

PROBLEM OF THE WEEK
Solution of Problem No. 6 (Spring 2010 Series)

Problem: Let a, b, c be the side-lengths of a triangle. Show that

$$(a + b - c)^a (b + c - a)^b (c + a - b)^c \leq a^a b^b c^c$$

with “=” if and only if the triangle is equilateral.

Hint: Let $r = a + b - c$, $s = b + c - a$, and $t = c + a - b$, and generalize the problem by identifying the essential properties of r, s , and t .

We received some very different solutions (and also a nice correct proof of a different but related inequality). Below are two solutions, one of which carries out the hint. The intended interpretation of the hint was to prove

$$r^a s^b t^c \leq a^a b^b c^c \quad \text{if } r, s, t > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad r + s + t = a + b + c,$$

with equality if and only if $r = a, s = b, t = c$.

Solution #1 (by Steven Landy, IUPUI Physics staff)

We are to show

$$(a + b - c)^a (b + c - a)^b (c + a - b)^c \leq a^a b^b c^c \quad [1]$$

which is the same as

$$\frac{a}{a+b+c} \log \left(\frac{a+b-c}{a} \right) + \frac{b}{a+b+c} \log \left(\frac{b+c-a}{b} \right) + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \log \left(\frac{c+a-b}{c} \right) \leq 0 \quad [2]$$

By the concavity of the log function we have that the left side of [2] is \leq

$$\log \left(\frac{a}{a+b+c} \left(\frac{a+b-c}{a} \right) + \frac{b}{a+b+c} \left(\frac{b+c-a}{b} \right) + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \left(\frac{c+a-b}{c} \right) \right) \quad [3]$$

with equality iff $a = b = c$. But [3] = 0. Thus [2] is true and so also is [1].

Solution #2 (by Elie Ghosn, Montreal, Quebec)

$r = a + b - c$; $s = b + c - a$ and $t = c + a - b$ are obviously positive numbers.

Consider the ratio:

$$M = \frac{r^a s^b t^c}{a^a b^b c^c} = e^{a \ln(\frac{r}{a}) + b \ln(\frac{s}{b}) + c \ln(\frac{t}{c})}$$

.

From the inequality $\ln x \leq x - 1$ which is valid for all positive numbers x , and for which the equality holds for $x = 1$ only, we deduce:

$$M \leq e^{a(\frac{r}{a}-1) + b(\frac{s}{b}-1) + c(\frac{t}{c}-1)} = e^0 = 1$$

and the equality holds iff $\frac{r}{a} = 1$, $\frac{s}{b} = 1$ and $\frac{t}{c} = 1$, hence $a = b = c$, and therefore the triangle is equilateral.

The problem was also solved by:

Undergraduates: Kilian Cooley (Fr.), Yixin Wang (Fr.)

Graduates: Tairan Yuwen (Chemistry)

Others: Neacsu Adrian (Romania), Kevin Laster (Indianapolis, IN), Wei-hsiang Lien (Grad student, National Chiao-Tung Univ., Taiwan), Sorin Rubinstein (TAU faculty, Israel), Craig Schroeder (Grad student, Stanford Univ.)