-a}{2+a}} \geq \sqrt{3}.$

Nguyen Viet Hung, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

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

a). $\prod (2+2 \cos A) \geq 27 \prod (2-2 \cos A) \Leftrightarrow \prod \frac{1+\cos A}{1-\cos A} \geq 27 \Leftrightarrow \prod \frac{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} \geq 27 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \prod \cot^2 \frac{A}{2} \geq 27 \Leftrightarrow \frac{p^2}{r^2} \geq 27$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Mitrinovic $p \geq 3r\sqrt{3}$.

b). $\sum \sqrt{\frac{2-2 \cos A}{2+2 \cos A}} \geq \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos A}{1+\cos A}} \geq \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}} \geq \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{\tan^2 \frac{A}{2}} \geq \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \geq \sqrt{3}$, care rezultă din $\sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{4R+r}{p} \stackrel{\text{Doucet}}{\geq} \sqrt{3}$.

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{2+a}{2-a}} \geq 3\sqrt{3}.$$

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

$$\sum \frac{2+a}{2-a} \geq 9.$$

Solutie

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = (2 \cos A, 2 \cos B, 2 \cos C)$, ΔABC acute obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{2+a}{2-a} = \sum \frac{2+2 \cos A}{2-2 \cos A} = \sum \frac{1+\cos A}{1-\cos A} = \sum \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \sum \cot^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{r^2} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq} \frac{16Rr - 5r^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{r^2} = \frac{8Rr - 7r^2}{r^2} = \frac{8R - 7r}{r} \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} 9 = RHS.$$

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

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

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema674.

In ΔABC

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

Dorin Marghidanu, Corabia, Olt, Mathematical Inequalities 8/25

Solutie

În ΔABC avem $\frac{a}{b+c}, \frac{b}{c+a}, \frac{c}{a+b} \in (0,1)$ și folosim

Lema. (Dorin Marghidanu).

If $u > 0, v \in (0,1)$ then $u^v > \frac{u}{u+v}$.

$$LHS = \sum \left(\frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \right)^{\frac{a}{b+c}} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \frac{\sum \left(\frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \right)}{\sum \frac{a}{b+c}} = \frac{2 \sum \frac{a}{b+c}}{\sum \frac{a}{b+c}} = 2 = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \left(\frac{b}{c+a} + \lambda \frac{c}{a+b} \right)^{\frac{a}{b+c}} \geq 2, \lambda \geq 0.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema675.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+c} + \prod \frac{a}{b+c} \geq \frac{13}{8}.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/25

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a}{b+c} + \prod \frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{2(p^2 - r^2 - Rr)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} + \frac{2Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} = \frac{2(p^2 - r^2)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{13}{8} = RHS,$$

unde $\frac{2(p^2 - r^2)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{13}{8} \Leftrightarrow 16(p^2 - r^2) \geq 13(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr) \Leftrightarrow 3p^2 \geq 26Rr + 29r^2$,

care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen: $p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$.

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$3(16Rr - 5r^2) \geq 26Rr + 29r^2 \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

1). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+c} + \lambda \prod \frac{a}{b+c} \geq \frac{\lambda+12}{8}, \lambda \leq 4.$$

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a}{b+c} + \lambda \prod \frac{a}{b+c} = \frac{2(p^2 - r^2 - Rr)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} + \lambda \frac{2Rr}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} = \\ &= \frac{2(p^2 - r^2 - Rr + \lambda Rr)}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\lambda+12}{8} = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

2). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+c} + 4 \prod \frac{a}{b+c} \geq 2.$$

Soluție

Cazul $\lambda = 4$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.

Remarcă.

3). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a}{b+c} - 4 \prod \frac{a}{b+c} \geq 1.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Cazul $\lambda = -4$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.

Problema676.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum a^2}{\sum ab}}.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/25

Soluție

$$LHS = \sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} + \frac{2r}{R} = \sum \frac{r_a^2}{r_a r_b} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum r_a)^2}{\sum r_a r_b} = \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p^2} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq} \frac{(4R+r)^2}{\frac{R(4R+r)^2}{2(2R-r)}} = \frac{2(2R-r)}{R} = 4 - \frac{2r}{R}.$$

$$RHS = 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum a^2}{\sum ab}} \leq 4 - \frac{2r}{R}, \text{ unde}$$

$$3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum a^2}{\sum ab}} \leq 4 - \frac{2r}{R} \Leftrightarrow 27 \frac{\sum a^2}{\sum ab} \leq \left(4 - \frac{2r}{R}\right)^3 \Leftrightarrow 27 \cdot \frac{2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)}{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr} \leq 64 - \frac{96r}{R} + \frac{48r^2}{R^2} - \frac{8r^3}{R^3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 27 \cdot \frac{2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)}{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr} \leq 64 - \frac{96r}{R} + \frac{48r^2}{R^2} - \frac{8r^3}{R^3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr)(32R^3 - 48R^2r + 24Rr^2 - 4r^3) \geq 27R^3(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^2(5R^3 - 48R^2r + 24Rr^2 - 4r^3) + r(236R^4 - 133R^3r^2 + 48R^2r^3 + 8Rr^4 - 4r^5) \geq 0.$$

Distingem cazurile:

Cazul1). Dacă $(5R^3 - 48R^2r + 24Rr^2 - 4r^3) \geq 0$ inegalitatea este evidentă.

Cazul2). Dacă $(5R^3 - 48R^2r + 24Rr^2 - 4r^3) < 0$ inegalitatea se rescrie:

$$r(236R^4 - 133R^3r^2 + 48R^2r^3 + 8Rr^4 - 4r^5) \geq p^2(-5R^3 + 48R^2r - 24Rr^2 + 4r^3),$$

care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Gerretsen: $p^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$.

Rămâne să arătăm că:

$$r(236R^4 - 133R^3r + 48R^2r^2 + 8Rr^3 - 4r^4) \geq (4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2)(-5R^3 + 48R^2r - 24Rr^2 + 4r^3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10R^5 + 32R^4 - 107R^3r^2 - 88R^2r^3 + 32Rr^4 - 8r^5 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R - 2r)(10R^4 + 52R^3r - 3R^2r^2 - 14Rr^3 + 4r^4) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{\sum a^2}{\sum ab} \leq \frac{1}{27} \left(4 - \frac{2r}{R} \right)^3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$27 \frac{\sum a^2}{\sum ab} \leq \left(4 - \frac{2r}{R} \right)^3 \Leftrightarrow 27 \cdot \frac{2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)}{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr} \leq 64 - \frac{96r}{R} + \frac{48r^2}{R^2} - \frac{8r^3}{R^3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 27 \cdot \frac{2(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)}{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr} \leq 64 - \frac{96r}{R} + \frac{48r^2}{R^2} - \frac{8r^3}{R^3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr)(32R^3 - 48R^2r + 24Rr^2 - 4r^3) \geq 27R^3(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p^2(5R^3 - 48R^2r + 24Rr^2 - 4r^3) + r(236R^4 - 133R^3r^2 + 48R^2r^3 + 8Rr^4 - 4r^5) \geq 0.$$

Problema677.

If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^4}{1 + 3x + x^2} \geq \frac{3}{5}.$$

Nguyen Van Hoa, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities 8/25

Solutie

Lema.

If $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^4}{1 + 3x + x^2} \geq \frac{3x^2 - 1}{10}.$$

Demonstrtie

$$\frac{x^4}{1 + 3x + x^2} \geq \frac{3x^2 - 1}{10} \Leftrightarrow 7x^4 - 9x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - 1)^2(7x^2 + 5x + 1) \geq 0.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^4}{1+3x+x^3} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{3x^2-1}{10} = \frac{3\sum x^2-3}{10} = \frac{3\cdot 3-3}{10} = \frac{3}{5} = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{x^4}{\lambda+3x+x^2} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda+4}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema.

If $x > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{x^4}{\lambda+3x+x^2} \geq \frac{(4\lambda+11)x^2-2\lambda-3}{2(\lambda+4)^2}.$$

Demonstrtie

$$\frac{x^4}{\lambda+3x+x^2} \geq \frac{(4\lambda+11)x^2-2\lambda-3}{2(\lambda+4)^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2\lambda^2+12\lambda+21)x^4 - 3(4\lambda+11)x^3 + (-4\lambda^2-9\lambda+3)x^2 + 3(2\lambda+3)x + 2\lambda^2+3\lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x-1)^2 [(2\lambda^2+12\lambda+21)x^2 + (4\lambda^2+12\lambda+9)x + 2\lambda^2+3\lambda] \geq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{x^4}{\lambda+3x+x^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{(4\lambda+11)x^2-2\lambda-3}{2(\lambda+4)^2} = \frac{(4\lambda+11)\sum x^2-3(2\lambda+3)}{2(\lambda+4)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(4\lambda+11)\cdot 3-3(2\lambda+3)}{2(\lambda+4)^2} = \frac{3}{\lambda+4} = RHS \end{aligned}$$

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

2). If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ and then

$$\sum \frac{x^3}{3+x} \geq \frac{3}{4}.$$

Soluție

Cazul $\lambda = 0$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.

3). If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

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

Soluție

Lema.

If $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^5}{1+3x+x^3} \geq \frac{19x^2-9}{50}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^5}{1+3x+x^3} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{19x^2-9}{50} = \frac{19\sum x^2-27}{50} = \frac{19\cdot 3-27}{50} = \frac{30}{50} = \frac{3}{5} = RHS.$$

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

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

$$\sum \frac{x^5}{\lambda + 3x + x^3} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 4}.$$

Solutie**Lema.**

If $x > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{x^5}{\lambda + 3x + x^3} \geq \frac{(5\lambda + 14)x^2 - 3(\lambda + 2)}{2(\lambda + 4)^2}.$$

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

5). If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ then

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

Solutie

Cazul $\lambda = 0$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.

6). If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^8}{x^6 + x + 1} \geq 1.$$

Solutie**Lema.**

If $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^8}{x^6 + x + 1} \geq \frac{17x^2 - 11}{18}.$$

7). If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^8}{x^6 + x + \lambda} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Solutie**Lema.**

If $x > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

$$\frac{x^8}{x^6 + x + \lambda} \geq \frac{(8\lambda + 9)x^2 - 6\lambda - 5}{2(\lambda + 2)^2}.$$

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

8). If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^7}{x^5 + x + 1} \geq 1.$$

Solutie**Lema.**

If $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^7}{x^5 + x + 1} \geq \frac{5x^2 - 3}{6}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^7}{x^5 + x + 1} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \sum \frac{5x^2 - 3}{6} = \frac{5 \sum x^2 - 9}{6} = \frac{5 \cdot 3 - 9}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1 = RHS.$$

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

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

$$\sum \frac{x^7}{x^5 + x + \lambda} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Solutie**Lema.**If $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^7}{x^5 + x + \lambda} \geq \frac{(7\lambda + 8)x^2 - 5\lambda - 4}{2(\lambda + 2)^2}.$$

10). If $x, y, z > 0, x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^6}{x^3 + x + 1} \geq 1.$$

Solutie**Lema.**If $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^6}{x^3 + x + 1} \geq \frac{14x^3 - 5}{27}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^6}{x^3 + x + 1} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \sum \frac{14x^3 - 5}{27} = \frac{14 \sum x^3 - 15}{27} = \frac{14 \cdot 3 - 15}{27} = \frac{27}{27} = 1 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1$.11). If $x, y, z > 0, x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

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

Solutie**Lema.**If $x > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{x^6}{x^3 + x + \lambda} \geq \frac{(6\lambda + 8)x^3 - 3\lambda - 2}{3(\lambda + 2)^2}.$$

12). If $x, y, z > 0, x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^5}{x^2 + 1} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

SolutieCazul $\lambda = 0$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.13). If $x, y, z > 0, x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^5}{x^2 + \lambda} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 1}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie**Lema.**If $x > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{x^5}{x^2 + \lambda} \geq \frac{(5\lambda + 3)x^3 - 2\lambda}{3(\lambda + 1)^2}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^5}{x^2 + \lambda} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \sum \frac{4x^3 - 1}{6} = \frac{4 \sum x^3 - 3}{6} = \frac{4 \cdot 3 - 3}{6} = \frac{3}{2} = RHS.$$

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

Problema678.

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

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{z(x+y)}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 8/25

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{z(x+y)}} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum \sqrt{z(x+y)}} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sqrt{3\sum z(x+y)}} = \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 2\sum xy}} \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sqrt{2(\sum x)^2}} = \\ &= \frac{\sum x}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{z(x+\lambda y)}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{\lambda+1}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema679.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \geq 9r.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/25

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{r_a}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \stackrel{Cebyshev}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum r_a \sum \frac{1}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \cdot 9r \frac{9}{\sum \left(\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)} = \\ &= 3r \cdot \frac{9}{2 \sum \sin \frac{A}{2}} \stackrel{Jensen}{\geq} 3r \cdot \frac{9}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = 9r = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \geq 18r.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Problema680.

If $M \in Int(\Delta ABC), d_a, d_b, d_c$ -distances of the point M to the sides BC, CA, AB and $x, y \in (0, \infty)$ then

$$\sum \frac{ab^2}{xh_a + yd_a} \geq \frac{24}{3x+y} F.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți, Problema 203, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{ab^2}{xh_a + yd_a} = \sum \frac{a^2b^2}{xah_a + yad_a} = \sum \frac{a^2b^2}{x \cdot 2F + y \cdot 2F_1} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^2}{\sum (x \cdot 2F + y \cdot 2F_1)} \stackrel{Gordon}{\geq} \frac{(4F\sqrt{3})^2}{6x^2F + 2y^2F} = \frac{48F^2}{2F(3x+y)} = \frac{24}{3x+y} F = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

1). If $M \in Int(\Delta ABC)$, d_a, d_b, d_c -distances of the point M to the sides BC, CA, AB and $x, y \in (0, \infty)$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^n b^{n+1}}{xh_a + yd_a} \geq \frac{2^{2n+1} 3^{\frac{3-n}{2}}}{3x+y} F^n, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

2). If $M \in Int(\Delta ABC)$, d_a, d_b, d_c -distances of the point M to the sides BC, CA, AB and $x, y \in (0, \infty)$ then

$$\sum \frac{b}{xh_a + yd_a} \geq \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3x+y}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema681.

In ΔABC

$$\frac{\sum h_a^2}{\sum h_a h_b} \leq \frac{R}{2r}.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Folosind $h_a^2 \leq w_a^2 \leq r_b r_c$ obținem $\sum h_a^2 \leq \sum r_b r_c = p^2$ și $\sum h_a h_b = \frac{2rp^2}{R}$.

$$LHS = \frac{\sum h_a^2}{\sum h_a h_b} \leq \frac{p^2}{\frac{2rp^2}{R}} = \frac{R}{2r} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$\frac{\sum h_a^4}{\sum h_a h_b} \leq \frac{R}{2r} (2R - r)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Folosind $h_a^2 \leq w_a^2 \leq r_b r_c$ obținem $\sum h_a^4 \leq \sum r_b^2 r_c^2 = p^2 (p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr)$ și $\sum h_a h_b = \frac{2rp^2}{R}$.

$$LHS = \frac{\sum h_a^4}{\sum h_a h_b} \leq \frac{p^2(p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr)}{2rp^2} = \frac{R(p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr)}{2r} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \\ \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{R(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr)}{2r} = \frac{R(4R^2 - 4Rr + r^2)}{2r} = \frac{R(2R - r)^2}{2r} = RHS.$$

Problema682.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{m_a}{h_a} \geq \frac{\sum a^2}{\sum ab} + 2.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Folosind $\frac{\sum a^2}{\sum ab} + 2 = \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum ab} = \frac{4p^2}{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr}$ inegalitatea se scrie: $\sum \frac{m_a}{h_a} \geq \frac{4p^2}{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr},$

$$\sum \frac{m_a}{h_a} \stackrel{\text{Tereshin}}{\geq} \sum \frac{\frac{b^2 + c^2}{4R}}{\frac{bc}{2R}} = \sum \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2bc} = \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 2Rr}{4Rr} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{4p^2}{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr},$$

unde $\frac{p^2 + r^2 - 2Rr}{4Rr} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{4p^2}{p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr} \Leftrightarrow (p^2 + r^2 - 2Rr)(p^2 + r^2 + 4Rr) \geq 16Rrp^2 \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow p^2(p^2 + 2r^2 - 14Rr) \geq r^2(8R^2 - 2Rr - r^2),$ vezi $p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2$ (Gerretsen).

Egalitatea are loc dacã și numai dacã triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcã.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{m_a}{h_a} \geq \frac{7}{2} - \frac{r}{R}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\sum \frac{m_a}{h_a} \stackrel{\text{Tereshin}}{\geq} \sum \frac{\frac{b^2 + c^2}{4R}}{\frac{bc}{2R}} = \sum \frac{b^2 + c^2}{2bc} = \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 2Rr}{4Rr} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{7}{2} - \frac{r}{R}$$

Problema683.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \geq 6\sqrt{3}r.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \stackrel{\text{Cebyshev}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum a \sum \frac{1}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2p \frac{9}{\sum \left(\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)} = \\ = \frac{2p}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{2 \sum \sin \frac{A}{2}} \stackrel{\text{Mitrinovic \& Jensen}}{\geq} \frac{2 \cdot 3r \sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = 6\sqrt{3}r = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{b+c}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \geq 12 \left(\frac{F}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{b+c}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{b+c}{\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2}}} = \frac{3 \sqrt[3]{\prod (b+c)}}{\sqrt[3]{\prod \left(\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)}} \stackrel{AG\&Cesaro}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{AG\&Cesaro}{\geq} \frac{3 \sqrt[3]{8abc}}{\sum \left(\sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)} = \frac{18(abc)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2 \sum \sin \frac{A}{2}} \stackrel{Carlitz\&Jensen}{\geq} \frac{9 \left(\frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = 6 \left(\frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Problema684.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{m_b m_c}{r_a^2} \geq 3.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{m_b m_c}{r_a^2} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{m_b m_c}{r_a^2}} = 3 \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{m_a m_b m_c}{r_a r_b r_c} \right)^2} \stackrel{m_a m_b m_c \geq r_a r_b r_c}{\geq} 3 = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{m_b^n m_c^n}{r_a^{2n}} \geq 3, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Pentru $n = 0$ se obține egalitatea $3=3$.

În continuare fie $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{m_b^n m_c^n}{r_a^{2n}} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{m_b^n m_c^n}{r_a^{2n}}} = 3 \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{m_a m_b m_c}{r_a r_b r_c} \right)^{2n}} \stackrel{m_a m_b m_c \geq r_a r_b r_c}{\geq} 3 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema685.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum r_a \sec \frac{A}{2} \geq 6\sqrt{3}r.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum r_a \sec \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum r_a \sum \sec \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{Jensen}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} (4R+r) \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \geq \frac{1}{3} \cdot 9r \cdot 2\sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3}r = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum (r_b + r_c) \sec \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{2Rp}{3r}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum (r_b + r_c) \sec \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\leq} \frac{1}{3} \sum (r_b + r_c) \sum \sec \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \sum r_a \sum \sec \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{2}{3} (4R + r) \cdot \frac{2p}{3r} \stackrel{Euler}{\leq} \\ &\leq \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9R}{2} \cdot \frac{2p}{3r} = \frac{2Rp}{3r} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral

Problema686.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Ermal Feleqi, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{b+c} = \sum \frac{a^4}{a(b+c)} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{\sum a(b+c)} = \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{2 \sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2} \sum a^2 = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde } \frac{(\sum a^2)^2}{2 \sum ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{1}{2} \sum a^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sum ab \Leftrightarrow \sum (a-b)^2 \geq 0.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Problema687.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{ab^2}{r+h_a} \geq 6F.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{ab^2}{r+h_a} = \sum \frac{a^2b^2}{ar+ah_a} = \sum \frac{a^2b^2}{ar+2F} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^2}{\sum (ar+2F)} \stackrel{Gordon}{\geq} \frac{(4F\sqrt{3})^2}{r \sum a + 6F} = \frac{48F^2}{r \cdot 2p + 6F} = \\ &= \frac{48F^2}{2F + 6F} = \frac{48F^2}{8F} = 6F = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

1). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a^n b^{n+1}}{r+h_a} \geq 2^{2n-1} 3^{\frac{3-n}{2}} F^n, n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Remarcă.

2). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a}{r+h_b} \geq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a}{r+\frac{2F}{b}} = \sum \frac{ab}{br+2F} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \sqrt{ab}\right)^2}{\sum (br+2F)} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \frac{\left(3\sqrt[3]{abc}\right)^2}{r\sum b+6F} = \frac{9(abc)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{r\cdot 2p+6F} \stackrel{Carlitz}{\geq} \frac{9\sqrt[4]{3}}{2F+6F} = \\ &= \frac{9\sqrt[4]{3}}{8F} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema688.

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

$$\sum \sqrt[7]{x^3 y^2 z} \leq \sqrt[7]{3}.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

$$\sum \sqrt[7]{x^3 y^2 z} \leq \sqrt[7]{3} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt[7]{\frac{x^3 y^2 z}{3}} \leq 1.$$

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt[7]{x^3 y^2 z \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \sum \frac{3x+2y+z+\frac{1}{3}}{7} = \frac{6\sum x+1}{7} = \frac{6\cdot 1+1}{7} = 1 = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then

$$\sum \sqrt[3n+4]{x^{n+2} y^{n+1} z^n} \leq \sqrt[3n+4]{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema689.

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

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a^4+7}} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

Lema.

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

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a^4+7}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$a^4 + 7 = (a^4 + 1) + 6 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 2a^2 + 6 = 2(a^2 + 3) = 2(a^2 + ab + bc + ca) = 2(a+b)(a+c) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a^4+7}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a^4+7}} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{2(a+b)(a+c)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum \sqrt{\frac{b}{a+b} \cdot \frac{c}{a+c}} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b}{a+b} + \frac{c}{a+c} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

If $a, b, c > 0, ab + bc + ca = 3$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a^4 + 2(\lambda - 1)a^3 + 10\lambda - 3}} \leq \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3\lambda - 1}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0, ab + bc + ca = 3$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a^4 + 2(\lambda - 1)a^3 + 10\lambda - 3}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{bc}{(3\lambda - 1)(a+b)(a+c)}}.$$

Demonstratie.

$$\begin{aligned} a^4 + 2(\lambda - 1)a^3 + 10\lambda - 3 &\stackrel{SOS}{\geq} (3\lambda - 1)a^2 + 3(3\lambda - 1) = (3\lambda - 1)(a^2 + 3) = (3\lambda - 1)(a^2 + ab + bc + ca) = \\ &= (3\lambda - 1)(a+b)(a+c) \Rightarrow \sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a^4 + 2(\lambda - 1)a^3 + 10\lambda - 3}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{bc}{(3\lambda - 1)(a+b)(a+c)}}. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus $a^4 + 2(\lambda - 1)a^3 + 10\lambda - 3 \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} (3\lambda - 1)a^2 + 3(3\lambda - 1) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a - 1)^2 (a^2 + 2\lambda a + \lambda) \geq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a^4 + 2(\lambda - 1)a^3 + 10\lambda - 3}} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sum \sqrt{\frac{bc}{(3\lambda - 1)(a+b)(a+c)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\lambda - 1}} \sum \sqrt{\frac{b}{a+b} \cdot \frac{c}{a+c}} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \\ &\stackrel{AG}{\leq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\lambda - 1}} \sum \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b}{a+b} + \frac{c}{a+c} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\lambda - 1}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3\lambda - 1}} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Problema690.

If $x, y, z > 0, \sum xy^3 = 3$ then

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

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 5/2025

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z > 0, \sum xy^3 = 3$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{y} \geq 3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Pentru $n = 0$ obținem $\sum \frac{x}{y} \geq 3$, vezi AM-GM.

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

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{y} = \sum \frac{x^{2n+2}}{xy} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x^2)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum xy} \stackrel{\text{SOS}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x^2)^{n+1}}{3^{n-1} \sum x^2} = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} (\sum x^2)^n \stackrel{\text{Vasc}}{\geq} \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} (\sqrt{3 \sum xy^3})^n = \\ &= \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} (\sqrt{3 \cdot 3})^n = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} \cdot 3^n = 3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Problema691.

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

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

Sampas Theodoros, Greece, MathAtelier, 8/2025

Solutie

Avem $\sum \cot \frac{A}{2} = \prod \cot \frac{A}{2} = \frac{p}{r}$.

Cu substituția $(x, y, z) = \left(\cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{B}{2}, \cot \frac{C}{2} \right)$ inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\cot^2 \frac{A}{2}}} \leq \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sin \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2}, (\text{Jensen}).$$

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{1+x^2} \geq \frac{3}{4}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema692.

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

$$ab + \frac{1}{a^2+b^2+1} - \frac{1}{a^3+b^3+1} + \frac{1}{a^4+b^4+1} \leq \frac{4}{3}.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$2 = a + b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} \Rightarrow ab \leq 1;$$

$$a^2 + b^2 \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b)^2}{2} = \frac{2^2}{2} = 2;$$

$$a^4 + b^4 \stackrel{\text{CS}}{\geq} \frac{(a+b)^4}{2^3} = \frac{2^4}{2^3} = 2;$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)^3 - 3ab(a+b) = 2^3 - 3ab \cdot 2 = 8 - 6ab.$$

$$LHS = ab + \frac{1}{a^2+b^2+1} - \frac{1}{a^3+b^3+1} + \frac{1}{a^4+b^4+1} \leq ab + \frac{1}{2+1} - \frac{1}{8-6ab+1} + \frac{1}{2+1} =$$

$$= ab + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9-6ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{4}{3} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde } ab + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9-6ab} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow t + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9-6t} \leq \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9t-6t^2-1}{9-6t} \leq \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{9t-6t^2-1}{3-2t} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6t^2 - 13t + 7 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-1)(6t-7) \geq 0, \text{ vezi } t \leq 1 < \frac{7}{6}.$$

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

Remarcă.

If $a, b > 0, a + b = 2$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{2}$ then

$$ab + \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 + \lambda} - \frac{1}{a^3 + b^3 + \lambda} + \frac{1}{a^4 + b^4 + \lambda} \leq \frac{\lambda + 3}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema693.

Solve $x^e e^x = \log_{\frac{1}{e}} x, x \in (0, \infty)$.

Panagiotis Danousis, Greece, MathAtelier 8/2025

Soluție

$x^e e^x = \log_{\frac{1}{e}} x \Leftrightarrow x^e e^x + \ln x = 0, f(x) = x^e e^x + \ln x, x \in (0, \infty)$ este funcție strict crescătoare și

$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{e}$ este soluția unică a ecuației.

Deducem că $S = \left\{\frac{1}{e}\right\}$.

Remarcă.

1). Let be $\lambda > 0$ fixed. Solve $(\lambda x)^{\frac{1}{e}} e^{\lambda x} = \log_{\frac{1}{e}}(\lambda x), x \in (0, \infty)$.

Soluție

$(\lambda x)^{\frac{1}{e}} e^{\lambda x} = \log_{\frac{1}{e}}(\lambda x) \Leftrightarrow (\lambda x)^{\frac{1}{e}} e^{\lambda x} + \ln(\lambda x) = 0, f(x) = (\lambda x)^{\frac{1}{e}} e^{\lambda x} + \ln(\lambda x), x \in (0, \infty), \lambda > 0$

este funcție strict crescătoare și $f\left(\frac{1}{\lambda e}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\lambda e}$ este soluția unică a ecuației.

Deducem că $S = \left\{\frac{1}{\lambda e}\right\}$.

2). Let be $\lambda > 0$ fixed. Solve $\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{e}} e^{\frac{x}{\lambda}} = \log_{\frac{1}{e}}\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right), x \in (0, \infty)$.

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{e}} e^{\frac{x}{\lambda}} = \log_{\frac{1}{e}}\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right) \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{e}} e^{\frac{x}{\lambda}} + \ln \frac{x}{\lambda} = 0, f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{e}} e^{\frac{x}{\lambda}} + \ln \frac{x}{\lambda}, x \in (0, \infty), \lambda > 0$ este

funcție strict crescătoare și $f\left(\frac{\lambda}{e}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\lambda}{e}$ este soluția unică a ecuației.

Deducem că $S = \left\{ \frac{\lambda}{e} \right\}$.

Problema694.

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

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

Nguyen Ngoc Phuc, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

Avem $\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a}{c} + \frac{a}{c} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{a}{c}} = 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{a^4}{b^2 c^2}} = 3a^2$ și analoagele.

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

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

Remarcă.

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

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

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

$$\sum \frac{a}{b} \geq \sum a.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema695.

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

$$\prod (a+b) \geq 4(a+b+c-1).$$

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = \sum a, q = \sum ab, r = abc = 1$.

Avem $\prod (a+b) = pq - r, r = 1 \Rightarrow \prod (a+b) = pq - 1$.

Inegalitatea se scrie:

$$pq - 1 \geq 4(p-1) \Leftrightarrow pq + 3 \geq 4p \Leftrightarrow q + \frac{3}{p} \geq 4, \text{ care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor:}$$

$$q + \frac{3}{p} = \frac{q}{3} + \frac{q}{3} + \frac{q}{3} + \frac{3}{p} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 4 \sqrt[4]{\frac{q}{3} \cdot \frac{q}{3} \cdot \frac{q}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{p}} = 4 \sqrt[4]{\frac{q^3}{9p}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 4,$$

unde(1) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{q^3}{9p} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow q^3 \geq 9p$, care rezultă din $q^2 \geq 3p$ și $q \geq 3$, vezi

$$q^2 = \left(\sum ab \right)^2 \geq 3abc \sum a = 3rp = 3p \text{ și } q = \sum ab \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{(abc)^2} = 3.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\prod (a+b) + \sum \frac{1}{a} \geq 4(a+b+c) - 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema696.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum m_a \leq \sum r_a .$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum m_a \stackrel{Leuenerger}{\leq} 4R + r = \sum r_a = RHS .$$

Remarcă.

1).In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum (m_a + m_b) \leq 2 \sum r_a .$$

2).In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum (m_a + \lambda m_b) \leq (1 + \lambda) \sum r_a .$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema697.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + abc(a + b + c) \geq 32F^2 .$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + abc(a + b + c) \stackrel{Goldner}{\geq} 16F^2 + 4Rr \cdot 2p \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} 16F^2 + 4 \cdot 2r \cdot rp \cdot 2p = \\ &= 16F^2 + 16F^2 = 32F^2 = RHS . \end{aligned}$$

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 + \lambda abc(a + b + c) \geq 16(\lambda + 1)F^2, \lambda \geq 0 .$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema698.

If $x, y > 0, x + \frac{1}{y} = 3\left(y + \frac{1}{x}\right)$ then find

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

Sanong Huayrerai, Math 8/2025

Solutie

$$x + \frac{1}{y} = 3\left(y + \frac{1}{x}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{xy + 1}{y} = \frac{3(xy + 1)}{x} \Leftrightarrow (xy + 1)(3y - x) = 0, x, y > 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3y .$$

$$\text{Obținem } \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^2 - xy + y^2} \stackrel{x=3y}{=} \frac{9y^2 + 3y^2 + y^2}{9y^2 - 3y^2 + y^2} = \frac{13}{7} .$$

Remarcă.

If $x, y, \lambda > 0, x + \frac{1}{y} = \lambda\left(y + \frac{1}{x}\right)$ then find

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

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Deducem că $\frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = \frac{\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1}{\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1}$.

Problema699.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{\sum w_a^2}{\sum w_a w_b} \leq \frac{R}{2r}.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Folosind $w_a^2 \leq r_b r_c$ obținem $\sum w_a^2 \leq \sum r_b r_c = p^2$ și $\sum w_a w_b \geq \sum h_a h_b = \frac{2rp^2}{R}$.

$$LHS = \frac{\sum w_a^2}{\sum w_a w_b} \leq \frac{p^2}{\frac{2rp^2}{R}} = \frac{R}{2r} = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\frac{\sum w_a^4}{\sum w_a w_b} \leq \frac{R}{2r} (2R - r)^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Folosind $w_a^2 \leq r_b r_c$ obținem $\sum w_a^4 \leq \sum r_b^2 r_c^2 = p^2 (p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr)$ și $\sum w_a w_b \geq \sum h_a h_b = \frac{2rp^2}{R}$.

$$LHS = \frac{\sum w_a^4}{\sum w_a w_b} \leq \frac{p^2 (p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr)}{\frac{2rp^2}{R}} = \frac{R (p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr)}{2r} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{Gerretsen}{\leq} \frac{R(4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr)}{2r} = \frac{R(4R^2 - 4Rr + r^2)}{2r} = \frac{R(2R - r)^2}{2r} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema700.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} + \frac{2r}{R} \geq 4.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} + \frac{2r}{R} = \sum \frac{r_a^2}{r_a r_b} + \frac{2r}{R} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum r_a)^2}{\sum r_a r_b} + \frac{2r}{R} = \frac{(4R + r)^2}{p^2} + \frac{2r}{R} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq} \frac{(4R + r)^2}{R(4R + r)^2} + \frac{2r}{R} \\ &= \frac{2(2R - r)}{R} + \frac{2r}{R} = 4 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

1). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\left(\sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} \right)^2 + \frac{4r(4R - r)}{R^2} \geq 16.$$

2). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{h_b} + \frac{27(3R+r)}{2(4R+r)} \geq \frac{27}{2}.$$

3). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\left(\sum \frac{h_a}{h_b} \right)^2 + \frac{9r}{R+r} \geq 12.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema701.

If $f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ then find $f(4)$.

Sanong Huayrerai, Math 8/2025

Solutie

$$f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} \Leftrightarrow f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 - 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right), x + \frac{1}{x} = 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$f(4) = 4^3 - 3 \cdot 4 = 64 - 12 = 52.$$

Remarcă.

1). If $f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ then find $f(\lambda), \lambda \geq 2$.

Solutie

Deducem că $f(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda$.

2). If $f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}$ then find $f(\lambda), \lambda \geq 2$.

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Deducem că $f(\lambda) = \lambda^4 - 4\lambda^2 + 2$.

Problema702.

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+7}} \leq 1.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{y+z}{x}, \frac{z+x}{y}, \frac{x+y}{z}\right)$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+7}} = \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{y+z}{x} + 7}} = \sum \sqrt{\frac{x}{7x+y+z}} \stackrel{\sum x=p}{=} \sum \sqrt{\frac{x}{6x+p}} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \sum \frac{x}{6x+p}} \stackrel{(1)}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = 1 = RHS,$$

unde $\sum \frac{x}{6x+p} \leq \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{6x+p} \geq \frac{1}{p}$, care rezultă din:

$$\sum \frac{1}{6x+p} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum (6x+p)} = \frac{9}{6\sum x+3p} = \frac{9}{6p+3p} = \frac{1}{p}$$

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a+\lambda}} \leq \frac{3}{\sqrt{\lambda+2}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema703.

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

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

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^3}{\sqrt{a+3}} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3\sum \sqrt{a+3}} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3\sqrt{3}\sum (a+3)} = \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3\sqrt{3}(\sum a+9)} = \frac{p^3}{3\sqrt{3p+27}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde } \frac{p^3}{3\sqrt{3p+27}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2p^3 \geq 3\sqrt{3p+27} \Leftrightarrow 4p^6 \geq 9(3p+27) \Leftrightarrow 4p^6 - 243p - 2187 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (p-3)(4p^5 + 12p^4 + 36p^3 + 108p^2 + 324p + 729) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow p \geq 3, \text{ vezi}$$

$$p = a + b + c \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Problema704.

If $a, b, c, d > 0$, $abcd = 1$ then

$$\sum a^5 \geq \sum a.$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum a^5 \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\geq} \frac{1}{4} \sum a \sum a^4 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \sum a \cdot \sqrt[4]{a^4 b^4 c^4 d^4} = \sum a = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

If $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n > 0$, $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n = 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$ then

$$a_1^{n+1} + a_2^{n+1} + \dots + a_n^{n+1} \geq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum a_1^{n+1} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\geq} \frac{1}{n} \sum a_1 \sum a_1^n \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \sum a_1 \cdot \sqrt[n]{\prod a_1^n} = \sum a_1 = RHS.$$

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

Problema705.Rezolvați în \mathbf{R} ecuația:

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3x+1}} + \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3x+1}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3x+1}}}.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Math, Problem(234) 8/25

SoluțieCondiții de existență: $x \in \left[-\frac{1}{3}, 1\right] = D$.Cu substituția $\sqrt{3x+1} = t \geq 0$ ecuația se scrie $\sqrt{2+t} + \sqrt{2-t} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2+t}} \Leftrightarrow 2+t + \sqrt{4-t^2} = 4 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{4-t^2} = 2-t \Leftrightarrow 4-t^2 = (2-t)^2 \Leftrightarrow 2t^2 - 4t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t \in \{0, 2\} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3x+1} \in \{0, 2\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \left\{-\frac{1}{3}, 1\right\}.$$

Deducem că mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației este $S = \left\{-\frac{1}{3}, 1\right\}$.**Remarcă.**Fie $\lambda \geq 0$ fixat.Rezolvați în \mathbf{R} ecuația:

$$\sqrt{\lambda + \sqrt{(\lambda+1)x+1}} + \sqrt{\lambda - \sqrt{(\lambda+1)x+1}} = \frac{2\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda + \sqrt{(\lambda+1)x+1}}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

SoluțieDeducem că mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației este $S = \left\{-\frac{1}{\lambda+1}, \lambda-1\right\}$.**Problema706.**In ΔABC

$$\sum \cos^6 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^3 - 3p^2(2R+r)}{32R^3}.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Baku, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/2025

Remarcă.In ΔABC

$$\frac{81r}{32R} \leq \sum \cos^6 \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{81R}{128r}.$$

Marin Chirciu

SoluțieFolosim inegalitatea lui Gerretsen în $\sum \cos^6 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{(4R+r)^3 - 3p^2(2R+r)}{32R^3}$ **Problema707.**In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} \leq \frac{4R}{r} - 2.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Baku, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} = \sum \frac{2 \cos \frac{A}{2}}{\sin A} = \sum \frac{2 \cos \frac{A}{2}}{\frac{a}{2R}} = 4R \sum \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{a} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} 4R \sqrt{\sum \frac{1}{a^2} \sum \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} \stackrel{Steinig}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{Steinig}{\leq} 4R \sqrt{\frac{1}{4r^2} \cdot \frac{9}{4}} = 4R \cdot \frac{3}{4r} = \frac{3R}{r} \stackrel{Euler}{\leq} \frac{4R}{r} - 2 = RHS .$$

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$6 \leq \sum \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{2}} \leq \frac{3R}{r} .$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema708.

If $f : (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ then :

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{(y+f(x+y))^2} + 2 \right) \left(\frac{y^2}{(x+f(x+y))^2} + 2 \right) \left(\frac{f^2(x+y)}{(x+y)^2} + 2 \right) \geq \frac{27}{4}, \forall x, y, z \in (0, \infty) .$$

D.M.Băținețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Lema

If $a, b, c, t \geq 0$

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

Hojoo Lee Inequality

$$LHS = \left(\frac{x^2}{(y+f(x+y))^2} + 2 \right) \left(\frac{y^2}{(x+f(x+y))^2} + 2 \right) \left(\frac{f^2(x+y)}{(x+y)^2} + 2 \right) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \left(\frac{x}{y+f(x+y)} + \frac{y}{x+f(x+y)} + \frac{f(x+y)}{x+y} \right)^2 \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{27}{4} ,$$

$$\text{unde } \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \left(\frac{x}{y+f(x+y)} + \frac{y}{x+f(x+y)} + \frac{f(x+y)}{x+y} \right)^2 \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{27}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y+f(x+y)} + \frac{y}{x+f(x+y)} + \frac{f(x+y)}{x+y} \geq \frac{3}{2} , \text{ care rezultă din:}$$

$$\frac{x}{y+f(x+y)} + \frac{y}{x+f(x+y)} + \frac{f(x+y)}{x+y} = \frac{x}{y+a} + \frac{y}{x+a} + \frac{a}{x+y} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{xy+xa} + \frac{y^2}{xy+ya} + \frac{a^2}{xa+ya} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(x+y+a)^2}{2xy+2xa+2ya} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} ,$$

$$\text{unde } \frac{(x+y+z)^2}{2xy+2xa+2ya} \stackrel{(2)}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow (x+y+a)^2 \geq 3(xy+xa+ya), a = f(x, y), \text{ adevărat,}$$

cu egal pentru $x = y = f(x+y)$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă:

$$\frac{x}{y+f(x,y)} = \frac{y}{x+f(x,y)} = \frac{f(x,y)}{x+y} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ și } x=y=f(x+y), \text{ contradicție.}$$

Remarcă.

If $f : (0, \infty) \times (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ then :

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{(y+f(x+y))^2} + \lambda \right) \left(\frac{y^2}{(x+f(x+y))^2} + \lambda \right) \left(\frac{f^2(x+y)}{(x+y)^2} + \lambda \right) \geq \frac{27}{16} \cdot \lambda^2, \forall x, y, z \in (0, \infty).$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 709.

If $0 < x, y, z < 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{\sin y} > \sin(x+y+z).$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^2}{\sin y} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum \sin y} \stackrel{y > \sin y}{>} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum y} = \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum x} = \sum x^{p > \sin p} > \sin \sum x = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

If $0 < x, y, z < 1$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^{n+1}}{\sin y} > 3 \left(\frac{\sin \sum x}{3} \right)^n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 710.

Solve in \mathbf{R} the equation:

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

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

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$2a+b+c = (a+b) + (a+c) \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 2\sqrt{(a+b)(a+c)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(2a+b+c)^2} \leq \frac{1}{4(a+b)(a+c)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \sum \frac{1}{(2a+b+c)^2} \leq \sum \frac{1}{4(a+b)(a+c)} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sum (b+c)}{\prod (b+c)} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{2\sum a}{\prod (b+c)} = \\ &= \frac{\sum a}{2\prod (b+c)} \stackrel{\text{Lema 8/9}}{\leq} \frac{\sum a}{2 \cdot \frac{8}{9} \sum a \sum bc} = \frac{9}{16} \frac{\sum_{bc \geq 3}}{\sum bc} \leq \frac{9}{16 \cdot 3} = \frac{3}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus $\sum bc \geq 3$, care rezultă din:

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = a + b + c \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum bc}{abc} = \sum a \Leftrightarrow \sum bc = abc \sum a$$

$$\text{Din } (\sum bc)^2 \geq 3abc \sum a \text{ și } \sum bc = abc \sum a \Rightarrow (\sum bc)^2 \geq 3 \sum bc \Leftrightarrow \sum bc \geq 3.$$

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

Din $P \leq \frac{3}{16}$, cu egal pentru $a = b = c = 1$, deducem că $\max P = \frac{3}{16}$ pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

Remarcă.

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

$$P = \sum \frac{1}{(a+b)(a+c)}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Deducem că $\max P = \frac{3}{16}$ pentru $a = b = c = 1$.

Problema 711.

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

$$\sum \sqrt{a} \leq \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{abc}.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

$$\sum \sqrt{a} \leq \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{abc} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{2}{\sqrt{bc}} \leq 3.$$

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{y+z}{x}, \frac{z+x}{y}, \frac{x+y}{z} \right)$ obținem:

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{bc}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{y}{z+x} \frac{z}{x+y}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{z}{z+x} \frac{y}{x+y}} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \frac{z}{z+x} + \frac{y}{x+y}.$$

$$\text{Rezultă } \sum \frac{2}{\sqrt{bc}} \leq \sum \left(\frac{z}{z+x} + \frac{y}{x+y} \right) = 3.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 2$.

Remarcă.

1). If $a, b, c > 0$, $a + b + c + 2 = abc$ then

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

Soluție

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{y+z}{x}, \frac{z+x}{y}, \frac{x+y}{z} \right)$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{a} = \sum \frac{x}{y+z} \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \frac{3}{2} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 2$.

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Pentru $n = 0$ se obține egalitatea $3 = 3$.

Pentru $n = 1$ avem $\sum \frac{1}{a} \geq \frac{3}{2}$, vezi mai jos.

În continuare fie $n \geq 2$.

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{y+z}{x}, \frac{z+x}{y}, \frac{x+y}{z} \right)$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{a^n} \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{1}{a} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{\left(\sum \frac{x}{y+z} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{\text{Nesbitt}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{3}{2^n} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 2$.

3). If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c + 2 = abc$ then

$$\sum a \geq 6.$$

Solutie

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{y+z}{x}, \frac{z+x}{y}, \frac{x+y}{z} \right)$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum a = \sum \frac{y+z}{x} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 6 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 2$.

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

$$\sum a^n \geq 3 \cdot 2^n.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Pentru $n = 0$ se obține egalitatea $3=3$.

Pentru $n = 1$ avem $\sum a \geq 6$, vezi mai jos.

În continuare fie $n \geq 2$.

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{y+z}{x}, \frac{z+x}{y}, \frac{x+y}{z} \right)$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum a^n \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum a \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{\left(\sum \frac{y+z}{x} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \frac{6^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3 \cdot 2^n = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z \Leftrightarrow a = b = c = 2$.

Problema 712.

If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx + 2xyz = 1$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx + 2xyz = 1$ then

- 1). $xyz \leq \frac{1}{8}$;
- 2). $xy + yz + zx \geq \frac{3}{4}$;

$$3). x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq \frac{3}{4}.$$

Demonstrație

$$1). 1 = xy + yz + zx + 2xyz \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 4\sqrt[4]{xy \cdot yz \cdot zx \cdot 2xyz} = 4\sqrt[4]{2(xyz)^3} \Rightarrow xyz \leq \frac{1}{8};$$

$$2). xy + yz + zx + 2xyz = 1 \Leftrightarrow xy + yz + zx = 1 - 2xyz \stackrel{xyz \leq \frac{1}{8}}{\geq} 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{4};$$

$$3). x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq xy + yz + zx \geq \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{1-x^2} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{3 \sum (1-x^2)} = \sqrt{3(3 - \sum x^2)} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sqrt{3\left(3 - \frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z > 0$, $xy + yz + zx + 2xyz = 1$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{4}$ then

$$\sum \sqrt{\lambda - x^2} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{4\lambda - 1}}{2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 713.

Rezolvați în \mathbf{R} ecuația

$$2(x^2 - 3x + 2) = 3\sqrt{x^3 + 8}.$$

Matematika v škole, Concursul GM-1994

Soluție

Condiții de existență: $x^2 - 3x + 2 \geq 0, x^3 + 8 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [-2, 1] \cup [2, \infty) = D$.

Cu substituția $(a, b) = (x^2 - 2x + 4, x + 2)$ ecuația se scrie $2(a - b) = 3\sqrt{ab}$, $a > 0, b \geq 0$.

Ridicând la pătrat $2(a - b) = 3\sqrt{ab}$ obținem: $4(a - b)^2 = 9ab \Leftrightarrow 4(a^2 - 2ab + b^2) = 9ab \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4a^2 - 17ab + 4b^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} \in \left\{ \frac{1}{4}, 4 \right\}.$$

Dacă $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{4}$, atunci $\frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{x + 2} = \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 9x + 14 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x \notin \mathbf{R}$.

Dacă $\frac{a}{b} = 4$, atunci $\frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{x + 2} = 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 6x - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 \pm \sqrt{13} \in D$.

Deducem că mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației este $\{3 - \sqrt{13}, 3 + \sqrt{13}\}$.

Remarcă.

1). Fie $1 \leq \lambda \leq 8$ fixat. Rezolvați în \mathbf{R} ecuația:

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Deducem că mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației este $\left\{ \frac{\lambda + 4 \pm \sqrt{-3\lambda^2 + 24\lambda + 16}}{2} \right\}$.

Rezolvați în \mathbf{R} ecuația:

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Cazul $\lambda = 1$ în problema de mai sus.

Problema 714.

Să se calculeze suma

$$\frac{n+2}{n!} + \frac{2}{2!} + \frac{7}{3!} + \dots + \frac{n^2-2}{n!}, n \in \mathbf{N}, n \geq 2.$$

GM-10/1977, Matematica v școle nr.3/1977, Concursul GM-1994

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{n+2}{n!} + \frac{2}{2!} + \frac{7}{3!} + \dots + \frac{n^2-2}{n!} = \frac{n+2}{n!} + \sum \frac{n^2}{n!} - \sum \frac{2}{n!} = \frac{n+2}{n!} + \sum \frac{n}{(n-1)!} - \sum \frac{2}{n!} = \\ &= \frac{n+2}{n!} + \sum \frac{n-1+1}{(n-1)!} - \sum \frac{2}{n!} = \frac{n+2}{n!} + 3 + \sum \frac{n-1}{(n-1)!} + \sum \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \sum \frac{2}{n!} = \\ &= \frac{n+2}{n!} + 3 + \sum \frac{1}{(n-2)!} + \sum \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \sum \frac{2}{n!} = \frac{n+2}{n!} + 3 - \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \frac{2}{n!} = 3 + \frac{n+2-n-2}{n!} = 3. \end{aligned}$$

Problema 715.

If $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbf{R}$, $a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n \geq \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ then

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 \geq \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}.$$

Marin Chirciu, Concursul GM-1994

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) &\stackrel{CBS}{\geq} (a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n)^2 \stackrel{ipoteza}{\geq} \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right)^2 \Rightarrow \\ (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2)(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) &\geq \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2) \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) &\geq \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 &\geq \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (1, 2, \dots, n)$.

Problema 716.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{m_a} \geq 4 - \frac{2r}{R}.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

$$LHS = \sum \frac{r_a}{m_a} \stackrel{\text{Panaitopol}}{\geq} \sum \frac{\frac{S}{Rp}}{\frac{p-a}{a}} = \frac{S}{Rp} \sum \frac{a}{p-a} = \frac{rp}{Rp} \cdot \frac{2(2R-r)}{r} = \frac{2(2R-r)}{R} = 4 - \frac{2r}{R} = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$1). \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{m_a} \geq 4 \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} \right).$$

$$2). \sum \frac{r_a}{m_b + m_c} \geq \frac{6r^2}{R^2}.$$

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{r_a}{m_b + m_c} \stackrel{\text{Panaitopol}}{\geq} \sum \frac{\frac{S}{Rp}}{\frac{p-a}{b} + \frac{p-a}{c}} = \frac{S}{Rp} \sum \frac{p-a}{\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}} = \frac{rp}{Rp} \sum \frac{bc}{(b+c)(p-a)} =$$

$$= \frac{r}{R} \cdot \frac{p^4 + p^2(32R^2 + 4Rr + 2r^2) + r(4R+r)^3}{2p^2(p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{r}{R} \cdot \frac{6r}{R} = \frac{6r^2}{R^2} = RHS.$$

$$3). \sum \frac{r_b + r_c}{m_b + m_c} \geq \frac{6r}{R}.$$

$$4). \sum \frac{h_a}{m_a} \geq \frac{6r}{R}.$$

$$5). \sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{m_a} \geq 6 \cdot \left(\frac{2r}{R} \right)^2.$$

$$6). \sum \frac{h_a}{m_b + m_c} \geq \frac{6r^2}{R^2}.$$

$$7). \sum \frac{h_b + h_c}{m_b + m_c} \geq \frac{6r}{R}$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

.Problema717.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{\ln^2 a}{\ln(b+c-a)} \geq \ln(abc).$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Remarca.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{\ln^{k+1} a}{\ln(b+c-a)} \geq \frac{\ln^k(abc)}{3^{k-1}}, k \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{\ln^{k+1} a}{\ln(b+c-a)} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum \ln a)^{k+1}}{3^{k-1} \sum \ln(b+c-a)} = \frac{(\ln(abc))^{k+1}}{3^{k-1} \ln \prod (b+c-a)} = \frac{(\ln(abc))^{k+1}}{3^{k-1} \ln \prod (b+c-a)} = \\
 &= \frac{(\ln(abc))^{k+1}}{3^{k-1} \ln \prod (b+c-a)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\ln^k(abc)}{3^{k-1}} = RHS, \text{ unde } \frac{(\ln(abc))^{k+1}}{3^{k-1} \ln \prod (b+c-a)} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{\ln^k(abc)}{3^{k-1}} \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \ln(abc) \geq \ln(8r^2 p) \Leftrightarrow abc \geq 8r^2 p \Leftrightarrow 4Rrp \geq 8r^2 p \Leftrightarrow R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Problema 718.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{a \cdot w_a^2}{p^2(p-a)} \leq 2.$$

Franz Adalbert, Arad, GM-8/1988

Solutie.

Lema.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{a \cdot w_a^2}{p^2(p-a)} = 16Rr \sum \frac{1}{(b+c)^2}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a \cdot w_a^2}{p^2(p-a)} = 16Rr \sum \frac{1}{(b+c)^2} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} 16Rr \sum \frac{1}{4bc} = 4Rr \cdot \frac{2p}{4Rrp} = 2.$$

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$54r^2 \leq \sum \frac{a \cdot w_a^2}{p-a} \leq 2p^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Folosim inegalitatea lui Gerretsen și $\sum \frac{a \cdot w_a^2}{p^2(p-a)} = 16Rr \sum \frac{1}{(b+c)^2}$

Problema 719.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{m_a^2}{r_b r_c} \leq 1 + \frac{R}{r}.$$

Adil Abdullayev, Azerbaijan, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \sum \frac{m_a^2}{r_b r_c} = \frac{p^2(R+4r) - r(4R+r)^2}{p^2 r} = \frac{R+4r}{r} - \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p^2} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\leq} \frac{R+4r}{r} - \frac{(4R+r)^2}{\frac{R(4R+r)^2}{2(2R-r)}} = \\
 &= \frac{R+4r}{r} - \frac{2(2R-r)}{R} = \frac{R^2+2r^2}{Rr} = \frac{2r}{R} + \frac{R}{r} \stackrel{Euler}{\leq} 1 + \frac{R}{r} = RHS.
 \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$3 \leq \sum \frac{m_a^2}{r_b r_c} \leq \frac{2r}{R} + \frac{R}{r}.$$

In $\triangle ABC$

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

$$2), \sum \frac{m_a^2}{h_b h_c} \leq 3 \leq \sum \frac{m_a^2}{r_b r_c}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema720.

Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$x^2 = 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}.$$

Amir Sofi, Kosovo, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$x^2 = 2\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{(2^2 + 1^2)(x^2 - 1 + x^2 - 4)} = \sqrt{5(2x^2 - 5)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 \leq \sqrt{5(2x^2 - 5)} \Leftrightarrow x^4 \leq 5(2x^2 - 5) \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 10x^2 + 25 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 5)^2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{5}.$$

Mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației este $\{-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}\}$.

Remarcă.

Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$x^2 = \lambda\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - \lambda^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației este $\{-\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1}, \sqrt{\lambda^2 + 1}\}$.

Problema721.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{yz}{x} \geq \sqrt{3\sum x^2}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$\sum \frac{yz}{x} \geq \sqrt{3\sum x^2} \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum \frac{yz}{x}\right)^2 \geq 3\sum x^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(\sum y^2 z^2)^2}{x^2 y^2 z^2} \geq 3\sum x^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sum y^2 z^2)^2 \geq 3x^2 y^2 z^2 \sum x^2.$$

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

Problema722.

If $a, b, c \geq 0$ then

$$\sqrt{\frac{ab + bc + ca}{3}} \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)}{8}}.$$

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$RHS = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)}{8}} \stackrel{Lema8/9}{\geq} \sqrt[3]{\frac{(a + b + c)(ab + bc + ca)}{9}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sqrt{\frac{ab + bc + ca}{3}} = LHS,$$

$$\text{unde } \sqrt[3]{\frac{(a + b + c)(ab + bc + ca)}{9}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sqrt{\frac{ab + bc + ca}{3}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(a+b+c)^2(ab+bc+ca)^2}{81} \geq \frac{(ab+bc+ca)^3}{27} \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c)^2 \geq 3(ab+bc+ca), \text{ adevărat.}$$

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

Problema 723.

If $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 5$, then find $x^6 + \frac{5}{x^3}$.

Chew-Seong Cheong, Math 8/2025

Solutie

$$\text{Avem } x^6 + \frac{5}{x^3} = x^6 + \frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{x^3} = x^6 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^6} = \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^2 - 2 + 1 = 5^2 - 1 = 24.$$

Remarcă.

1). If $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = \lambda$ and $\lambda \geq 2$ then find $x^6 + \frac{\lambda}{x^3}$.

Solutie

$$\text{Avem } x^6 + \frac{\lambda}{x^3} = x^6 + \frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}}{x^3} = x^6 + 1 + \frac{1}{x^6} = \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^2 - 2 + 1 = \lambda^2 - 2 + 1 = \lambda^2 - 1.$$

2). If $x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = \lambda$ and $\lambda \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$ then find $x^{2n} + \frac{\lambda}{x^n}$.

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\text{Avem } x^{2n} + \frac{\lambda}{x^n} = x^{2n} + \frac{x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}}{x^n} = x^{2n} + 1 + \frac{1}{x^{2n}} = \left(x^n + \frac{1}{x^n}\right)^2 - 2 + 1 = \lambda^2 - 2 + 1 = \lambda^2 - 1.$$

Problema 724.

$$\text{If } \begin{cases} x + y + z = 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6, \text{ then find } x^3 + y^3 + z^3. \\ x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 8 \end{cases}$$

Chew-Seong Cheong, Math 8/2025

Solutie

$$\text{Avem } \sum xy = \frac{(\sum x)^2 - \sum x^2}{2} = \frac{4^2 - 6}{2} = 5.$$

$$\sum x^3 = \sum x \sum x^2 - \sum xy \sum x + 3xyz = 4 \cdot 6 - 5 \cdot 4 + 3xyz = 4 + 3xyz \Leftrightarrow \sum x^3 = 4 + 3xyz, (1).$$

$$\sum x^4 = \sum x \sum x^3 - \sum xy \sum x^2 + xyz \sum x \Leftrightarrow 8 = 4 \sum x^3 - 5 \cdot 6 + 4xyz \Leftrightarrow \sum x^3 + xyz = \frac{19}{2}, (2).$$

$$\text{Din (1) și (2)} \Rightarrow \sum x^3 = \frac{65}{8}.$$

Remarcă.

1). Let be $\lambda \geq 0$ fixed. If $\begin{cases} x + y + z = \lambda \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \lambda + 2, \text{ then find } x^3 + y^3 + z^3. \\ x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = \lambda + 4 \end{cases}$

Soluție

$$\text{Obținem: } \sum x^3 = \frac{-\lambda^4 + 6\lambda^3 + 9\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 12}{8\lambda}.$$

$$2). \text{ Let be } \lambda > 0 \text{ fixed. If } \begin{cases} x + y + z = \lambda \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2\lambda \\ x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 4\lambda \end{cases}, \text{ then find } x^3 + y^3 + z^3.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\text{Obținem: } \sum x^3 = \frac{-\lambda^3 + 10\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 24}{8}.$$

Problema 725.

In cubul $ABCD A' B' C' D'$ fie M mijlocul lui (BC) și N mijlocul lui $(C'D')$.

Arătați că $AM \perp B'N$.

Sorin Peligrad, Pitești, Concurs- GM-1994

Soluție

Fie P mijlocul lui (CD) și $\{E\} = AM \cap BP$.

Rezultă $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle BCP \Rightarrow \sphericalangle AMB \cong \sphericalangle BPC \Rightarrow MCPE$ este patrulater inscriptibil \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow \sphericalangle PEM = 90^\circ \Rightarrow AM \perp BP, BP \parallel B'N \Rightarrow AM \perp B'N$.

Problema 726.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ and $k > 0$

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

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

Aplicând inegalitatea lui Jensen pentru funcția concavă $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + k}}, x > 0$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + k}} = f(x) + f(y) + f(z) \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\leq} 3f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) = 3f(1) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{k+1}} = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{3r_a^2 + 9r^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2r}.$$

Soluție.**Lema.**

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

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

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{r_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{r_a} = 3$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{r_a}, \frac{3r}{r_b}, \frac{3r}{r_c}\right)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{3r_a^2 + 9r^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2r}$

$$2). \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{3h_a^2 + 9r^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2r}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție.**Lema.**If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$

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

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{h_a}, \frac{3r}{h_b}, \frac{3r}{h_c}\right)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{3h_a^2 + 9r^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2r}$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema 727.

Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} + 2 = \sqrt[3]{16(x+y+2)}.$$

Panagiotis Danousis, Greece, MathAtelier 8/2025

Soluție**Lema.**If x, y

$$\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} \leq \sqrt[3]{4(a+b)}.$$

Soluție

Cu substituția $(\sqrt[3]{a}, \sqrt[3]{b}) = (u, v)$ avem $\sqrt[3]{a} + \sqrt[3]{b} \leq \sqrt[3]{4(a+b)} \Leftrightarrow u + v \leq \sqrt[3]{4(u^3 + v^3)} \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow (u+v)^3 \leq 4(u^3 + v^3) \Leftrightarrow (u+v)^3 \leq 4(u+v)(u^2 - uv + v^2) \Leftrightarrow (u+v)^2 \leq 4(u^2 - uv + v^2) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow (u-v)^2 \geq 0$, cu egal pentru $u = v \Leftrightarrow a = b$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(a, b) = (x, 1)$ și $(a, b) = (y, 1)$ obținem:

$$\sqrt[3]{x} + 1 \leq \sqrt[3]{4(x+1)}, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = 1 \text{ și } \sqrt[3]{y} + 1 \leq \sqrt[3]{4(y+1)}, \text{ cu egal pentru } y = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} + 2 \leq \sqrt[3]{4(x+1)} + \sqrt[3]{4(y+1)} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sqrt[3]{4(4(x+1) + 4(y+1))} = \sqrt[3]{16(x+y+2)}.$$

Deducem că $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ este soluția unică a ecuației.**Remarcă.**

Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} + \sqrt[3]{z} + \sqrt[3]{t} + 4 = 4\sqrt[3]{x+y+z+t+4}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Deducem că $(x, y, z, t) = (1, 1, 1, 1)$ este soluția unică a ecuației.**Problema 728.**

If $a, b, c > 1$, $\begin{cases} a^3 + 2a^2 + 3a + 4 = 0 \\ b^3 + 2b^2 + 3b + 4 = 0 \\ c^3 + 2c^2 + 3c + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$, then find $\prod \left(1 + \frac{2}{a-1}\right)$.

Sanong Huayrerai, Math 8/2025

Soluție

a, b, c sunt rădăcinile ecuației $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$.

Relațiile lui Viete $\sum a = -2, \sum ab = 3, abc = -4$.

$$\text{Calculăm } \prod \left(1 + \frac{2}{a-1}\right) = \prod \frac{a+1}{a-1} = \frac{\prod (a+1)}{\prod (a-1)} = \frac{r+q+p+1}{r-q+p-1} = \frac{-4+3-2+1}{-4-3-2-1} = \frac{-2}{-10} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

Remarcă.

$$\text{Let be } \lambda \geq 0 \text{ fixed. If } a, b, c > 1, \begin{cases} a^3 + \lambda a^2 + (\lambda+1)a + \lambda + 2 = 0 \\ b^3 + \lambda b^2 + (\lambda+1)b + \lambda + 2 = 0 \\ c^3 + \lambda c^2 + (\lambda+1)c + \lambda + 2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ then find } \prod \left(1 + \frac{2}{a-1}\right).$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

a, b, c sunt rădăcinile ecuației $x^3 + \lambda x^2 + (\lambda+1)x + \lambda + 2 = 0$.

Relațiile lui Viete $\sum a = -\lambda, \sum ab = \lambda+1, abc = -\lambda-2$.

$$\text{Deducem că } \prod \left(1 + \frac{2}{a-1}\right) = \frac{\lambda}{3\lambda+4}.$$

Problema 729.

Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$\frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} = 5.$$

Sanong Huayrerai, Math 8/2025

Soluție

Cu substituția $\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} = t \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x} = t^2 - 1$ ecuația se scrie:

$$t^2 - 1 + t = 5 \Leftrightarrow t^2 + t - 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (t-2)(t+3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția unică $x = \frac{1}{3}$.

Remarcă.

$$1). \text{ Let be } \lambda > 0 \text{ fixed. Solve in real numbers the equation: } \frac{\lambda}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x+\lambda}{x}} = 5.$$

Soluție

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția unică $x = \frac{\lambda}{3}$.

$$2). \text{ Let be } \lambda > 0, n > 1 \text{ fixed. Solve in real numbers the equation: } \frac{\lambda}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x+\lambda}{x}} = n^2 + n - 1.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția unică $x = \frac{\lambda}{n^2 - 1}$.

Problema 730.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{a}{\sqrt{b+c-a}} \geq \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c}.$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

Folsind dualitatea $(a, b, c) = (y+z, z+x, x+y)$, $x, y, z > 0$, inegalitatea se scrie:

$$\sum \frac{y+z}{\sqrt{2x}} \geq \sqrt{y+z} + \sqrt{z+x} + \sqrt{x+y}, \text{ care rezultă din: } \sum \frac{y+z}{\sqrt{2x}} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum \sqrt{y+z})^2}{\sum \sqrt{2x}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sum \sqrt{y+z},$$

$$\text{unde } \frac{(\sum \sqrt{y+z})^2}{\sum \sqrt{2x}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \sum \sqrt{y+z} \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{y+z} \geq \sum \sqrt{2x}, \text{ vezi inegalitatea lui Minkowski:}$$

$$\sum \sqrt{y+z} \stackrel{Minkowski}{\geq} \sqrt{(\sum \sqrt{y})^2 + (\sum \sqrt{z})^2} = \sqrt{2(\sum \sqrt{x})^2} = \sum \sqrt{2x}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{b+c}{\sqrt{b+c-a}} \geq 6\sqrt{2r\sqrt{3}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 731.

Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 17} = 3.$$

Le Khanski, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

Avem $\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 17} \geq 4 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \geq 0$, cu egal pentru $x = 1$.

$$\text{Obținem } 3 = x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 17} \geq x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x-1)^4 + 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \geq (x-1)^4 + 3 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^4 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1.$$

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția unică $x = 1$.

Remarcă.

1) Let be $\lambda \geq 0$ fixed. Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + \lambda^2 + 1} = \lambda - 1.$$

Soluție

Avem $\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + \lambda^2 + 1} \geq \lambda \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \geq 0$, cu egal pentru $x = 1$.

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția unică $x = 1$.

2) Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 37} = 5.$$

Soluție

Cazul $\lambda = 6$ în Problema de mai sus.

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția unică $x = 1$.

3). Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 5} = 1.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Cazul $\lambda = 2$ în Problema de mai sus.

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția unică $x = 1$.

Problema 732.

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

$$5 + \sum \frac{a}{b} \geq \prod (a+1).$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

$$5 + \sum \frac{a}{b} \geq \prod (a+1) \Leftrightarrow 5 + \sum \frac{a}{b} \geq 1 + abc + \sum a + \sum ab \Leftrightarrow 3 + \sum \frac{a}{b} \geq \sum a + \sum ab.$$

Cu substituția $(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$ inegalitatea se scrie $3 + \sum \frac{yz}{x^2} \geq \sum \frac{x}{y} + \sum \frac{y}{x} \Leftrightarrow$

$\Leftrightarrow \sum x^3 y^3 + 3x^2 y^2 z^2 \geq xyz \sum xy(x+y)$, care rezultă din inegalitatea lui Schur

$$\sum a^3 + 3abc \geq \sum ab(a+b) \text{ pentru } (a, b, c) = (yz, zx, xy).$$

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

Remarcă.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ and $1 \leq \lambda \leq 5$ then

$$\lambda + \sum \frac{a}{b} \geq \frac{\lambda+3}{8} \prod (a+1).$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 733

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

$$LHS = \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+1} + \frac{c}{a+1} + \frac{1}{a+b} = \frac{a^2}{ab+ac} + \frac{b^2}{bc+b} + \frac{c^2}{ca+c} + \frac{1^2}{a+b} \stackrel{CS}{\geq}$$

$$\stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(a+b+c+1)^2}{ab+bc+2ca+a+2b+c} \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} 2 = RHS,$$

$$\text{unde } \frac{(a+b+c+1)^2}{ab+bc+2ca+a+2b+c} \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} 2 \Leftrightarrow (a+b+c+1)^2 \geq 2(ab+bc+2ca+a+2b+c) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1 - 2ac - 2b \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (a-c)^2 + (b-1)^2 \geq 0.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $a, b, c > 0$ and $x, y, z \geq 0$ then

$$\left(\frac{xa}{b+c} + \frac{yb}{c+a} + \frac{zc}{a+b}\right) + \left(\frac{xb}{c+1} + \frac{yc}{a+1} + \frac{za}{b+1}\right) + \left(\frac{xc}{a+1} + \frac{ya}{b+1} + \frac{zb}{c+1}\right) + \left(\frac{x}{a+b} + \frac{y}{b+c} + \frac{z}{c+b}\right) \geq 2(x+y+z).$$

Soluție

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

Analog:

$$\frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+1} + \frac{a}{b+1} + \frac{1}{b+c} \geq 2, (2) \text{ și } \frac{c}{a+b} + \frac{a}{b+1} + \frac{b}{c+1} + \frac{1}{a+b} \geq 2, (3).$$

Înmulțind inegalitatea (1) cu x , inegalitatea (2) cu y , inegalitatea (3) cu z și le adunăm.

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

2). If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{2a}{b+1} + \frac{1}{a+b} \right) \geq 6$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 734.

If $a, b, c > 0$ and $p \geq 0$ then

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

Dorin Marghidanu, Corabia, Olt, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

$$LHS = \sum \left(\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} \right)^p \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\prod \left(\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} \right)^p} \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} 3 \sqrt[3]{\left(\prod \frac{a+b}{\sqrt{(b+c)(c+a)}} \right)^p} = 3 \sqrt[3]{1^p} =$$

$= 3 = RHS$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c$ sau $p = 0$.

Problema 735.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum r r_a \sum \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} \leq \frac{9R^3}{2r}.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

$$\text{Folosim } \sum r r_a = r(4R+r) \text{ și } \sum \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{p^2 + (4R+r)^2}{p^2}.$$

Remarcă.

1). In $\triangle ABC$

$$36r^2 \leq \sum r r_a \sum \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} \leq 9R^2.$$

$$2). 36r^2 \leq \sum r h_a \sum \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} \leq 9R^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$3). 108r^2 \leq \sum rr_a \sum \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} \leq \frac{27R^4}{4r^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Folosim $\sum rr_a = r(4R+r)$ și $\sum \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 8Rr}{r^2}$.

$$4). 108r^2 \leq \sum rh_a \sum \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} \leq \frac{27R^4}{4r^2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 736.5046. If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} \geq \frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{x + y + z}.$$

Nguyen Viet Hung, Vietnam, Crux Math, May 2025

Soluție

Folosind $\sum \frac{x^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} = \sum \frac{y^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2}$ rezultă $\sum \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} = 2 \sum \frac{x^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2}$.

Obținem $2 \sum \frac{x^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} \geq \frac{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{x + y + z} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{x^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} \geq \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{x + y + z}$, vezi:

$$\sum \frac{x^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} = \sum \frac{x^4}{x^3 + x^2y + xy^2} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x^2)^2}{\sum x^3 + \sum xy(x+y)} = \frac{(\sum x^2)^2}{(\sum x^2) \sum x} = \frac{\sum x^2}{\sum x}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z$.**Remarcă.**1). If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ then

$$\sum \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} \right)^n \geq 3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n.$$

SoluțiePentru $n = 0$ se obține egalitatea $3=3$.Pentru $n = 1$ se obține Lema, vezi mai jos.Pentru $n \geq 2$ se folosește inegalitatea lui Holder.**Lema.**If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

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

$$LHS = \sum \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} \right)^n \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + xy + y^2} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{2^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n = RHS$$

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

2). In ΔABC

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

Solutie

Lema.

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

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

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{r_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{r_a} = 3$.

Aplicând **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{r_a}, \frac{3r}{r_b}, \frac{3r}{r_c} \right)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{r_a^3 + r_b^3}{r_a r_b (r_a^2 + r_a r_b + r_b^2)} \geq \frac{2}{3r}$

3). In ΔABC

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

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Lema.

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

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

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{h_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{h_a} = 3$.

Aplicând **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{h_a}, \frac{3r}{h_b}, \frac{3r}{h_c} \right)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{h_a^3 + h_b^3}{h_a h_b (h_a^2 + h_a h_b + h_b^2)} \geq \frac{2}{3r}$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

4). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x^2 + y^2} \geq x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

Solutie

Folosind $\sum \frac{x^4}{x^2 + y^2} = \sum \frac{y^4}{x^2 + y^2}$ rezultă $\sum \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \sum \frac{x^4}{x^2 + y^2}$.

5). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

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

Solutie

Folosind $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \geq \frac{x + y}{2} \Leftrightarrow (x - y)^2 \geq 0$ rezultă $\sum \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \geq \sum \frac{x + y}{2} = \sum x$.

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

6). If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3, n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)^n \geq 3.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Pentru $n = 0$ se obține egalitatea $3 = 3$.

Pentru $n = 1$ se obține $\sum \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \geq 3$, vezi mai jos.

Pentru $n \geq 2$ se folosește inegalitatea lui Holder.

$$LHS = \sum \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)^n \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3 = RHS.$$

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

Problema 737.

781. If $a, b, c > 0$ then

$$\sum a \sqrt{\frac{b^4 + c^4}{2}} \geq \sum a^2 (b + c) - 3abc.$$

Daniel Sitaru, Pentagon, 8/2025

Soluție

Lema.

If $x, y \geq 0$ then

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

Demonstratie

Notând $u = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}$ și $v = \sqrt{xy} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2u^2 = x^2 + y^2 \\ v^2 = xy \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2u^2 + 2v^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2u^2 + 2v^2 = (x + y)^2.$$

Inegalitatea $x + y - \sqrt{xy} \geq \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}$ se scrie $x + y - v \geq u \Leftrightarrow x + y \geq u + v \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + y)^2 \geq (u + v)^2 \Leftrightarrow 2u^2 + 2v^2 \geq u^2 + v^2 + 2uv \Leftrightarrow (u - v)^2 \geq 0.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y) = \left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{b}{a} \right)$ obținem:

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - \sqrt{\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2}}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - 1 \geq \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2a^2b^2}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} - 1 \geq \frac{1}{ab} \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 \geq ab + \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \Leftrightarrow c(a^2 + b^2) \geq abc + c \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}}.$$

Sumând $c(a^2 + b^2) \geq abc + c\sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}}$ rezultă concluzia.

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} + \sum ab \leq 6.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema.

If $x, y \geq 0$ then

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

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y) = \left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{b}{a}\right)$ obținem:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - \sqrt{\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a}} &\geq \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{\frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2}}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} - 1 \geq \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2a^2b^2}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} - 1 \geq \frac{1}{ab} \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 \geq ab + \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sumând } a^2 + b^2 \geq ab + \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \text{ rezultă } \sum (a^2 + b^2) \geq \sum ab + \sum \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sum a^2 \geq \sum ab + \sum \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \stackrel{\sum a^2 = 3}{\Leftrightarrow} 2 \cdot 3 \geq \sum ab + \sum \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum ab + \sum \sqrt{\frac{a^4 + b^4}{2}} \leq 6.$$

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

Problema 738.

Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{1}{y^2 + y + 1} + \frac{1}{z^2 + z + 1} = 4.$$

Panagiotis Danousis, Greece, MathAtelier 8/2025

Soluție

Lema.

If $x \in \mathbf{R}$ then

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \leq \frac{4}{3}.$$

Demonstrație

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \leq \frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 + 4x + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (2x + 1)^2 \geq 0, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{4}{3} = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = 4 = RHS, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = y = z = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$.

Remarcă.

1). Let be $\lambda > \frac{1}{4}$ fixed. Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+\lambda} + \frac{1}{y^2+y+\lambda} + \frac{1}{z^2+z+\lambda} = \frac{12}{4\lambda-1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema.

If $x \in \mathbf{R}$ and $\lambda > \frac{1}{4}$ then

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+\lambda} \leq \frac{4}{4\lambda-1}.$$

Demonstratoie

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+\lambda} \leq \frac{4}{4\lambda-1} \Leftrightarrow 4x^2+4x+1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (2x+1)^2 \geq 0, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = \frac{-1}{2}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{x^2+x+\lambda} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{4}{4\lambda-1} = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{4\lambda-1} = \frac{12}{4\lambda-1} = RHS, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = y = z = \frac{-1}{2}.$$

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$.

2). Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+3} + \frac{1}{y^2+y+3} + \frac{1}{z^2+z+3} = \frac{12}{11}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Cazul $\lambda = 3$ în Problema de mai sus.

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția $(x, y) = \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$.

3). Let be $\lambda > \frac{1}{4}$ fixed. Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+\lambda} + \frac{1}{y^2+y+\lambda} = \frac{8}{4\lambda-1}.$$

Soluție

Lema.

If $x \in \mathbf{R}$ and $\lambda > \frac{1}{4}$ then

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+\lambda} \leq \frac{4}{4\lambda-1}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{x^2+x+\lambda} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{4}{4\lambda-1} = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{4\lambda-1} = \frac{8}{4\lambda-1} = RHS, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = y = \frac{-1}{2}.$$

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția $(x, y) = \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$.

4). Solve in real numbers the equation:

$$\frac{1}{x^2+x+2} + \frac{1}{y^2+y+2} = \frac{8}{7}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Cazul $\lambda = 2$ în Problema de mai sus.

Deducem că ecuația admite soluția $(x, y) = \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$.

Problema 739.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

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

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{1}{x^2 + 2yz} = \frac{\sum (y^2 + 2zx)(z^2 + 2xy)}{\prod (x^2 + 2yz)} = \frac{\sum xy(2\sum x^2 + \sum xy)}{\prod (x^2 + 2yz)}. \\ \frac{\sum xy(2\sum x^2 + \sum xy)}{\prod (x^2 + 2yz)} &\geq \frac{2}{\sum xy} + \frac{1}{\sum x^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum xy(2\sum x^2 + \sum xy)}{\prod (x^2 + 2yz)} \geq \frac{2\sum x^2 + \sum xy}{\sum x^2 \sum xy} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum xy}{\prod (x^2 + 2yz)} &\geq \frac{1}{\sum x^2 \sum xy} \Leftrightarrow \sum x^2 (\sum xy)^2 \geq \prod (x^2 + 2yz) \Leftrightarrow \prod (x - y)^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{x^2 + 2yz} \geq \frac{9}{(x + y + z)^2}.$$

Solutie

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

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

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{x^2 + \lambda yz} \geq \frac{9}{(\lambda + 1) \sum x^2}.$$

Solutie

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

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

3). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{x^2 + 2yz} \stackrel{CS}{\leq} \sum \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{yz} \right) = \frac{1}{9} \left(\sum \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 \sum \frac{1}{yz} \right) \stackrel{SOS}{\leq} \frac{1}{9} \left(\sum \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 \sum \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \sum \frac{1}{x^2} = RHS.$$

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

4). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{1}{r_a^2 + 2r_b r_c} \geq \frac{2}{p^2} + \frac{1}{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}.$$

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{x^2 + 2yz} \geq \frac{9}{(x+y+z)^2}.$$

Folosind Lema pentru $(x, y, z) = (r_a, r_b, r_c)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{1}{r_a^2 + 2r_b r_c} \geq \frac{9}{(r_a + r_b + r_c)^2} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{r_a^2 + 2r_b r_c} \geq \frac{9}{(4R+r)^2}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

5). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{1}{r_a^2 + 2r_b r_c} \geq \frac{2}{p^2} + \frac{1}{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

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

Folosind Lema pentru $(x, y, z) = (r_a, r_b, r_c)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{1}{r_a^2 + 2r_b r_c} \geq \frac{2}{\sum r_b r_c} + \frac{1}{\sum r_a^2} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{r_a^2 + 2r_b r_c} \geq \frac{2}{p^2} + \frac{1}{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema 740.

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

$$\sum \frac{y^2 + z^2}{x^2 + 1} \geq 3.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$\sum \frac{y^2 + z^2}{x^2 + 1} \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow \sum \left(\frac{y^2 + z^2}{x^2 + 1} + 1 \right) \geq 6 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} \geq 6 \Leftrightarrow (1 + \sum x^2) \sum \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \geq 6,$$

care rezultă din $\sum \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{9}{\sum (x^2 + 1)} = \frac{9}{3 + \sum x^2}.$

$$(1 + \sum x^2) \frac{9}{3 + \sum x^2} \geq 6 \Leftrightarrow \sum x^2 \geq 3, \text{ vezi } \sum x^2 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{3} = \frac{3^2}{3} = 3.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{y^2 + z^2}{x^2 + \lambda} \geq \frac{6}{\lambda + 1}.$$

2). If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0, n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{y^n + z^n}{x^n + \lambda} \geq \frac{6}{\lambda + 1}.$$

3). In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{r_a^2}{r_a^2 + 9r^2} \left(\frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2} \right) \geq \frac{1}{3r^2}.$$

Solutie

Lema.

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

$$\sum \frac{y^2 + z^2}{x^2 + 1} \geq 3.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{r_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{r_a} = 3$.

Aplicând **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{r_a}, \frac{3r}{r_b}, \frac{3r}{r_c} \right)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{\frac{9r^2}{r_b^2} + \frac{9r^2}{r_c^2}}{\frac{9r^2}{r_a^2} + 1} \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{\frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2}}{\frac{r_a^2}{r_a^2 + 9r^2}} \geq \frac{3}{9r^2} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{\frac{r_a^2}{r_b^2} + \frac{r_a^2}{r_c^2}}{r_a^2 + 9r^2} \geq \frac{1}{3r^2} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{r_a^2}{r_a^2 + 9r^2} \left(\frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2} \right) \geq \frac{1}{3r^2}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

4). In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{h_a^2}{h_a^2 + 9r^2} \left(\frac{1}{h_b^2} + \frac{1}{h_c^2} \right) \geq \frac{1}{3r^2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema741.

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

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{yz(y+z)+1} > \frac{12}{13}.$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{x^2}{yz(y+z)+1} = \sum \frac{x^3}{xyz(y+z)+x} \stackrel{xyz \leq 1}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^3}{(y+z)+x} = \sum \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \sum x^3 \stackrel{\sum x^3 \geq 3}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 = \\ &= 1 > \frac{12}{13} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus: $xyz \leq 1$, vezi $3 = x + y + z \geq 3\sqrt[3]{xyz} \Rightarrow xyz \leq 1$ și $\sum x^3 \geq 3$, vezi

$$\sum x^3 \stackrel{\text{Holder}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^3}{9} = \frac{3^3}{9} = 3.$$

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z > 0$, $x + y + z = 3$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^n}{yz(y+z)+1} \geq 1.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 742.

If $x > 0$, $x + \frac{1}{x} = 7$ then find

$$x\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}.$$

Sanong Huayrerai, Math 8/2025

Solutie

$$\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 = x + \frac{1}{x} + 2 = 7 + 2 = 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 3.$$

$$\text{Din } x + \frac{1}{x} = 7 \text{ și } \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$7 \cdot 3 = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \left(x\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}\right) + \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \left(x\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}\right) + 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} = 21 - 3 = 18.$$

Remarcă.

Let be $\lambda \geq 2$ fixed. If $x > 0$, $x + \frac{1}{x} = \lambda^2 - 2$ then find

$$x\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\text{Deducem că } x\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda.$$

Problema 743.

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

$$\prod \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} \geq 8.$$

George Apostolopoulos, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities /2024

Solutie

Lema.

If $x > 0$ then

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

Demonstratie

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} = \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right)^x \stackrel{\text{Bernoulli}}{\geq} \left(1 + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = (1+1)^x = 2^x.$$

$$LHS = \prod \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \prod 2^x = 2^{\sum x} = 2^3 = 8 = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z, t > 0, x + y + z + t = 4$ then

$$\prod \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} \geq 16.$$

Soluție

Lema.

If $x > 0$ then

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

$$LHS = \prod \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \prod 2^x = 2^{\sum x} = 2^4 = 16 = RHS.$$

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

2). If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = n$ then

$$\prod \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_1}\right)^{x_1^2} \geq 2^n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema.

If $x > 0$ then

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

$$LHS = \prod \left(1 + \frac{1}{x_1}\right)^{x_1^2} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \prod 2^{x_1} = 2^{\sum x_1} = 2^n = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 1$.

3). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\prod \left(1 + \frac{r_a}{3r}\right)^{\frac{9r^2}{r_a^2}} \geq 8.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema.

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

$$\prod \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x^2} \geq 8.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{r_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{r_a} = 3$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{r_a}, \frac{3r}{r_b}, \frac{3r}{r_c}\right)$ obținem: $\prod \left(1 + \frac{r_a}{3r}\right)^{\frac{9r^2}{r_a^2}} \geq 8$.

4). In ΔABC

$$\prod \left(1 + \frac{h_a}{3r}\right)^{\frac{9r^2}{h_a^2}} \geq 8.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 744.

Solve for $x > 0$ the equation:

$$x^4 - x^2 - 2x + 2 = \ln \sqrt{\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}}.$$

Sanong Huayrerai, Math 8/2025

Soluție

$$x^4 - x^2 - 2x + 2 = \ln \sqrt{\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}} \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \left((x+1)^2 + 1 \right) = \ln \sqrt{\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}}.$$

$$\text{Din } (x-1)^2 \left((x+1)^2 + 1 \right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \ln \sqrt{\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1.$$

Deducem că $x = 1$ este soluția unică a ecuației.

Remarcă.

1). If $\lambda \geq 0$ fixed. Solve for $x > 0$ the equation:

$$x^4 + (\lambda - 2)x^2 - 2\lambda x + \lambda + 1 = \ln \sqrt{\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}}.$$

Soluție

Deducem că $x = 1$ este soluția unică a ecuației.

2). If $\lambda \geq 0$ and $a > 0$ fixed. Solve for $x > 0$ the equation:

$$x^4 + (\lambda - 2)x^2 - 2\lambda x + \lambda + 1 = \ln \sqrt{\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Deducem că $x = a$ este soluția unică a ecuației.

Problema 745

If $a, b, c, d > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^{2019}}{(b+c+d)^5} + \frac{5}{243}(a+b+c+d) \geq \frac{2}{81} \sum a^{\frac{673}{2}}.$$

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

Lema.

If $a, b, c, d > 0$ then

$$\frac{a^{2019}}{(b+c+d)^5} + \frac{5}{3^6}(b+c+d) \geq \frac{6}{3^5} a^{\frac{673}{2}}.$$

Demonstratie

$$\frac{a^{2019}}{(b+c+d)^5} + \frac{5}{3^6}(b+c+d) \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 6\sqrt[6]{\frac{a^{2019}}{(b+c+d)^5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3^6}(b+c+d)\right)^5} = \frac{6}{3^5} a^{\frac{673}{2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^{2019}}{(b+c+d)^5} + \frac{5}{243}(a+b+c+d) = \sum \left(\frac{a^{2019}}{(b+c+d)^5} + \frac{5}{3^6}(b+c+d) \right) \stackrel{Lema}{\geq} \sum \frac{6}{3^5} a^{\frac{673}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{6}{3^5} \sum a^{\frac{673}{2}} \geq \frac{2}{81} \sum a^{\frac{673}{2}} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

If $a, b, c, d > 0$ then

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

Marin Chirciu

Problema 746.

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

$$\sum \frac{a}{c}(b+c)^2 + 12 \geq 8 \sum ab.$$

THCS 8/2025

Solutie

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = \sum a, q = \sum bc = 3, r = abc$.

Avem $\prod (b+c) = pq - r$.

$$\text{Obținem } p \leq 3, q \leq 3, r \leq 1, \text{ vezi } 3 = \frac{a^3}{c} + \frac{b^3}{a} + \frac{c^3}{b} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^3}{3 \sum a} = \frac{(\sum a)^2}{3} = \frac{p^2}{3} \Rightarrow 3 \geq \frac{p^2}{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p \leq 3; q \leq \frac{1}{3} p^2 \leq \frac{1}{3} 3^2 = 3 \Rightarrow q \leq 3; 3 = \frac{a^3}{c} + \frac{b^3}{a} + \frac{c^3}{b} \geq 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^3}{c} \cdot \frac{b^3}{a} \cdot \frac{c^3}{b}} = 3\sqrt[3]{(abc)^2} = 3\sqrt[3]{r^2} \Rightarrow r \leq 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a}{c}(b+c)^2 + 12 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\prod \frac{a}{c}(b+c)^2} + 12 = 3\sqrt[3]{\prod (b+c)^2} + 12 = \\ &= 3\sqrt[3]{(pq-r)^2} + 12 \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 8q = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{unde } 3\sqrt[3]{(pq-r)^2} + 12 \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 8q \Leftrightarrow 3\sqrt[3]{(pq-1)^2} + 12 \geq 8q \Leftrightarrow 3\sqrt[3]{(1-pq)^2} + 12 \geq 8q \stackrel{p,q \leq 3}{\Leftrightarrow}$$

$$\stackrel{p,q \leq 3}{\Leftrightarrow} 3\sqrt[3]{(1-3 \cdot 3)^2} + 12 \geq 8q \Leftrightarrow 3\sqrt[3]{8^2} + 12 \geq 8q \Leftrightarrow 12 + 12 \geq 8q \Leftrightarrow q \leq 3.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{a}{b}(a+b)^2 + \lambda \geq \frac{\lambda+12}{3} \sum ab.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 747.

If $m \geq 0$ then in $\triangle ABC$ holds:

$$\sum \frac{a}{h_a^{2m+1}} \cot^{m+1} A \geq \frac{2}{3^m F^m}.$$

D.M.Băținețu-Giurgiu, Mihaly Bencze, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Lema

If $m \geq 0$ then in $\triangle ABC$ holds:

$$\frac{a}{h_a^{2m+1}} \cot^{m+1} A = \frac{R^{m+1}}{2^m F^{m+1}} \frac{(a \cos A)^{m+1}}{F^m}.$$

Demonstratie

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{h_a^{2m+1}} \cot^{m+1} A &= \frac{a}{h_a^m} \frac{\cot^{m+1} A}{h_a} = \frac{a}{\left(\frac{2F}{a}\right)^m} \left(\frac{\cot A}{h_a}\right)^{m+1} = \frac{a^{m+1}}{(2F)^m} \left(\frac{\cos A}{h_a \sin A}\right)^{m+1} = \frac{1}{(2F)^m} \left(\frac{a \cos A}{h_a \sin A}\right)^{m+1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{(2F)^m} \left(\frac{a \cos A}{\frac{2F}{bc} \sin A}\right)^{m+1} = \frac{1}{(2F)^m} \left(\frac{a \cos A}{\frac{2F}{2R}}\right)^{m+1} = \frac{1}{(2F)^m} \left(\frac{Ra \cos A}{F}\right)^{m+1} = \\ &= \frac{R^{m+1}}{2^m F^{m+1}} \frac{(a \cos A)^{m+1}}{F^m}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a}{h_a^{2m+1}} \cot^{m+1} A \stackrel{Lema}{=} \frac{R^{m+1}}{2^m F^{m+1}} \sum \frac{(a \cos A)^{m+1}}{F^m} \stackrel{Radon}{\geq} \frac{R^{m+1}}{2^m F^{m+1}} \frac{(\sum a \cos A)^{m+1}}{(\sum F)^m} = \\ &= \frac{R^{m+1}}{2^m F^{m+1}} \frac{\left(\frac{2F}{R}\right)^{m+1}}{(3F)^m} = \frac{2}{3^m F^m} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Remarcă.

1). If $m \geq 0$ then in $\triangle ABC$ holds:

$$\sum \frac{(a \cos A)^{m+1}}{h_a^m} \geq \frac{2F}{R} \left(\frac{2r}{R\sqrt{3}}\right)^m.$$

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{(a \cos A)^{m+1}}{h_a^m} \stackrel{Radon}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a \cos A)^{m+1}}{(\sum h_a)^m} \stackrel{\sum h_a \leq p\sqrt{3}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{2pr}{R}\right)^{m+1}}{(p\sqrt{3})^m} = \frac{2F}{R} \left(\frac{2r}{R\sqrt{3}}\right)^m = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

If $m \geq 0$ then in $\triangle ABC$ holds:

$$\sum \frac{(a \cos A)^{m+1}}{r_a^m} \geq \frac{2F}{R} \left(\frac{4F}{9R}\right)^m.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{(a \cos A)^{m+1}}{r_a^m} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a \cos A)^{m+1}}{(\sum r_a)^m} \stackrel{\sum r_a \leq \frac{9R}{2}}{\geq} \frac{\left(\frac{2F}{R}\right)^{m+1}}{\left(\frac{9R}{2}\right)^m} = \frac{2F}{R} \left(\frac{4F}{9R}\right)^m = RHS.$$

Problema 748.

In ΔABC

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

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

Lema.

In ΔABC

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

Demonstrație

$$\sqrt{\frac{b+c-a}{a}} \cdot 1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b+c-a}{a} + 1 \right) = \frac{b+c}{2a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a}{b+c-a}} \geq \frac{2a}{b+c}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{b+c-a}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{2a}{b+c} \stackrel{\text{Nesbitt}}{\geq} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3 = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c-a}{a}} \leq \frac{3R}{2r}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Lema.

In ΔABC

$$\sqrt{\frac{b+c-a}{a}} \leq \frac{b+c}{2a}.$$

Demonstrație

$$\sqrt{\frac{b+c-a}{a}} \cdot 1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b+c-a}{a} + 1 \right) = \frac{b+c}{2a}.$$

$$LHS = \sum \sqrt{\frac{b+c-a}{a}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \sum \frac{b+c}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 2Rr}{2Rr} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\leq} \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + r^2 - 2Rr}{4Rr} = \frac{4R^2 + 2Rr + 4r^2}{4Rr} = \frac{2R^2 + Rr + 2r^2}{2Rr} \stackrel{\text{Euler}}{\leq} \frac{3R^2}{2Rr} = \frac{3R}{2r} = RHS.$$

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

Problema 749.

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

$$2\sum x^3 + 3xyz \geq 9.$$

THCS 8/2025

Solutie

Folosim pqr -Method.

Notăm $p = \sum x, q = \sum xy = 3, r = xyz$.

Avem $\sum x^3 = p^3 - 3pq + 3r, q = 3 \Rightarrow \sum x^3 = p^3 - 9p + 3r$.

Inegalitatea se scrie: $2(p^3 - 9p + 3r) + 3r \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow 2p^3 - 18p + 9r \geq 9$.

Folosind inegalitatea lui Schur $p^3 + 9r \geq 4pq, q = 3 \Rightarrow p^3 + 9r \geq 12p \Leftrightarrow 9r \geq 12p - p^3$ este suficient să arătăm că:

$2p^3 - 18p + 12p - p^3 \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow p^3 - 6p - 9 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (p-3)(p^2-3) \geq 0$, care rezultă din $p \geq 3$,

vezi $p^2 = (\sum x)^2 \geq 3 \sum xy = 3 \cdot 3 = 9 \Rightarrow p \geq 3$.

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 3$ and $6\lambda \geq n > 0$ then

$$\lambda \sum x^3 + nxyz \geq 3\lambda + n.$$

Soluție

2). If $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 3$ and $\lambda \geq \frac{1}{6}$ then

$$\lambda \sum x^3 + xyz \geq 3\lambda + 1.$$

3). In $\triangle ABC$

$$2 \sum \tan^3 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{3r}{p} \geq \sqrt{3}.$$

Soluție

Lema.

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

$$2 \sum x^3 + 3xyz \geq 9.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 3$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}, \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2}, \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{C}{2} \right)$ obținem:

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

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \sum 3\sqrt{3} \tan^3 \frac{A}{2} + 9 \cdot \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sum 3\sqrt{3} \tan^3 \frac{A}{2} + 9 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{r}{p} \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{3} \sum \tan^3 \frac{A}{2} + 3\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{r}{p} \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow 2 \sum \tan^3 \frac{A}{2} + \frac{3r}{p} \geq \sqrt{3}.$$

Remarcă.

4). In acute $\triangle ABC$

$$2 \sum \cot^3 A + 3 \cdot \frac{p^2 - (2R+r)^2}{2pr} \geq \sqrt{3}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema.

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

$$2\sum x^3 + 3xyz \geq 9.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \cot B \cot C = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{3} \cot B \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot C = 3.$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (\sqrt{3} \cot A, \sqrt{3} \cot B, \sqrt{3} \cot C)$ obținem:

$$2\sum (\sqrt{3} \cot A)^3 + 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot A \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot B \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot C \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sum 3\sqrt{3} \cot^3 A + 9 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot A \cot B \cot C \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow 2\sum 3\sqrt{3} \cot^3 A + 9 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{p^2 - (2R+r)^2}{2pr} \geq 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sum \sqrt{3} \cot^3 A + 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{p^2 - (2R+r)^2}{2pr} \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow 2\sum \cot^3 A + 3 \cdot \frac{p^2 - (2R+r)^2}{2pr} \geq \sqrt{3}.$$

Problema 750.

If $m \geq 0$ then in ΔABC holds:

$$\prod (a^m + 2) \geq 2^m \left(\sqrt[4]{3}\right)^{12-m} F^{\frac{m}{2}}.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

Lema

If $a, b, c, t \geq 0$

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

Hojoo Lee Inequality

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod (a^m + 2) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \left(\sum \sqrt{a^m}\right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \cdot \left(3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{(abc)^m}}\right)^2 = 3 \cdot 9 (abc)^{\frac{m}{3}} \stackrel{Carlitz}{\geq} 27 \left(\frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{m}{3}} = \\ &= 27 \left(\frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} = 2^m \left(\sqrt[4]{3}\right)^{12-m} F^{\frac{m}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

If $m \geq 0$ and $t > 0$ then in ΔABC holds:

$$\prod (a^m + t) \geq 2^{m-\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{3-m}{4}} t^2 F^{\frac{m}{2}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema

If $a, b, c, t \geq 0$

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

Hojoo Lee Inequality

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod (a^m + t) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot t^2 \left(\sum \sqrt{a^m}\right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \frac{3t^2}{4} \cdot \left(3\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{(abc)^m}}\right)^2 = \frac{3t^2}{4} \cdot 9 (abc)^{\frac{m}{3}} \stackrel{Carlitz}{\geq} \frac{27t^2}{4} \left(\frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{m}{3}} = \\ &= \frac{27t^2}{4} \left(\frac{4F}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{\frac{m}{2}} = 2^{m-\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{3-m}{4}} t^2 F^{\frac{m}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

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

Problema751.

In ΔABC hods:

$$\sum (a^2 + t^2)^3 \geq 27\sqrt{3}t^4 F.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Lema

If $a, b, c, t \geq 0$

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

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum (a^2 + t^2)^3 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \prod (a^2 + t^2) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} 3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot t^4 (\sum a)^2 = \frac{9}{4} \cdot t^4 \cdot 4p^2 \stackrel{Hadwigwer}{\geq} 9 \cdot t^4 \cdot 3F\sqrt{3} = \\ &= 27\sqrt{3}t^4 F = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

In ΔABC hods:

$$\sum (a^{2n} + t^2)^3 \geq 3^{4-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot 4^{n-1} t^4 F^n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum (a^{2n} + t^2)^3 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \prod (a^{2n} + t^2) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} 3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot t^4 (\sum a^n)^2 \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{9}{4} \cdot t^4 \left(\frac{(\sum a)^n}{3^{n-1}} \right)^2 \stackrel{Hadwigwer}{\geq} \\ &= \frac{9}{4} \cdot t^4 \frac{(\sum a)^{2n}}{3^{2(n-1)}} \stackrel{Hadwigwer}{\geq} \frac{9}{4} \cdot t^4 \frac{(12F\sqrt{3})^n}{3^{2(n-1)}} = 3^{4-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot 4^{n-1} t^4 F^n. \end{aligned}$$

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

Problema752.

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

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

Nguyen Minh Tho, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

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

$$\text{unde } \sqrt{3 \sum \frac{1}{a^3 + 3}} \leq \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow 3 \sum \frac{1}{a^3 + 3} \leq \frac{9}{4} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{a^3 + 3} \leq \frac{3}{4} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$4 \sum (a^3 + 3)(b^3 + 3) \leq 3 \prod (a^3 + 3) \Leftrightarrow 4(\sum a^3 b^3 + 6 \sum a^3 + 27) \leq 3(28 + 3 \sum a^3 b^3 + 9 \sum a^3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5 \sum a^3 b^3 + 3 \sum a^3 \geq 24, \text{ care rezultă din } \sum a^3 b^3 \geq 3 \text{ și } \sum a^3 \geq 3, \text{ vezi AM-GM și } abc = 1.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^3 + \lambda^2 - 1}} \leq \frac{3}{\lambda}.$$

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

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a + \lambda^2 - 1}} \leq \frac{3}{\lambda}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema753.

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

$$\frac{1}{xyz} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{x} - 1.$$

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

Folosind $\sum a^2 \geq \sum bc$ pentru $(x, y, z) = (\sqrt{yz}, \sqrt{zx}, \sqrt{xy})$ obținem:

$$\sum yz \geq \sqrt{xyz} \sum x, \sum yz = 3 \Rightarrow 3 \geq \sqrt{xyz} \sum x \Leftrightarrow \sum x \leq \frac{3}{\sqrt{xyz}}.$$

$$\frac{1}{xyz} \geq \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{xyz}} - 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{xyz} \geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{xyz}} - 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{xyz} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{xyz}} + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{xyz}} - 1 \right)^2 \geq 0.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). In ΔABC

$$\frac{p}{\sqrt{3}r} \geq 2 \sum \sqrt{\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}} - 1.$$

Solutie

Lema.

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

$$\frac{1}{xyz} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{x} - 1.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 3.$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}, \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2}, \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{C}{2} \right)$ obținem:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{B}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \tan \frac{C}{2}} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}} - 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{p}{\sqrt{3}r} \geq 2 \sum \sqrt{\sqrt{3} \tan \frac{A}{2}} - 1.$$

2). In acute ΔABC

$$\frac{pr}{\sqrt{3}(p^2 - (2R+r)^2)} \geq \sum \sqrt{\sqrt{3} \cot A} - 1.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Lema.

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

$$\frac{1}{xyz} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{x} - 1.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \cot B \cot C = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \sqrt{3} \cot B \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot C = 3.$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (\sqrt{3} \cot A, \sqrt{3} \cot B, \sqrt{3} \cot C)$ obținem:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} \cot A \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot B \cdot \sqrt{3} \cot C} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{\sqrt{3} \cot A} - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3} \cot A \cot B \cot C} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{\sqrt{3} \cot A} - 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3} \frac{p^2 - (2R+r)^2}{2pr}} \geq \frac{2}{3} \sum \sqrt{\sqrt{3} \cot A} - 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema 754.

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

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

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^2 y}{2x + y} \stackrel{CS}{\leq} \sum \frac{x^2 y}{9} \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \right) = \frac{1}{9} \sum (2xy + x^2) = \frac{1}{9} (x + y + z)^2 = \frac{1}{9} (3)^2 = 1 = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^2 y}{3x + y} \leq \frac{3}{4}.$$

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

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

Soluție

3), In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{1}{r_a^2 + 2r_a r_b} \leq \frac{1}{9r^2}.$$

Soluție

Lema.

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

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

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{r_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{r_a} = 3.$

Folosind Lema pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{r_a}, \frac{3r}{r_b}, \frac{3r}{r_c} \right)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{1}{r_a^2 + 2r_a r_b} \leq \frac{1}{9r^2}$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

4). In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{1}{h_a^2 + 2h_a h_b} \leq \frac{1}{9r^2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 755.If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ then

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

Nguyen Van Hoa, Vietnam, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie**Lema.**If $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{x^5}{x^3 + x + 1} \geq \frac{11x^2 - 5}{18}.$$

Demonstratie

$$\frac{x^5}{x^3 + x + 1} \geq \frac{11x^2 - 5}{18} \Leftrightarrow 7x^5 - 6x^3 - 11x^2 + 5x + 5 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 (7x^3 + 14x^2 + 15x + 5) \geq 0.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^5}{x^3 + x + 1} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{11x^2 - 5}{18} = \frac{11 \sum x^2 - 15}{18} = \frac{11 \cdot 3 - 15}{18} = 1 = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1$.**Remarcă.**If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^5}{x^3 + x + \lambda} \geq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie**Lema.**If $x > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\frac{x^5}{x^3 + x + \lambda} \geq \frac{(5\lambda + 6)x^2 - 3\lambda - 2}{2(\lambda + 2)^2}.$$

Demonstratie

$$\frac{x^5}{x^3 + x + \lambda} \geq \frac{(5\lambda + 6)x^2 - 3\lambda - 2}{2(\lambda + 2)^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2)x^5 - 2(\lambda + 2)x^3 - \lambda(5\lambda + 6)x^2 + (3\lambda + 2)x + 3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 [(2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2)x^3 + 2(2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2)x^2 + (6\lambda^2 + 7\lambda + 2)x + 3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda] \geq 0.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^5}{x^3 + x + \lambda} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \sum \frac{(5\lambda + 6)x^2 - 3\lambda - 2}{2(\lambda + 2)^2} = \frac{(5\lambda + 6) \sum x^2 - 3(3\lambda + 2)}{2(\lambda + 2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(5\lambda + 6) \cdot 3 - 3(3\lambda + 2)}{2(\lambda + 2)^2} = \frac{3(2\lambda + 4)}{2(\lambda + 2)^2} = \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 1$.**Problema 756.**In $\triangle ABC$ holds:

$$\prod \left(\frac{a}{h_b} + 2 \right) \geq 18\sqrt{3}.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod \left(\frac{a}{h_b} + 2 \right) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \left(\sum \sqrt{\frac{a}{h_b}} \right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3 \left(3^3 \sqrt{\frac{abc}{h_a h_b h_c}} \right)^2 = 3 \left(3^6 \sqrt{\frac{abc}{h_a h_b h_c}} \right)^2 = \\ &= 3 \left(3 \sqrt{\frac{4Rrp}{2r^2 p^2}} \right)^2 = 3 \left(3^6 \sqrt{\frac{2R^2}{rp}} \right)^2 \stackrel{Mitrinovic}{\geq} 3 \left(3 \sqrt{\frac{2R^2}{r \cdot \frac{3R\sqrt{3}}{2}}} \right)^2 = 3 \left(3^6 \sqrt{\frac{4R}{r \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}} \right)^2 \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} 3 \left(3^6 \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 2r}{r \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}} \right)^2 = \\ &= 3 \left(3^6 \sqrt{\frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}}} \right)^2 = 3 \left(3^6 \sqrt{\frac{2^3}{(\sqrt{3})^3}} \right)^2 = 3 \left(3 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \right)^2 = 3 \left(9 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = 18\sqrt{3} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $\sqrt{\frac{a}{h_b}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{h_c}} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{h_a}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Remarcă.

In $\triangle ABC$ hods:

$$1). \prod \left(\frac{a}{h_b} + \lambda \right) \geq \frac{9\sqrt{3}\lambda^2}{2}, \lambda > 0.$$

Marin Chirciu

$$2). \prod \left(\frac{a}{r_b} + \lambda \right) \geq \frac{9\sqrt{3}\lambda^2}{2}, \lambda > 0.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema757.

If $a, b, c > 0$ then

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

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu

Soluție

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

În inegalitatea mediilor egalitatea are loc pentru $1 = \frac{1}{a^2 (b+c)^2}$ și analogele.

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

Remarcă.

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Problema 758.

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

$$xyz \sum x^2 \leq 3.$$

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

Folosim pqr -Method.

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

Avem $q^2 \geq 3pr$, vezi $q^2 = (\sum xy)^2 \geq 3xyz \sum x = 3pr$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Obținem } p^2 &= (\sum x)^2 = \sum x^2 + 2\sum xy = \sum x^2 + 2q = \sum x^2 + q + q \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3\sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot q \cdot q} = \\ &= 3\sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot q^2} \stackrel{q^2 \geq 3pr}{\geq} 3\sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot 3pr}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rezultă } p^2 &\geq 3\sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot 3pr}, p = 3 \Rightarrow 9 \geq 3\sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot 9r} \Leftrightarrow 3 \geq \sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot 9r} \Leftrightarrow 27 \geq \sum x^2 \cdot 9r \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow 3 \geq r \sum x^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \geq xyz \sum x^2. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$1). \sum \frac{9r^2}{r_a^2} \leq \frac{p^2}{9r^2}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Lema.

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

$$xyz \sum x^2 \leq 3.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{r_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{r_a} = 3$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{r_a}, \frac{3r}{r_b}, \frac{3r}{r_c} \right)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{9r^2}{r_a^2} \leq \frac{p^2}{9r^2}$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

$$2). \sum \frac{9r^2}{h_a^2} \leq \frac{2p^2}{9Rr}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 759.

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

$$\sum \frac{x^3}{y^3 + 8} \geq \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{27} \sum xy.$$

Kunihiko Chikaya, Japan, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^3}{y^3+8} = \sum \frac{x^4}{xy^3+8x} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x^2)^2}{\sum xy^3+8\sum x} \stackrel{Vasc}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x^2)^2}{\frac{1}{3}(\sum x^2)^2+8\cdot\frac{1}{3}(\sum x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}+\frac{8}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \geq \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{27} \sum xy = RHS.$$

Am folosit mai sus $\sum x \leq \frac{1}{3}(\sum x^2)^2$, vezi $\sum x = 3$ și $\sum x^2 \geq 3$; $\sum xy \leq 3$, vezi

$$\sum xy \leq \frac{1}{3}(\sum x)^2 = \frac{1}{3}(3)^2 = 3.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0$, $x + y + z = 3$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^3}{y^3+\lambda} \geq \frac{1}{\lambda+1} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} \sum xy \right).$$

2). In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{1}{r_a^3 \left(\frac{27r^3}{r_b^3} + 8 \right)} \geq \frac{1}{81r^3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Lema.

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

$$\sum \frac{x^3}{y^3+8} \geq \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{27} \sum xy.$$

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{r_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{r_a} = 3$.

Folosind Lema pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{r_a}, \frac{3r}{r_b}, \frac{3r}{r_c} \right)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{1}{r_a^3 \left(\frac{27r^3}{r_b^3} + 8 \right)} \geq \frac{1}{81r^3}$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

3). In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{1}{h_a^3 \left(\frac{27r^3}{h_b^3} + 8 \right)} \geq \frac{1}{81r^3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema760.

If $a, b > 0$ then

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

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam,RMM8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{4(a^4 + b^4)}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)^2}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \\ &= 2(a^2 + b^2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} (a+b)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \stackrel{Radon}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{Radon}{\geq} \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2 + \frac{(1+1)^3}{(a+b)^2} = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2 + \frac{8}{(a+b)^2} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(a+b)^2 \cdot \frac{8}{(a+b)^2}} = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

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

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

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Problema 761.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then in ΔABC holds

$$\prod(x^2 a^4 + 2) \geq 48 \sum xy F^2.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Lema

If $a, b, c, t \geq 0$

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

Hojoo Lee Inequality

$$LHS = \prod(x^2 a^4 + 2) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4(\sum xa^2)^2 \stackrel{Oppenheim}{\geq} 3(4F\sqrt{\sum xy})^2 = 48 \sum xy F^2 = RHS.$$

Am folosit mai sus inegalitatea lui Oppenheim $xa^2 + yb^2 + zc^2 \geq 4F\sqrt{xy + yz + zx}, x, y, z > 0$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral și $x = y = z$.

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z, \lambda > 0$ then in ΔABC holds

$$\prod(x^2 a^4 + \lambda) \geq 12\lambda^2 \sum xy \cdot F^2.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \prod(x^2 a^4 + \lambda) \stackrel{HojooLee}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot \lambda^2 (\sum xa^2)^2 \stackrel{Oppenheim}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot \lambda^2 (4F\sqrt{\sum xy})^2 = \\ &= \frac{3\lambda^2}{4} \cdot 16F^2 \sum xy = 12\lambda^2 \cdot F^2 \sum xy = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Problema 762.

If $x \in D$ then

$$\frac{\tan 3x - 2 \tan 2x + \tan x}{4(\tan 3x - \tan 2x)} = \sin^2 x.$$

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Solutie

Folosind $\tan 3x = \frac{3t-t^3}{1-3t^2}$, $\tan 2x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$, $\tan x = t$ obținem:

$$\frac{\tan 3x - 2 \tan 2x + \tan x}{4(\tan 3x - \tan 2x)} = \frac{\frac{3t-t^3}{1-3t^2} - 2 \frac{2t}{1-t^2} + t}{4 \left(\frac{3t-t^3}{1-3t^2} - \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \right)} = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} = \sin^2 x.$$

Remarcă.

Solve in $[0, 2\pi]$ the equation:

$$\frac{\tan 3x - 2 \tan 2x + \tan x}{\tan 3x - \tan 2x} = 0.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Folosind $\tan 3x = \frac{3t-t^3}{1-3t^2}$, $\tan 2x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$, $\tan x = t$ obținem:

$$\frac{\tan 3x - 2 \tan 2x + \tan x}{\tan 3x - \tan 2x} = \frac{\frac{3t-t^3}{1-3t^2} - 2 \frac{2t}{1-t^2} + t}{\frac{3t-t^3}{1-3t^2} - \frac{2t}{1-t^2}} = \frac{4t^2}{t^2+1} = 4 \sin^2 x.$$

Ecuția se scrie $4 \sin^2 x = 0$, $\tan 3x - \tan 2x \neq 0$.

Deducem că ecuația nu are soluții.

Problema 762.

If $a, b > 0$ then

$$e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} + b \ln b \geq b + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}.$$

Panagiotis Danousis, Greece, MathAtelier8/2025

Soluție

Lema.

If $x \in \mathbf{R}$ then

$$e^x \geq x + 1.$$

Demonstratie

Considerăm funcția $f(x) = e^x - x - 1$, $x \in \mathbf{R}$, $f'(x) = e^x - 1$, $f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$.

$f(x) \geq f(0) = 0$, cu egal pentru $x = 0$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \ln b$ obținem:

$$e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \ln b} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \ln b + 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}} + b \ln b \geq b + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \ln b = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} = \ln b \Leftrightarrow b = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $a, b > 0$ then

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

Solutie

Folosind **Lema** pentru $x = \frac{1}{a} - \ln b$ obținem:

$$e^{\frac{1}{a} - \ln b} \geq \frac{1}{a} - \ln b + 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{a}} + b \ln b \geq b + \frac{b}{a}, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = \frac{1}{a} - \ln b = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \ln b \Leftrightarrow b = e^{\frac{1}{a}}.$$

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

2). If $a, b > 0$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ then

$$e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}}} + b \ln b \geq b + \frac{b}{\sqrt[n]{a}}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Folosind **Lema** pentru $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}} - \ln b$ obținem:

$$e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}} - \ln b} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}} - \ln b + 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}}} + b \ln b \geq b + \frac{b}{\sqrt[n]{a}}, \text{ cu egal pentru } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}} - \ln b = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \ln b \Leftrightarrow b = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}}}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $b = e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a}}}$.

Problema 763.

In $\triangle ABC$

$$4 \leq \sum \sec^2 \frac{A}{2} \leq \left(\frac{R}{r} \right)^2.$$

George Apostolopoulos, Greece, RMM5/2017

Solutie**Lema.**

In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \sec^2 \frac{A}{2} = 1 + \frac{(4R+r)^2}{p^2}.$$

Folosim inegalitatea lui Gerretsen.

Remarcă.

1). In $\triangle ABC$

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

2). In $\triangle ABC$

$$5 - \frac{2r}{R} \leq \sum \sec^2 \frac{A}{2} \leq 2 + \frac{R}{r}.$$

Marin Chirciu

3). In $\triangle ABC$

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

Problema 764.

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

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

Marin Chirciu, IneMath8/2025

Solutie

Lema.

If $x \in \mathbf{R}$ then

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

Demonstratie

$$\frac{1+e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \leq \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow (1+e^x)^2 \leq 2(1+e^{2x}) \Leftrightarrow 1+2e^x+e^{2x} \leq 2+2e^{2x} \Leftrightarrow (e^x-1)^2 \geq 0.$$

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1+e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} \stackrel{Lema}{\leq} \sum \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 0$.

Problema 765.

In ΔABC

$$\frac{15}{2} + \sum \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} \leq 9 \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^2.$$

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \frac{15}{2} + \sum \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} = \frac{15}{2} + \sum \frac{a^2}{b^2 + c^2} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \frac{15}{2} + \sum \frac{a^2}{2bc} = \frac{15}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{a^3}{abc} = \\ &= \frac{15}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2p(p^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr)}{4Rrp} = \frac{15}{2} + \frac{p^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr}{4Rr} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\leq} \frac{15}{2} + \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 3r^2 - 6Rr}{4Rr} = \\ &= \frac{15}{2} + \frac{4R^2 - 2Rr}{4Rr} = \frac{15}{2} + \frac{2R - r}{2r} = \frac{R + 7r}{r} = 7 + \frac{R}{r} \stackrel{Euler}{\leq} 9 \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

1). In ΔABC

$$\frac{3}{2} \leq \sum \frac{\sin^2 A}{\sin^2 B + \sin^2 C} \leq \frac{R}{r} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

2). In ΔABC

$$\frac{3}{2} \leq \sum \frac{a^2}{b^2 + c^2} \leq \frac{R}{r} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 614.

In ΔABC

$$\sum (\cot B + \cot C) \tan \frac{A}{2} \geq 2.$$

Zaza Mzhavanadze, Georgia, RMM 5/2025

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum (\cot B + \cot C) \tan \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\geq} \frac{1}{3} \sum (\cot B + \cot C) \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \sum \cot A \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sum \cot A \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \geq \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 2, \text{ vezi } \sum \cot A \geq \sqrt{3} \text{ și } \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \geq \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Remarcă.

In ΔABC

$$\sum (\cot B + \cot C) \cot \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{R^3}{4r^3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum (\cot B + \cot C) \cot \frac{A}{2} \stackrel{Chebyshev}{\leq} \frac{1}{3} \sum (\cot B + \cot C) \sum \cot \frac{A}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \sum \cot A \sum \cot \frac{A}{2} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \sum \cot A \sum \tan \frac{A}{2} \leq \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2R^2 + r^2}{pr} \cdot \frac{4R + r}{p} = \frac{2(2R^2 + r^2)(4R + r)}{3rp^2} \stackrel{Gerretsen\&Mitrinovic}{\leq} \\ &\stackrel{Gerretsen\&Mitrinovic}{\leq} \frac{2\left(2R^2 + \frac{R^2}{4}\right)\left(4R + \frac{R}{2}\right)}{3r \cdot 27r^2} = \frac{R^3}{4r^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus:

$$\sum \cot A = \frac{p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr}{2pr} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\leq} \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - r^2 - 4Rr}{2pr} = \frac{4R^2 + 2r^2}{2pr} = \frac{2R^2 + r^2}{pr}.$$

Problema 766.

In ΔABC

$$\sum \cos A - 2 \sum \cos^2 A \geq 0.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \cos A - 2 \sum \cos^2 A = 1 + \frac{r}{R} - 2 \cdot \frac{p^2 + r^2 - 4R^2}{4R^2} \stackrel{Gerretsen}{\geq} 1 + \frac{r}{R} - 2 \cdot \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + r^2 - 4R^2}{4R^2} = \\ &= \frac{R^2 - Rr - 2r^2}{R^2} = \frac{(R - 2r)(R + r)}{R^2} \stackrel{Euler}{\geq} 0 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

1). In ΔABC

$$\sum \cos A - \lambda \sum \cos^2 A \geq \frac{3}{4}(2 - \lambda), \lambda \geq \frac{2}{3}.$$

2). In ΔABC

$$\sum \cos A - \frac{2}{3} \sum \cos^2 A \geq 1.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Cazul $\lambda \geq \frac{2}{3}$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.

Problema 767.

If $x, y, z > 1, x + y + z = 8$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{y-1}} \geq 16.$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{y-1}} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sum \sqrt{y-1}} \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sqrt{3\sum(y-1)}} = \frac{(\sum x)^2}{\sqrt{3(\sum x-3)}} = \frac{8^2}{\sqrt{3(8-3)}} = \frac{64}{\sqrt{15}} > 16 = RHS.$$

Remarcă.1). If $x, y, z > \lambda > 0, x + y + z = 6\lambda$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{y-\lambda}} \geq 12\lambda\sqrt{\lambda}.$$

2). If $x, y, z > \lambda > 0, x + y + z = 6\lambda$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{y-\lambda}} \geq 3 \cdot 2^n \lambda^{n-1} \sqrt{\lambda}.$$

Remarcă.If $x, y, z > \lambda > 0, x + y + z = 6\lambda$ then

$$\sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{y-\lambda}} \geq 6\sqrt{\lambda}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

SolutieCazul $n = 1$ în inegalitatea de mai sus.**Problema768.**If $a, b, c > 0, \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+3b^2}} = \frac{3}{2}$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{a} \geq 3.$$

Mathematical Inequalities8/2025

Solutie

$$\frac{3}{2} = \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+3b^2}} \stackrel{SOS}{\leq} \sum \frac{1}{\frac{a+3b}{2}} = \sum \frac{2}{a+3b} \stackrel{CS}{\leq} \frac{2}{(1+3)^2} \sum \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{3}{b} \right) = \frac{2}{16} \cdot 4 \sum \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$\text{Din } \frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{a} \geq 3.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $a = b = c = 1$.**Remarcă.**If $a, b, c > 0$ and $\lambda \in \mathbf{N}, \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+\lambda b^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{\lambda+1}}$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{a} \geq 3.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema769.In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq (2R-r) \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{Rr^2}}.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

Lema.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} \geq \frac{x+y+z}{\sqrt[3]{xyz}}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{\sum \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\sqrt[3]{\prod \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}} = \frac{1 - \frac{r}{2R}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{r^2}{16R^2}}} = \frac{2R-r}{2R} \sqrt[3]{\frac{16R^2}{r^2}} = \frac{2R-r}{R} \sqrt[3]{\frac{2R^2}{r^2}} = \\ &= (2R-r) \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{Rr^2}} = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

Remarcă.

1). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq (2R-r) \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{Rp^2}}.$$

Solutie

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}, \cos^2 \frac{B}{2}, \cos^2 \frac{C}{2}\right)$

2). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{\tan^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\tan^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{(4R+r)^2 - 2p^2}{p^3 \sqrt[3]{pr^2}}.$$

Solutie

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\tan^2 \frac{A}{2}, \tan^2 \frac{B}{2}, \tan^2 \frac{C}{2}\right)$.

Remarcă.

3). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{\cot^2 \frac{A}{2}}{\cot^2 \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{p^2 - 2r^2 - 8Rr}{r^3 \sqrt[3]{rp^2}}.$$

Solutie

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\cot^2 \frac{A}{2}, \cot^2 \frac{B}{2}, \cot^2 \frac{C}{2}\right)$.

4). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{m_a^2}{m_b^2} \geq \frac{3(p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr)}{p\sqrt[3]{2pR^2}}.$$

Soluție

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (m_a^2, m_b^2, m_c^2)$.

5). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^2}{b^2} \geq \frac{p^2 - r^2 - 4Rr}{\sqrt[3]{2R^2 r^2 p^2}}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (a^2, b^2, c^2)$.

Problema 770.

In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{\tan \frac{A}{2}}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{4R+r}{\sqrt[3]{rp^2}}.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Soluție**Lema.**

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x} \geq \frac{x+y+z}{\sqrt[3]{xyz}}.$$

Demonstrație.

$$\text{Avem: } \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{z}} = 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{x^2}{yz}} = \frac{3x}{\sqrt[3]{xyz}}.$$

Se scriu și celelalte două inegalități analoage și se adună.

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

$$LHS = \sum \frac{\tan \frac{A}{2}}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{\sum \tan \frac{A}{2}}{\sqrt[3]{\prod \tan \frac{A}{2}}} = \frac{4R+r}{\frac{p}{\sqrt[3]{r}}} = \frac{4R+r}{\sqrt[3]{rp^2}} = RHS.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

1) In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{\cot \frac{A}{2}}{\cot \frac{B}{2}} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{p^2}{r^2}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\cot \frac{A}{2}, \cot \frac{B}{2}, \cot \frac{C}{2}\right)$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{\cot \frac{A}{2}}{\cot \frac{B}{2}} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{\sum \cot \frac{A}{2}}{\sqrt[3]{\prod \cot \frac{A}{2}}} = \frac{p}{r} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{p^2}{r^2}} = RHS.$$

2). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\sin \frac{B}{2}} \geq \frac{6r}{R} \sqrt[3]{\frac{R}{2r}}.$$

Solutie

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\sin \frac{A}{2}, \sin \frac{B}{2}, \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)$.

3). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{B}{2}} \geq 2 \sqrt[3]{\frac{p^2}{2R^2}}.$$

Solutie

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\cos \frac{A}{2}, \cos \frac{B}{2}, \cos \frac{C}{2} \right)$.

4). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{m_a}{m_b} \geq 9r \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{Rp^2}}.$$

Solutie

Lema.

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (m_a, m_b, m_c)$.

5). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{w_a}{w_b} \geq \frac{9r}{\sqrt[3]{rp^2}}.$$

Solutie

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (w_a, w_b, w_c)$.

6). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{h_b} \geq \frac{9r}{\sqrt[3]{rp^2}}.$$

Solutie

Aplicăm **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (h_a, h_b, h_c)$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{h_a}{h_b} \stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \frac{\sum h_a}{\sqrt[3]{\prod h_a}} \geq \frac{9r}{\sqrt[3]{rp^2}} = RHS.$$

7). In $\triangle ABC$ then

Marin Chirciu

$$\sum \frac{s_a}{s_b} \geq 9r \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{Rp^2}}.$$

Solutie

Aplicăm Lema pentru $(x, y, z) = (h_a, h_b, h_c)$.

8). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} \geq \frac{4R+r}{\sqrt[3]{rp^2}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Aplicăm Lema pentru $(x, y, z) = (r_a, r_b, r_c)$.

9). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum \frac{a}{b} \geq \frac{2p}{\sqrt[3]{4Rrp}}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Aplicăm Lema pentru $(x, y, z) = (a, b, c)$.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema771.

In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum am_a \leq \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} R^2.$$

Sarkhan Adgozalov, Georgia, RMM 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum am_a \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum a^2 \sum m_a^2} \stackrel{Leibniz}{\leq} \sqrt{9R^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} 9R^2} = \frac{9R^2}{2} \sqrt{3} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} R^2 = RHS.$$

Remarcă.

1). In $\triangle ABC$ then

$$\sum (b+c)m_a \leq 9R^2 \sqrt{3}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum (b+c)m_a \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\sum (b+c)^2 \sum m_a^2} \stackrel{Leibniz}{\leq} \sqrt{36R^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} 9R^2} = 9R^2 \sqrt{3} = RHS.$$

2). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum (b+\lambda c)m_a \leq 9(\lambda+1) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R^2, \lambda \geq 0.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema772.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\prod \left(\left(\frac{x}{y+z} \right)^2 + 2 \right) \geq \frac{27}{4}.$$

Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

If $x, y, z, t > 0$ then

$$(x^2 + t^2)(y^2 + t^2)(z^2 + t^2) \geq \frac{3}{4}t^4(x + y + z)^2.$$

Arkady Alt ,USA

Soluție.

$$\text{Avem } (x^2 + t^2)(y^2 + t^2) \geq \frac{3}{4}t^2((x + y)^2 + t^2) \Leftrightarrow \left(xy - \frac{1}{2}t^2\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}t^2(x - y)^2 \geq 0,$$

cu egalitate pentru $x = y = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow LHS &= (x^2 + t^2)(y^2 + t^2)(z^2 + t^2) \geq \frac{3}{4}t^2((x + y)^2 + t^2)(t^2 + z^2) \stackrel{CBS}{\geq} \frac{3}{4}t^2(t(x + y) + tz)^2 = \\ &= \frac{3}{4}t^4(x + y + z)^2 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$LHS = \prod \left(\left(\frac{x}{y+z} \right)^2 + 2 \right) \stackrel{Arkady}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \left(\sum \frac{x}{y+z} \right)^2 \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} 3 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 \geq \frac{27}{4} = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\prod \left(\left(\frac{x}{y + \lambda z} \right)^2 + 2 \right) \geq \frac{27}{(\lambda + 1)^2}.$$

Soluție

$$LHS = \prod \left(\left(\frac{x}{y + \lambda z} \right)^2 + 2 \right) \stackrel{Arkady}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \left(\sum \frac{x}{y + \lambda z} \right)^2 \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} 3 \left(\frac{3}{\lambda + 1} \right)^2 \geq \frac{27}{(\lambda + 1)^2} = RHS.$$

2). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\prod \left(\left(\frac{y+z}{x} \right)^2 + 2 \right) \geq 108.$$

Soluție

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

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

$$\prod \left(\left(\frac{y + \lambda z}{x} \right)^2 + 2 \right) \geq 27(\lambda + 1)^2.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$LHS = \prod \left(\left(\frac{y + \lambda z}{x} \right)^2 + 2 \right) \stackrel{Arkady}{\geq} \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \left(\sum \frac{y + \lambda z}{x} \right)^2 \stackrel{AG}{\geq} 3(3(\lambda + 1))^2 \geq 27(\lambda + 1)^2 = RHS.$$

Problema 773.

If $x, y > 0$ then

$$\frac{e^{2x}}{y^2 + 2y + 2} + \frac{e^{2y}}{x^2 + 2x + 2} > \frac{e^x + e^y}{2}.$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \frac{e^{2x}}{y^2 + 2y + 2} + \frac{e^{2y}}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(e^x + e^y)^2}{(y^2 + 2y + 2) + (x^2 + 2x + 2)} = \frac{(e^x + e^y)^2}{x^2 + y^2 + 2(x + y) + 4} \stackrel{(1)}{>} > \frac{(e^x + e^y)^2}{2(e^x + e^y)} = \frac{e^x + e^y}{2} = RHS.$$

Am folosit mai sus(1): $e^x > 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}$, vezi dezvoltarea în serie Taylor a funcției

$$f(x) = e^x, x > 0 \quad e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots > 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!}, x > 0.$$

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{e^{2x}}{y^2 + 2y + 2} > \frac{e^x + e^y + e^z}{2}.$$

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{e^{2x}}{y^2 + 2y + 2} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum e^x)^2}{\sum (x^2 + 2x + 2)} \stackrel{(1)}{>} \frac{(\sum e^x)^2}{2 \sum e^x} = \frac{\sum e^x}{2} = RHS.$$

2). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{e^{3x}}{y^2 + 2y + 2} > \frac{(e^x + e^y + e^z)^2}{6}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{e^{3x}}{y^2 + 2y + 2} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum e^x)^3}{3 \sum (x^2 + 2x + 2)} \stackrel{(1)}{>} \frac{(\sum e^x)^3}{3 \cdot 2 \sum e^x} = \frac{(\sum e^x)^2}{6} = RHS.$$

Problema 774.

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

$$\sum ab \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

Elton Papanikolla, MathOlymp 8/2025

Solutie

$$\frac{1}{a^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{b^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{c^2 + 1} = 2 \Leftrightarrow (a^2, b^2, c^2) = \left(\frac{x}{y+z}, \frac{y}{z+x}, \frac{z}{x+y} \right).$$

$$\sum ab = \sum \sqrt{\frac{x}{y+z}} \sqrt{\frac{y}{x+z}} = \sum \sqrt{\frac{x}{y+z} \cdot \frac{y}{x+z}} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \sum \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{y+z} + \frac{y}{x+z} \right) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

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

2). If $a, b, c \geq 0$, $\frac{1}{a^2+1} + \frac{1}{b^2+1} + \frac{1}{c^2+1} = 2$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum a^{2n} \geq \frac{3}{2^n}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 775.

If $x, y, z > 0$, $x + y + z = 3$ and $k > 0$

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

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Soluție

Aplicând inegalitatea lui Jensen pentru funcția concavă $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+k}}$, $x > 0$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+k}} = f(x) + f(y) + f(z) \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\leq} 3f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) = 3f(1) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{k+1}} = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{3r_a^2+9r^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2r}.$$

Soluție.

Lema.

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

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

Se cunoaște identitatea în triunghi $\sum \frac{r}{r_a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{3r}{r_a} = 3$.

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{3r}{r_a}, \frac{3r}{r_b}, \frac{3r}{r_c}\right)$ obținem:

$$\sum \frac{\frac{3r}{r_a}}{\sqrt{\frac{9r^2}{r_a^2}+3}} \leq \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{r_a \sqrt{\frac{9r^2}{r_a^2}+3}} \leq \frac{1}{2r} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{3r_a^2+9r^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2r}.$$

2). In ΔABC

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{3h_a^2+9r^2}} \leq \frac{1}{2r}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 776

If $M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$, $F_a = [MBC]$, $F_b = [MCA]$, $F_c = [MAB]$, $x, y > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^3 b^3}{(x F_a + y F_b)^2} \geq \frac{192\sqrt{3}}{(x+y)^2} F.$$

D.M.Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Dan Nănuți, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^3 b^3}{(x F_a + y F_b)^2} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum ab)^3}{(\sum (x F_a + y F_b))^2} \stackrel{\text{Gordon}}{\geq} \frac{(4F\sqrt{3})^3}{(\sum (x+y)F)^2} = \frac{4^3 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}F^3}{(x+y)^2 F^2} = \\ &= \frac{4^3 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}F}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{192\sqrt{3}}{(x+y)^2} F. \end{aligned}$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral și $M \equiv G$.

Remarcă.

If $M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$, $F_a = [MBC]$, $F_b = [MCA]$, $F_c = [MAB]$, $x, y > 0$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^{n+1} b^{n+1}}{(x F_a + y F_b)^n} \geq \frac{(4\sqrt{3})^{n+1}}{(x+y)^n} F.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 777.

Solve in positive real numbers the system:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{y} = 13 \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 35 \end{cases}$$

Sanong Hauyrai, Math 8/2025

Soluție

Cu substituția $(a, b) = (\sqrt[6]{x}, \sqrt[6]{y}) \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (a^6, b^6)$ sistemul se scrie $\begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 13 \\ a^3 + b^3 = 35 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 5 \\ ab = 6 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (a, b) \in \{(2, 3), (3, 2)\} \Leftrightarrow (x, y) \in \{(2^6, 3^6), (3^6, 2^6)\}.$$

Mulțimea soluțiilor sistemului este $S = \{(64, 729), (729, 64)\}$.

Remarcă.

1). Solve in positive real numbers the system:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt[5]{x} + \sqrt[5]{y} = 13 \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 275 \end{cases}$$

Soluție

Mulțimea soluțiilor sistemului este $S = \{(2^{10}, 3^{10}), (3^{10}, 2^{10})\}$.

Remarcă.

Let be $n \in \mathbf{N}$, $n \geq 3$, n impar. Solve in positive real numbers the system:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt[n]{x} + \sqrt[n]{y} = 13 \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 2^n + 3^n \end{cases}$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Mulțimea soluțiilor sistemului este $S = \{(2^{2n}, 3^{2n}), (3^{2n}, 2^{2n})\}$.

Problema 778.

Evalueate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} \sin \sqrt{x} dx .$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 8/2025

Soluție

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} \sin \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t \sin t dt \stackrel{\text{parti}}{=} 2(-t \cos t + \sin t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 .$$

Deducem că $\int_0^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} \sin \sqrt{x} dx = 2$.

Remarcă.

Evalueate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi^3}{8}} \sin \sqrt[3]{x} dx .$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi^3}{8}} \sin \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3t^2 \sin t dt \stackrel{\text{parti}}{=} 3 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos t dt = 6 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) = 3(\pi - 2) .$$

Problema 779.

In ΔABC then

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} \geq \sum \frac{h_a}{h_b} .$$

Rahim Shahbazov, Azerbaijan

Soluție

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} \geq \sum \frac{h_a}{h_b} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{\frac{S}{p-a}}{\frac{S}{p-b}} \geq \sum \frac{\frac{2S}{a}}{\frac{2S}{b}} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{p-b}{p-a} \geq \sum \frac{b}{a} .$$

Folosind substituțiile Ravi $(a, b, c) = (y+z, z+x, x+y)$ avem $p = x+y+z$ și inegalitatea

$$\sum \frac{p-b}{p-a} \geq \sum \frac{b}{a} \text{ se scrie: } \sum \frac{y}{x} \geq \sum \frac{x+z}{y+z} \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{y}{x} + 3 \geq \sum \frac{x+z}{y+z} + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{y}{x} + 1 \right) \geq \sum \frac{x+z}{y+z} + 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum \left(\frac{x+y}{x} \right) \geq \sum \frac{x+y}{x+z} + 3 \Leftrightarrow \sum \left(\frac{x+y}{x} - \frac{x+y}{x+z} \right) \geq 3 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{z(x+y)}{x(x+z)} \geq 3 ,$$

care rezultă din inegalitatea mediilor.

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{y}{x} \geq \sum \frac{x+z}{y+z}.$$

2). If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x}{y} \geq \sum \frac{y+z}{x+z}.$$

3). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} \geq \sum \frac{r_b+r_c}{r_a+r_c}.$$

Soluție

Lemă.

If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x}{y} \geq \sum \frac{y+z}{x+z}.$$

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (r_a, r_b, r_c)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{r_a}{r_b} \geq \sum \frac{r_b+r_c}{r_a+r_c}.$

4). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{h_a}{h_b} \geq \sum \frac{h_b+h_c}{h_a+h_c}.$$

Soluție

Folosim **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (h_a, h_b, h_c).$

5). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{m_a}{m_b} \geq \sum \frac{m_b+m_c}{m_a+m_c}.$$

Soluție

Folosim **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (m_a, m_b, m_c).$

6). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{w_a}{w_b} \geq \sum \frac{w_b+w_c}{w_a+w_c}.$$

Soluție

Folosind **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (w_a, w_b, w_c)$ obținem: $\sum \frac{w_a}{w_b} \geq \sum \frac{w_b+w_c}{w_a+w_c}.$

7). In $\triangle ABC$

$$\sum \frac{s_a}{s_b} \geq \sum \frac{s_b+s_c}{s_a+s_c}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Soluție

Folosim **Lema** pentru $(x, y, z) = (s_a, s_b, s_c).$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Problema 780.

If $x, y, z, t \geq a > 0$ then

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

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities 8/2025

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{xy}{(a+y)^2} \stackrel{a \leq y}{\geq} \sum \frac{xy}{(y+y)^2} = \sum \frac{xy}{4y^2} = \sum \frac{x}{4y} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \sqrt[4]{\prod \frac{x}{y}} = 1 = RHS .$$

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

Remarcă.

If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \geq \lambda > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{x_1 x_2}{(\lambda + x_2)^2} \geq \frac{n}{4} .$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x_1 x_2}{(\lambda + x_2)^2} \stackrel{\lambda \leq x_2}{\geq} \sum \frac{x_1 x_2}{(x_2 + x_2)^2} = \sum \frac{x_1 x_2}{4x_2^2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum \frac{x_1}{x_2} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \frac{1}{4} \cdot n \sqrt[4]{\prod \frac{x}{y}} = \frac{n}{4} = RHS .$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = \lambda$.

Problema 781.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z \geq 6$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^2}{yz + \sqrt{1+x^3}} \geq \frac{12}{7} .$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam

Solutie

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{x^2}{yz + \sqrt{1+x^3}} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{yz + \frac{2+x^2}{2}} \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^2}{\frac{y^2+z^2}{2} + \frac{2+x^2}{2}} = \\ &= \sum \frac{2x^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2} = \frac{2 \sum x^2}{\sum x^2 + 2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{12}{7} = RHS , \\ \text{unde } \frac{2 \sum x^2}{\sum x^2 + 2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{12}{7} &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum x^2}{\sum x^2 + 2} \geq \frac{6}{7} \Leftrightarrow 7 \sum x^2 \geq 6 \sum x^2 + 12 \Leftrightarrow \sum x^2 \geq 12 , \text{ vezi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum x^2 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{3} \stackrel{\sum x \geq 6}{\geq} \frac{6^2}{3} = 12 .$$

Am folosit mai sus $\sqrt{1+x^3} = \sqrt{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \frac{(1+x) + (1-x+x^2)}{2} = \frac{2+x^2}{2}$ și

$$\frac{y^2 + z^2}{2} \geq yz \Leftrightarrow (y-z)^2 \geq 0 .$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 2$.

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 12$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ then

$$\sum \frac{x^{2n}}{yz + \sqrt{1+x^3}} \geq \frac{3 \cdot 4^n}{7} .$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

$$LHS = \sum \frac{x^{2n}}{yz + \sqrt{1+x^3}} \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^{2n}}{yz + \frac{2+x^2}{2}} \stackrel{SOS}{\geq} \sum \frac{x^{2n}}{\frac{y^2+z^2}{2} + \frac{2+x^2}{2}} =$$

$$= \sum \frac{2x^{2n}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2} = \frac{2\sum x^{2n}}{\sum x^2 + 2} = \frac{2\sum x^{2n}}{12+2} = \frac{2\sum x^{2n}}{14} = \frac{\sum x^{2n}}{7} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3 \cdot 4^n}{7} = RHS,$$

unde $\sum x^{2n} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 3 \cdot 4^n$, vezi $\sum x^{2n} \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x^2)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{12^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3 \cdot 4^n \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum x^2}{\sum x^2 + 2} \geq \frac{6}{7} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7\sum x^2 \geq 6\sum x^2 + 12 \Leftrightarrow \sum x^2 \geq 12, \text{ vezi } \sum x^2 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum x)^2}{3} \stackrel{\sum x \geq 6}{\geq} \frac{6^2}{3} = 12.$$

Am folosit mai sus $\sqrt{1+x^3} = \sqrt{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} \stackrel{AG}{\leq} \frac{(1+x) + (1-x+x^2)}{2} = \frac{2+x^2}{2}$ și

$$\frac{y^2+z^2}{2} \geq yz \Leftrightarrow (y-z)^2 \geq 0.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă $x = y = z = 2$.

Problem782.

If $7a^2 + 20a + 7 = 0$ then evaluate

$$\frac{a^2}{a^4 + 3a^2 + 1}.$$

Sanong Hauyurerai, Math8/2025

Solutie

Avem $7a^2 + 20a + 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + 1 = \frac{-20a}{7}.$

$$\frac{a^2}{a^4 + 3a^2 + 1} = \frac{a^2}{a^4 + 2a^2 + 1 + a^2} = \frac{a^2}{(a^2 + 1)^2 + a^2} = \frac{a^2}{\left(\frac{-20a}{7}\right)^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{-20}{7}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{49}{449}.$$

Remarcă.

If $\lambda a^2 + na + \lambda = 0$ then evaluate

$$\frac{a^2}{a^4 + ka^2 + 1}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie

Avem $\lambda a^2 + na + \lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + 1 = \frac{-na}{\lambda}.$

$$\frac{a^2}{a^4 + ka^2 + 1} = \frac{a^2}{a^4 + 2a^2 + 1 + (k-2)a^2} = \frac{a^2}{(a^2 + 1)^2 + (k-2)a^2} = \frac{a^2}{\left(\frac{-na}{\lambda}\right)^2 + (k-2)a^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{-n}{\lambda}\right)^2 + k-2} = \frac{\lambda^2}{n^2 + (k-2)\lambda^2}.$$

Problema783.

If $a, b, c, d > 0, abcd = 1$ then

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{\sqrt{a^3+15}} \geq 1.$$

Crăciun Gheorghe, Mathematical Inequalities8/2025

Soluție

Considerăm funcția $f(t) = \frac{t^5}{\sqrt{t^3+15}}$, $t > 0$, $f'(t) = \frac{7t^7+150t^4}{2(t^3+15)\sqrt{t^3+15}} > 0$,

$$f''(t) = \frac{1}{4}(t^3+15)^{-\frac{5}{2}}(35t^9+1320t^6+18000t^3) > 0.$$

Deducem că funcția este strict crescătoare și convexă.

Fie $x = \ln a$, $x+y+z+t = \ln a + \ln b + \ln c + \ln d = \ln(abcd) = \ln 1 = 0$.

$$\text{Fie } g(x) = f(\ln x) = \frac{e^{5x}}{\sqrt{e^{3x}+15}}.$$

Folosind inegalitatea lui Jensen avem $\sum g(x) \geq 4g\left(\frac{x+y+z+t}{4}\right) = 4g(0) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1$.

$$LHS = \sum \frac{a^5}{\sqrt{a^3+15}} \stackrel{\text{Jensen}}{\geq} 4g(0) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

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

$$\sum \frac{a^5}{\sqrt{a^3+\lambda}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{\lambda+1}}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 784.

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

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

Konstantinos Geronikolas, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities8/2025

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{a^2+2b}{a+2} = \sum \frac{a^2}{a+2} + 2 \sum \frac{b^2}{ab+2b} \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum (a+2)} + 2 \frac{(\sum b)^2}{\sum (ab+2b)} = \\ &= \frac{p^2}{p+6} + 2 \cdot \frac{p^2}{q+2p} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} 1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 3 = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

unde (1) rezultă din:

$$\text{i). } \frac{p^2}{p+6} \geq 1, \text{ vezi } \frac{p^2}{p+6} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow p^2 - p - 6 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (p-3)(p+2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow p \geq 3, \text{ vezi}$$

$$p = a+b+c \geq 3\sqrt[3]{abc} = 3;$$

$$\text{ii). } \frac{p^2}{q+2p} \geq 1, \text{ vezi } \frac{p^2}{q+2p} \geq \frac{p^2}{\frac{1}{3}p^2+2p} = \frac{3p}{p+6} \stackrel{p \geq 3}{\geq} 1, \text{ vezi } q \leq \frac{1}{3}p^2 \Leftrightarrow 3q \leq p^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0$ then

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

Remarcă.

2). If $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ and $\lambda \geq 0, n \geq 0$ then

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

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 785.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc \geq 1$ then

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

Amir Sofi, Kosovo, Mathematics(College and High School)7/2025

Solutie

Lema.

If $a, b, c > 0, abc \geq 1$ then

$$a + \frac{1}{a+1} \geq \frac{3}{4}(a+1).$$

Demonstratie.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \prod \left(a + \frac{1}{a+1} \right) &\stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\geq} \prod \frac{3}{4}(a+1) = \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^3 \prod (a+1) \stackrel{AG}{\geq} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^3 \prod (2\sqrt{a}) = \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^3 \cdot 8\sqrt{abc} \stackrel{abc \geq 1}{\geq} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^3 \cdot 8\sqrt{1} = \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^3 = RHS. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $a, b, c \geq 0$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ then

$$\prod \left(a + \frac{(\lambda + 1)^2}{4(a + 1)} \right) \geq \lambda^3.$$

2). If $a, b, c > 0, \prod (a + 1) = 8\lambda^3, \lambda \geq 1$ then

$$\prod \left(a + \frac{\lambda}{a + 1} \right) \geq \left(\frac{4\lambda - 1}{2} \right)^3.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 786.

S:E.25.168. If $x, y, z > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{\sum \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

Andrei Sfichi, elev, Suceava, SGM-4/2025

Solutie

Folosim $\sum \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{9}{\sum x}$ și $\sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \stackrel{Mp \geq Ma}{\geq} \frac{x+y}{2} \Rightarrow \sum x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ obținem:

$$LHS = \sum \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{9}{\sum x} \geq \frac{9}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{\sum \sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = RHS.$$

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

Remarcă.

1). If $x, y, z, t > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{\sum \sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$$

Remarcă.

2). If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{x_i} \geq \frac{n^2\sqrt{2}}{\sum \sqrt{x_i^2+x_i^2}}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 787.

Fie $a > 0$ și $x_0 \geq 0$ Demonstrați convergența șirului $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ care verifică $0 < \frac{x_{n+1}}{a} \leq 2 - \frac{a}{x_n}$,

$\forall n \geq 0$ și să se calculeze limita sa.

Florin Rotaru, Focșani, Problema-23467, GM-1/1996

Soluție

Din $0 < \frac{x_{n+1}}{a}$ și $a > 0 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} > 0, \forall n \geq 0$.

Din $0 < \frac{x_{n+1}}{a} \leq 2 - \frac{a}{x_n} < 2 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} < 2a, \forall n \geq 0$.

Obținem $0 < x_{n+1} < 2a \Rightarrow$ șirul $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ este mărginit.

$$\text{Avem } \frac{x_{n+1}}{a} \leq 2 - \frac{a}{x_n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_{n+1}}{a} + \frac{a}{x_n} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_n}{a} + \frac{a}{x_n} + \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{a} \leq 2.$$

Din $a, x_n > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x_n}{a} + \frac{a}{x_n} \geq 2$.

Din $\frac{x_n}{a} + \frac{a}{x_n} \geq 2$ și $\frac{x_n}{a} + \frac{a}{x_n} + \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{a} \leq 2 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} - x_n \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{n+1} \leq x_n \Rightarrow$ șirul $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ este

descrescător.

Deoarece șirul este mărginit și descrescător rezultă că este convergent.

Rezultă că există $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \in \mathbf{R}$.

$$\text{Trecînd la limită în } \frac{x_{n+1}}{a} \leq 2 - \frac{a}{x_n} \text{ obținem } \frac{l}{a} \leq 2 - \frac{a}{l} \Leftrightarrow \frac{l}{a} + \frac{a}{l} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow (l-a)^2 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow l = a.$$

Deducem că $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$.

Problema 788.

Fie $A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbf{C})$ astfel încât $ABC = I_n$. Să se arate că dacă $I_n + A + AB, I_n + B + BC, I_n + C + CA$ sunt matrici inversabile, atunci suma inverselor lor este egală cu I_n .

Cristinel Mortici, Târgoviște, GM-5-6/1996

Soluție

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Avem } & (I_n + A + AB)^{-1} + (I_n + B + BC)^{-1} + (I_n + C + CA)^{-1} = \\ & = (I_n + A + AB)^{-1} + (I_n + B + BC)^{-1} A^{-1}A + (I_n + C + CA)^{-1} (AB)^{-1} AB = \\ & = (I_n + A + AB)^{-1} + (A + AB + ABC)^{-1} A + (AB + ABC + ABCA)^{-1} AB = \\ & = (I_n + A + AB)^{-1} + (A + AB + I_n)^{-1} A + (AB + I_n + I_n A)^{-1} AB = \\ & = (I_n + A + AB)^{-1} + (A + AB + I_n)^{-1} A + (AB + I_n + A)^{-1} AB = \\ & = (I_n + A + AB)^{-1} (I_n + A + AB) = I_n \end{aligned}$$

Am folosit mai sus $X^{-1}Y^{-1} = (YX)^{-1}, \forall X, Y \in M_n(\mathbf{C})$.

Problema 789.

If $x, y, z, t \in [0, 1]$ then

$$x(1-t) + y(1-x) + z(1-y) + t(1-z) \leq 2.$$

S. Cremarenco, Buzău, GM-4/1996

Soluție

Fie $ABCD$ un pătrat de latură 1 și punctele $M \in [AB], N \in [BC], P \in [CD], Q \in [DA]$, astfel încât $AM = x, BC = y, CP = z, DQ = t$.

$$\begin{aligned} [AMQ] + [BMN] + [CNP] + [DPQ] \leq [ABCD] & \Leftrightarrow \frac{x(1-t)}{2} + \frac{y(1-x)}{2} + \frac{z(1-y)}{2} + \frac{t(1-z)}{2} \leq 1 \\ & \Leftrightarrow x(1-t) + y(1-x) + z(1-y) + t(1-z) \leq 2. \end{aligned}$$

Problema 790.

Fie $a \in (0, 1)$ fixat. Se consideră șirul $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ definit prin $x_1 \in (0, 1)$ și $x_{n+1} = x_n^2 - ax_n + a, \forall n \geq 1$. Să se calculeze

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n).$$

Manuela Prajea, Drobeta Turnu-Severin, GM-5-6/1996

Soluție

Se demonstrează prin inducție că $x_n \in (0, 1), \forall n \geq 1$.

$$x_1 \in (0, 1), x_2 = x_1^2 - ax_1 + a = x_1(x_1 - a) + a < a \Rightarrow x_2 \in (0, 1).$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n^2 - ax_n + a = x_n(x_n - a) + a < a \Rightarrow x_n \in (0, 1).$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n^2 - ax_n + a > 0, \text{ vezi } \Delta = a^2 - 4a < 0.$$

Din $x_n \in (0, 1), \forall n \geq 1$, rezultă că șirul $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ este mărginit.

$$\text{Apoi } x_{n+1} - x_n = x_n^2 - (a+1)x_n + a = (x_n - a)(x_n - 1) > 0 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} - x_n > 0 \Rightarrow x_{n+1} > x_n \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow șirul $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ este strict crescător.

Obținem $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n < a < 1$.

Deoarece șirul $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ este monoton și crescător, deducem că este convergent, deci are limită finită, $l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

Trecînd la limită în relația de recurență $x_{n+1} = x_n^2 - ax_n + a$ obținem: $l = l^2 - al + a \Leftrightarrow (l-a)(l-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow l = a$.

Obținem $x_{n+1} - a = x_n(x_n - a)$, $x_n - a = x_{n-1}(x_{n-1} - a), \dots, x_2 - a = x_1(x_1 - a) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x_1 x_2 \dots x_n = \frac{x_{n+1} - a}{x_1 - a}$, Prin trecere la limită obținem $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{n+1} - a}{x_1 - a} = \frac{a - a}{x_1 - a} = 0$.

Deducem că $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_1 x_2 \dots x_n) = 0$.

Problema 791.

O703. In acute $\triangle ABC$ holds

$$\sum \frac{\cos A}{\cos(B-C)} \geq 1 + \frac{2}{3} \sum \cos^2 A.$$

Titu Andreescu, USA, Marius Stănean, România Mathematical Reflections Nr.4/2025

Remark.

1). In $\triangle ABC$ holds

$$\sum \frac{\cos^2 A}{\cos(B-C)} \geq \frac{3}{4}(1-\lambda) + \lambda \sum \cos^2 A, 0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{1}{12}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \sum \frac{\cos^2 A}{\cos(B-C)} \stackrel{\text{Radon}}{\geq} \frac{(\sum \cos A)^2}{\sum \cos(B-C)} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{r}{R}\right)^2}{\frac{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr - 2R^2}{2R^2}} = \frac{2(R+r)^2}{p^2 + r^2 + 2Rr - 2R^2} \stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Gerretsen}}{\geq} \frac{2(R+r)^2}{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + r^2 + 2Rr - 2R^2} = \frac{2(R+r)^2}{2R^2 + 6Rr + 4r^2} = \frac{(R+r)^2}{R^2 + 3Rr + 2r^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4}(1-\lambda) + \lambda \sum \cos^2 A = RHS, \end{aligned}$$

where $\frac{(R+r)^2}{R^2 + 3Rr + 2r^2} \stackrel{(1)}{\geq} \frac{3}{4}(1-\lambda) + \lambda \sum \cos^2 A \Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{(R+r)^2}{R^2 + 3Rr + 2r^2} \geq \frac{3}{4}(1-\lambda) + \lambda \cdot \frac{6R^2 + 4Rr + r^2 - p^2}{2R^2}, \text{ resulting from } p^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2.$$

Remains to show that $\frac{(R+r)^2}{R^2 + 3Rr + 2r^2} \geq \frac{3}{4}(1-\lambda) + \lambda \cdot \frac{6R^2 + 4Rr + r^2 - 16Rr + 5r^2}{2R^2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-9\lambda)R^4 - (3\lambda+1)R^3r + (42\lambda-2)R^2r^2 + 12\lambda Rr^3 - 24r^4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (R-2r)[(1-9\lambda)R^3 + (1-21\lambda)R^2r + 12\lambda Rr^3] \geq 0, \text{ see } R \geq 2r, (\text{Euler}) \text{ and } 0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{1}{12}.$$

We used $\sum \cos^2 A = \frac{6R^2 + 4Rr + r^2 - p^2}{2R^2}$.

Equality occurs if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

2). In $\triangle ABC$ holds

$$\sum \frac{\cos^2 A}{\cos(B-C)} \geq \frac{11}{16} + \frac{1}{12} \sum \cos^2 A.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solution

Case $\lambda = \frac{1}{12}$ in the last Problem.

Problema 792.

J704. If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 6$ then

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

Mihaela Berindeanu, Bucharest, România, Mathematical Reflections 4/2025

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{3}{2\sum a^2} \geq \frac{7}{8} &\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{24}{b+c} + \frac{36}{\sum a^2} \geq 21 \stackrel{\sum a=6}{\Leftrightarrow} \sum \frac{4(a+b+c)}{b+c} + \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum a^2} \geq 21 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum 4\left(1 + \frac{a}{b+c}\right) + \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum a^2} \geq 21 \Leftrightarrow 12 + \sum \frac{4a}{b+c} + \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum a^2} \geq 21 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{4a}{b+c} + \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum a^2} \geq 9 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{4a}{b+c} + \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum a^2} \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{4a}{b+c} + \frac{2\sum bc}{\sum a^2} + 1 \geq 9 \Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{4a}{b+c} + \frac{2\sum bc}{\sum a^2} \geq 8 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum \frac{2a}{b+c} + \frac{\sum bc}{\sum a^2} \geq 4, \text{ resulting from:} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \frac{2a}{b+c} = \sum \frac{2a^2}{a(b+c)} \stackrel{\text{Titu-Lema}}{\geq} \frac{2(\sum a)^2}{\sum a(b+c)} = \frac{2(\sum a)^2}{2\sum bc} = \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum bc}.$$

It remains to show that:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum bc} + \frac{\sum bc}{\sum a^2} \geq 4 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2 + 2\sum bc}{\sum bc} + \frac{\sum bc}{\sum a^2} \geq 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2}{\sum bc} + 2 + \frac{\sum bc}{\sum a^2} \geq 4 \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum a^2}{\sum bc} + \frac{\sum bc}{\sum a^2} \geq 2, \text{ see } \frac{\sum a^2}{\sum bc} + \frac{\sum bc}{\sum a^2} \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2\sqrt{\frac{\sum a^2}{\sum bc} \cdot \frac{\sum bc}{\sum a^2}} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Equality occurs if and only if $a = b = c = 2$.

Remark.

If $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 6$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{3}{2}$ then

$$\sum \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{\lambda}{\sum a^2} \geq \frac{\lambda+9}{12}.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 793.

23556. Se consideră un inel \mathbf{A} cu proprietatea că $x \in \mathbf{A}, x^2 = x \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ sau $x = 1$.

Dacă $a, b \in \mathbf{A}, ab = a + b$, să se arate că $ab = ba$.

Cristinel Mortici, Târgoviște, GM5-6/1996

Solutie.

Lema.

Se consideră un inel \mathbf{A} cu proprietatea că $x \in \mathbf{A}, x^2 = x \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ sau $x = 1$.

Dacă $x, y \in \mathbf{A}$, $xy = 1$, atunci $yx = 1$.

Demonstratie.

$$(yx)^2 = (yx)(yx) = y(xy)x \stackrel{xy=1}{=} yx \Rightarrow (yx)^2 = yx \stackrel{ipoteza}{=} yx = 0 \text{ sau } yx = 1.$$

Dacă $yx = 0 \Rightarrow xyx = 0 \stackrel{xy=1}{=} x = 0 \Rightarrow xy = 0$, contradicție, deci $yx = 1$.

Să trecem la rezolvarea problemei din enunț.

$$ab = a + b \Rightarrow (a-1)(b-1) = 1 \stackrel{Lema}{=} (b-1)(a-1) = 1 \Rightarrow ba = a + b.$$

Din $ab = a + b$ și $ba = a + b \Rightarrow ab = ba$.

Problema 794.

Solve for naturals

$$\sum \left(1 + \frac{x}{y+z} \right)^2 = \frac{27}{4}.$$

ShortList JBMO-2012

Solutie.

$$LHS = \sum \left(1 + \frac{x}{y+z} \right)^2 \stackrel{CS}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \left(1 + \frac{x}{y+z} \right) \right)^2}{3} = \frac{\left(3 + \sum \frac{x}{y+z} \right)^2}{3} \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \frac{\left(3 + \frac{3}{2} \right)^2}{3} = \frac{27}{4} = RHS, \text{ cu}$$

egal pentru $x = y = z$.

Deducem că mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației este $S = \{(\lambda, \lambda, \lambda) / \lambda \in \mathbf{N}\}$.

Remarcă.

Let be $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ fixed. Solve for naturals

$$\sum \left(1 + \frac{x}{y+z} \right)^n = 3 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Pentru $n = 1$ se obține $\sum \left(1 + \frac{x}{y+z} \right) = \frac{9}{2} \Leftrightarrow 3 + \sum \frac{x}{y+z} \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} 3 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$, cu egal pentru

$x = y = z$.

Pentru $n \geq 2$ se folosește inegalitatea lui Holder.

$$\sum \left(1 + \frac{x}{y+z} \right)^n \stackrel{Holder}{\geq} \frac{\left(\sum \left(1 + \frac{x}{y+z} \right) \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = \frac{\left(3 + \sum \frac{x}{y+z} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} \stackrel{Nesbitt}{\geq} \frac{\left(3 + \frac{3}{2} \right)^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^n.$$

Deducem că mulțimea soluțiilor ecuației este $S = \{(\lambda, \lambda, \lambda) / \lambda \in \mathbf{N}\}$.

Problema 795.

24073. Să se demonstreze că

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x^{1998}}}{1+1999^x} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2000}{1999}}.$$

Florin Nicolaescu, Balș, Olt, GM 2/1999

Solutie.

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x^{1998}}}{1+1999^x} dx \stackrel{x \rightarrow -x}{=} \int_1^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1+(-x)^{1998}}}{1+1999^{-x}} (-dx) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x^{1998}}}{1+1999^{-x}} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2I &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x^{1998}}}{1+1999^x} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x^{1998}}}{1+1999^{-x}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x^{1998}}(1+1999^x)}{1+1999^x} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1+x^{1998}} dx = \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^{1998}} dx \Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^{1998}} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rezultă } I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^{1998}} dx \stackrel{CBS}{\leq} \sqrt{\int_0^1 1 dx \cdot \int_0^1 (1+x^{1998}) dx} = \sqrt{1 \cdot \left(x + \frac{x^{1999}}{1999}\right) \Big|_0^1} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{1999}} = \sqrt{\frac{2000}{1999}}.$$

Remarcă.

Să se demonstreze că

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+x^{2n}}}{1+(2n+1)^x} dx \leq \sqrt{\frac{2n+2}{2n+1}}, \text{ unde } n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

Marin Chirciu

Problema 796.

Find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt[n]{10} - 1)^n.$$

Nguyen Hung Cuong, Vietnam, RMM 6/2025

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt[n]{10} - 1)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 2\sqrt[n]{10} - 2)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + u)^{\frac{1}{u} \cdot un} = \left(\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (1 + u)^{\frac{1}{u}} \right)^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} un} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} un} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt[n]{10} - 2)n} = e^{2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{10} - 1)n} = e^{2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10^n - 1}{n}} = e^{2 \ln 10} = e^{\ln 10^2} = 10^2 = 100. \end{aligned}$$

Deducem că $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt[n]{10} - 1)^n = 100$.

Remarcă.

Let be $\lambda > 1$ fixed. Find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt[n]{\lambda} - 1)^n.$$

Marin Chirciu

Solutie.

Deducem că $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt[n]{\lambda} - 1)^n = \lambda^2$.

Problema 797.

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

$$4\left(\sum xy\right)^2 \leq \sum xy + 3xyz.$$

George Apostolopoulos, Greece, Mathematical Inequalities 5/2024

Solutie.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Omogenizăm } 4\left(\sum xy\right)^2 \leq \sum xy + 3xyz &\Leftrightarrow 4\left(\sum xy\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum x\right)^2 \sum xy + 3xyz \sum x \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sum xy(x^2 + y^2) \geq 2\sum x^2 y^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum xy(x - y)^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

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

Remarcă.

If $x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 1$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq 3$ then

$$(\lambda+1)(\sum xy)^2 \leq \frac{2\lambda+3}{9} \sum xy + \lambda xyz.$$

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\text{Omogenizăm } (\lambda+1)(\sum xy)^2 \leq \frac{2\lambda+3}{9} \sum xy + \lambda xyz \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda+1)(\sum xy)^2 \leq \frac{2\lambda+3}{9} (\sum x)^2 \sum xy + \lambda xyz \sum x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2\lambda+3)(\sum xy(x-y)^2) + (3-\lambda) \sum x^2 (y-z)^2 \geq 0, \text{ vezi } 0 \leq \lambda \leq 3.$$

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

Remarcă.In $\triangle ABC$

$$1). 4 \left(\sum \frac{r}{r_a r_b} \right)^2 \leq \sum \frac{1}{r_a r_b} + \frac{3}{p^2}.$$

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

$$4(\sum xy)^2 \leq \sum xy + 3xyz.$$

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

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

$$4 \left(\sum \frac{r}{r_a} \cdot \frac{r}{r_b} \right)^2 \leq \sum \frac{r}{r_a} \cdot \frac{r}{r_b} + 3 \frac{r}{r_a} \cdot \frac{r}{r_b} \cdot \frac{r}{r_c} \Leftrightarrow 4 \left(\sum \frac{r}{r_a r_b} \right)^2 \leq \sum \frac{1}{r_a r_b} + \frac{3}{p^2}.$$

Egalitatea are loc dacă și numai dacă triunghiul este echilateral.

Remarcă.In $\triangle ABC$

$$2). 4 \left(\sum \frac{r}{h_a h_b} \right)^2 \leq \sum \frac{1}{h_a h_b} + \frac{3R}{rp^2}.$$

Dezvoltări, Marin Chirciu

Problema 798.

Fie șirul de funcții $f_n : \left(\frac{-1}{e^n}, \infty \right) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, f_n(x) = \ln(1 + e^n x)$ și $I_n = \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{e^n}} f_n(x) dx$.

Calculați $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{I_n}{n} \right)^n$.

Marin Chirciu, Math6/2025

Soluție.

$$I_n = \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{e^n}} f_n(x) dx = \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{e^n}} x' \ln(1+e^n x) dx = x \ln(1+e^n x) \Big|_0^{1-\frac{1}{e^n}} - \int_0^{1-\frac{1}{e^n}} x \frac{e^n}{1+e^n x} dx = n-1 + \frac{1}{e^n}.$$

$$\text{Rezultă că } I_n = n-1 + \frac{1}{e^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{I_n}{n} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-1 + \frac{1}{e^n}}{n} \right)^n \stackrel{(\infty)}{=} e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}.$$

Problema799.

$$\text{Fie mulțimea } G = \left\{ M(x) = \begin{pmatrix} chx & 0 & shx \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ shx & 0 & chx \end{pmatrix} / x \in \mathbf{R} \right\}, \text{ unde } chx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, shx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}.$$

Arătați că $(\mathbf{R}, +)$ și (G, \cdot) sunt două grupuri izomorfe.

Marin Chirciu, Math 6/2025

Soluție.

$$\text{Avem } \det M(x) = ch^2 x - sh^2 x = 1, M(x) \cdot M(y) = M(x+y).$$

Funcția $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow G, f(x) = M(x)$ este bijectivă și $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y), \forall x, y \in \mathbf{R} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{R}, +) \cong (G, \cdot).$$

Problema800.

Evaluează

$$\int_1^5 \frac{x^7}{(6-x)^7 + x^7} dx.$$

Sanong Huayrerai, Math 6/2025

Soluție.

$$\text{Folosind } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx \Rightarrow I = \int_1^5 \frac{x^7}{(6-x)^7 + x^7} dx = \int_1^5 \frac{(6-x)^7}{x^7 + (6-x)^7} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \int_1^5 \frac{x^7}{(6-x)^7 + x^7} dx + \int_1^5 \frac{(6-x)^7}{x^7 + (6-x)^7} dx = \int_1^5 dx = x \Big|_1^5 = 5-1 = 4.$$

$$\text{Din } 2I = 4 \Rightarrow I = 2.$$

Remarca.

If $\lambda > 0, n \in \mathbf{N}$, then evaluate

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

Marin Chirciu

Soluție.

$$\text{Folosind } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx \Rightarrow \int_1^{2\lambda+1} \frac{x^n}{(2\lambda+2-x)^n + x^n} dx = \lambda.$$

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