Cyclic refinement of inequality $(a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) \ge 9$.

https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6727832401638162432 Let *a*, *b* and *c* be positive real numbers. Prove that

 $27abc(a^2b+b^2c+c^2a) \le (a+b+c)^2(ab+bc+ca)^2$.

Solution by Arkady Alt, San Jose, California, USA. Note that $27abc(a^2b + b^2c + c^2a) \leq (a+b+c)^2(ab + bc + ca)^2 \Leftrightarrow$ (1) $27\left(\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b}\right) \le (a+b+c)^2\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)$ 2 and sinse $\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} \ge 3$ then (1) implies inequality $(a+b+c)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) \ge 9$ and can be considered as it's refinement. Also note that transposition *a* with *b* transform $\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b}$ to $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a}$ but not changed expressioin $(a + b + c)^2 \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)$ 2 . Hence, inequality (1) holds for any positive a, b, c if it holds for any positive a, b, c such that $\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} \ge \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a}$. Since $\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} \ge \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a} \Leftrightarrow (b-c)(a-b)(a-c) \ge 0$ for positive a, b, c then in assumption $a = \max\{a, b, c\}$ (due to cyclic symmetry of (1)) suffices prove inequality (**1**) for $a \ge b \ge c > 0$. In that case denoting $p := \frac{a}{b} \ge 1, q := \frac{b}{c} \ge 1$ we obtain $b = qc$, $a = pqc$, p , $q \ge 1$ and then inequality (1) becomes $(pq + \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}) \leq (pq + q + 1)^2 \left(\frac{1}{pq} + \frac{1}{q} + 1\right)^2, p, q \geq 1.$ Let $u := p + q \ge 2$, $v := pq \ge 2$. Then we obtain $(pq + q + 1)^2 \left(\frac{1}{pq} + \frac{1}{q} + 1 \right)^2 - 27 \left(pq + \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \right) =$ $(p+q)(2p^3q^3 + 8p^2q^2 - 19pq + 2) + (pq + 1)^2(p+q)^2 + p^4q^4 - 21p^3q^3 + 11p^2q^2 + 6pq + 1$ p^2q^2 $u(2v^3 + 8v^2 - 19v + 2) + (v + 1)^2 u^2 + v^4 - 21v^3 + 11v^2 + 6v + 1$ $\frac{p^2q^2}{p^2q^2} \ge 0$ (because $2v^3 + 8v^2 - 19v + 2 = (v - 1)(2v^2 + 10v - 9) - 7 \ge -7$, $v^4 - 21v^3 + 11v^2 + 6v + 1 \ge -2$, $(v + 1)^2 \ge$ and, therefore, $u(2v^3 + 8v^2 - 19v + 2) + (v + 1)^2u^2 + v^4 - 21v^3 + 11v^2 + 6v + 1 \ge$ $4u^2 - 7u - 2 = (4u + 1)(u - 2) \ge 0$.