

Proposed solution of problem 3495 – deadline 06–01–2010

Let a, b, c be real positive numbers with $a + b + c = 2$. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\text{cyclic}} \frac{a}{b+c} \leq \sum_{\text{cyclic}} \frac{a^2+bc}{b+c} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\text{cyclic}} \frac{a^2}{b^2+c^2}$$

Proof L.H.S. Employing $a + b + c = 2$ it is equivalent to

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\text{cyclic}} \frac{a}{b+c} \right) \frac{a+b+c}{2} \leq \sum_{\text{cyclic}} \frac{a^2+bc}{b+c}$$

and clearing the denominators we obtain

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} (a^4 + a^2bc) \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} (a^3b + a^2b^2)$$

Schür's inequality of second degree $a^2(a-b)(a-c) + b^2(b-c)(b-a) + c^2(c-a)(c-b) \geq 0$ yields

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} (a^4 + a^2bc) \geq 2 \sum_{\text{sym}} a^3b$$

(sym stands for symmetric) and then the inequality becomes

$$2 \sum_{\text{sym}} a^3b \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} (a^3b + a^2b^2)$$

which holds being $\sum_{\text{sym}} a^3b \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} a^2b^2$ by the AGM's $(a^3b + b^3a)/2 \geq a^2b^2$ and cyclic.

R.H.S. Homogenizing it is

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{\text{cyclic}} \frac{a^2}{b^2+c^2} \right) \frac{a+b+c}{2} \geq \sum_{\text{cyclic}} \frac{a^2+bc}{b+c}$$

Clearing the denominators the inequality is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{sym}} (2a^9b + 4a^8bc + 7a^7b^2c + a^7b^3 + 2a^4b^4c^2) \geq \\ \sum_{\text{sym}} (a^5b^5 + 2a^6b^4 + 5a^5b^3c^2 + a^4b^3c^3 + 5a^5b^4c + 2a^6b^3c) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Since $[9, 1, 0] \succ [6, 4, 0]$, $[7, 3, 0] \succ [5, 5, 0]$ and $[4, 4, 2] \succ [4, 3, 3]$ Muirhead's theorem guarantees that

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} (a^9 b - a^6 b^4) \geq 0, \quad \sum_{\text{sym}} (a^7 b^3 - a^5 b^5) \geq 0, \quad \sum_{\text{sym}} (a^4 b^4 c^2 - a^4 b^3 c^3) \geq 0$$

so that (1) is implied by

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} (4a^8 bc + 7a^7 b^2 c + a^4 b^4 c^2) \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} (5a^5 b^3 c^2 + 5a^5 b^4 c + 2a^6 b^3 c) \quad (2)$$

Now by the AGM we have $(a^7 b^2 c + a^4 b^4 c^2) \geq 2a^{\frac{11}{2}} b^3 c^{\frac{3}{2}}$ thus

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} (4a^8 bc + 7a^7 b^2 c + a^4 b^4 c^2) \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} (4a^8 bc + 6a^7 b^2 c + 2a^{\frac{11}{2}} b^3 c^{\frac{3}{2}})$$

so that (2) is implied by

$$\sum_{\text{sym}} (4a^8 bc + 6a^7 b^2 c + 2a^{\frac{11}{2}} b^3 c^{\frac{3}{2}}) \geq \sum_{\text{sym}} (5a^5 b^3 c^2 + 5a^5 b^4 c + 2a^6 b^3 c)$$

A multiple application of Muirhead's inequality completes the proof since: $[\frac{11}{2}, 3, \frac{3}{2}] \succ [5, 3, 2]$, $[7, 2, 1] \succ [6, 3, 1]$, $[7, 2, 1] \succ [5, 4, 1]$, $[8, 1, 1] \succ [6, 3, 1]$, $[8, 1, 1] \succ [5, 3, 2]$

To complete the proof we give the AGM's underlying the applications of Muirhead's theorem (for each application we write only one of the six inequalities relative to the complete proof)

$$[9, 1, 0] \succ [6, 4, 0]: (5a^9 b + 3b^9 a)/8 \geq a^6 b^4,$$

$$[7, 3, 0] \succ [5, 5, 0]: (a^7 b^3 + a^3 b^7)/2 \geq a^5 b^5$$

$$[4, 4, 2] \succ [4, 3, 3]: (2a^4 b^4 c^2 + 2a^4 b^2 c^4)/4 \geq a^4 b^3 c^3,$$

$$[\frac{11}{2}, 3, \frac{3}{2}] \succ [5, 3, 2]: (41a^{\frac{11}{2}} b^3 c^{\frac{3}{2}} + 5c^{\frac{11}{2}} a^3 b^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3b^{\frac{11}{2}} c^3 a^{\frac{3}{2}})/49 \geq a^5 b^3 c^2$$

$$[7, 2, 1] \succ [6, 3, 1]: (4a^7 b^2 c + a^2 b^7 c)/5 \geq a^6 b^3 c$$

$$[7, 2, 1] \succ [5, 4, 1]: (3a^7 b^2 c + 2a^2 b^7 c)/5 \geq a^5 b^4 c$$

$$[8, 1, 1] \succ [6, 3, 1]: (5a^8 bc + 2ab^8 c)/7 \geq a^6 b^3 c$$

$$[8, 1, 1] \succ [5, 3, 2]: (4a^8 bc + 2ab^8 c + c^8 ab)/7 \geq a^5 b^3 c^2$$