



Bilkent University
Department of Mathematics

PROBLEM OF THE MONTH

January 2013

Problem:

Find the minimum value of the expression

$$\frac{a}{b^3 + 54} + \frac{b}{c^3 + 54} + \frac{c}{a^3 + 54}$$

over all nonnegative real numbers a, b, c satisfying $a + b + c = \frac{9}{2}$.

Solution:

The answer: $f(a, b, c) = \frac{a}{b^3 + 54} + \frac{b}{c^3 + 54} + \frac{c}{a^3 + 54}$ takes its minimum value $\frac{2}{27}$ at points

$$(a, b, c) = (0, \frac{3}{2}, 3), (3, 0, \frac{3}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}, 3, 0).$$

Since $a + b + c = \frac{9}{2}$, in order to prove $f(a, b, c) \geq \frac{2}{27}$ we show that

$$\left(\frac{a}{b^3 + 54} - \frac{a}{54}\right) + \left(\frac{b}{c^3 + 54} - \frac{b}{54}\right) + \left(\frac{c}{a^3 + 54} - \frac{c}{54}\right) \geq \frac{2}{27} - \frac{9}{2 \cdot 54}$$

or

$$\frac{ab^3}{b^3 + 54} + \frac{bc^3}{c^3 + 54} + \frac{ca^3}{a^3 + 54} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (\dagger)$$

Note that since $\frac{b^3 + 27 + 27}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{b^3 \cdot 27 \cdot 27} = 9b$ we get $\frac{b}{b^3 + 54} \leq \frac{1}{27}$. Similarly,

$\frac{c}{c^3 + 54} \leq \frac{1}{27}$ and $\frac{a}{a^3 + 54} \leq \frac{1}{27}$. Therefore, in order to prove $f(a, b, c) \geq \frac{2}{27}$ it is enough to establish the inequality $ab^2 + bc^2 + ca^2 \leq \frac{27}{2}$.

Now let (x, y, z) be a permutation of (a, b, c) such that $x \geq y \geq z$. Then by rearrangement inequality

$$ab^2 + bc^2 + ca^2 \leq b \cdot ab + c \cdot bc + a \cdot ca \leq x \cdot xy + y \cdot zx + z \cdot yz = y(x+z)^2 - xyz \leq y(x+z)^2$$

Finally by AM-GM inequality,

$$y(x+z)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2y(x+z)(x+z) \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2y+x+z+x+z}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{27}{2}$$

where equality is held at $(a, b, c) = (0, \frac{3}{2}, 3), (3, 0, \frac{3}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}, 3, 0)$ since for equality $2y = x+z$ and $xyz = 0$. Note that in Done.

Remark. In the proof of (†) we have used inequalities $\frac{b}{b^3 + 54} \leq \frac{1}{27}$, $\frac{c}{c^3 + 54} \leq \frac{1}{27}$ and $\frac{a}{a^3 + 54} \leq \frac{1}{27}$ with equalities only at $b = 3$, $c = 3$ and $a = 3$ respectively. Fortunately at $(a, b, c) = (0, \frac{3}{2}, 3), (3, 0, \frac{3}{2}), (\frac{3}{2}, 3, 0)$ two term in (†) vanish and the equality still holds.