

NEJEDNAKOST GERRETSENA¹ I NJENA PRIMJENA

Šefket Arslanagić i Daniela Zubović,

Sarajevo

Sažetak: U ovom radu se bavimo jednom veoma korisnom nejednakošću koju je holandski matematičar iz prošlog vijeka J. C. Gerretsen dokazao 1953. godine. Ova nejednakost ima veliku primjenu kod dokazivanja raznih trigonometrijskih nejednakosti; u radu su data tri primjera i tri posljedice.

Ključne riječi i izrazi: Nejednakost Gerretsena, Vietove formule, Ojlerova nejednakost, identiteti, posljedice.

GERRETSEN INEQUALITY AND ITS APPLICATION

Abstract: In this paper we consider one very useful inequality that J.C. Gerretsen proved in the year 1953. This inequality has many applications in proving other trigonometric inequalities; we have in this paper three examples and three corollaries.

Key words and phrases: Gerretsen's inequality, Viète's formulas, Euler's inequality, identities, corollaries.

AMS Subject Classification (2010): 97 F 50

ZDS Subject Classification (2010): F50, N50

U [1], s. 432-444, su izvedeni sljedeći obrasci za udaljenost značajnih tačaka trougla $\triangle ABC$:

$$|IH|^2 = 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - s^2, \quad (1)$$

$$|IT|^2 = \frac{1}{9}(s^2 + 5r^2 - 16Rr), \quad (2)$$

¹ J. C. Gerretsen, holandski matematičar iz prošlog vijeka

gdje je I centar upisane kružnice, H ortocentar i T težište trougla $\triangle ABC$ dok su R i r radijusi opisane i upisane kružnice tog trougla, a $s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ je njegov poluobim.

Iz (1) i (2) zbog činjenice da je $|IH|^2 \geq 0$ i $|IT|^2 \geq 0$, slijedi:

$$4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - s^2 \geq 0$$

i

$$\frac{1}{9}(s^2 + 5r^2 - 16Rr) \geq 0,$$

a odavde

$$s^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$$

i

$$s^2 \geq 16Rr - 5r^2,$$

odnosno

$$16Rr - 5r^2 \leq s^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2. \quad (3)$$

Nejednakost (3) se u matematičkoj literaturi o nejednakostima naziva **Nejednakost Gerretsen**, jer je on njen autor u holandskom matematičkom časopisu *Nieuw Tijdschr. Wisk.* 41(1953), 1-7 publikovao rad o ovoj nejednakosti. Vrijedi jednakost u (3) ako je u pitanju jednakostranični trougao.

Ova nejednakost je veoma značajna i igra izuzetno važnu ulogu kod dokazivanja raznih nejednakosti vezanih za trougao. To ćemo demonstrirati kroz više primjera.

Primjer 1. Dokazati da važi nejednakost

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha \leq \frac{9}{4}, \quad (4)$$

gdje su α, β, γ unutrašnji uglovi trougla $\triangle ABC$.

Dokaz: U [3], s. 54, dokazano je da su $\sin \alpha, \sin \beta, \sin \gamma$ korijeni jednačine:

$$4R^2 t^3 - 4Rr st^2 + (s^2 + r^2 + 4Rr)t - 2sr = 0. \quad (5)$$

Na osnovu Vietovih² formula slijedi iz (5):

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = \frac{s}{R}, \quad (6)$$

² François Viète (1540.-1603.), francuski matematičar

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha = \frac{s^2 + 4Rr + r^2}{4R^2}, \quad (7)$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma = \frac{sr}{2R^2}. \quad (8)$$

Sada iz (7) i (8) dobijamo:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha &\leq \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + 4Rr + r^2}{4R^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha \leq \left(\frac{R+r}{R}\right)^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha \leq \left(1 + \frac{r}{R}\right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Iz poznate Ojlerove³ nejednakosti $R \geq 2r$ slijedi:

$$\frac{r}{R} \leq \frac{1}{2}. \quad (10)$$

Sada iz (9) i (10) dobijamo datu nejednakost (4). □

Vrijedi jednakost u (4) ako i samo ako je $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60^\circ$; ($R = 2r$), tj. ako je u pitanju jednakostranični trougao.

Posljedica 1. Iz identiteta

$(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma)^2 = \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta + 2 \sin \beta \sin \gamma + 2 \sin \gamma \sin \alpha$,
dobijamo:

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma = (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma)^2 - 2(\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha),$$

a odavde zbog (6) i (7):

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma &= \left(\frac{s}{R}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{s^2 + 4Rr + r^2}{4R^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{4s^2 - 2s^2 - 8Rr - 2r^2}{4R^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{s^2 - 4Rr - r^2}{2R^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Sada iz (11) i (3) slijedi:

³ Leonhard Euler (1707.-1783.), švajcarski matematičar

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma &\leq \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 4Rr - r^2}{2R^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma &\leq \frac{2R^2 + r^2}{R^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma &\leq 2 + \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

a odavde zbog (10):

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma \leq \frac{9}{4}. \quad (12)$$

□

Vrijedi jednakost ako i samo ako je $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60^\circ$ (jednakostranični trougao).

Napomena 1: Vidimo da je desna strana u nejednakostima (4) i (12) ista, tj. $\frac{9}{4}$.

Postavlja se očekivano pitanje koja od ove dvije nejednakosti je bolja (jača)? Koristeći dobro poznatu nejednakost:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq xy + yz + zx \quad (x, y, z \in \mathbf{R})$$

dobijamo

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \beta \sin \gamma + \sin \gamma \sin \alpha \leq \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

slijedi da je nejednakost (12) bolja (jača) od nejednakosti (4).

Primjer 2. Dokazati da važi nejednakost

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha \leq \frac{3}{4}, \quad (13)$$

gdje su α, β, γ unutrašnji uglovi trougla $\triangle ABC$.

Dokaz: U [3], s.55 je dokazano da su $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ korijeni jednačine:

$$4R^2 t^3 - 4R(R+r)t^2 + (s^2 + r^2 - 4R^2)t + (2R+r)^2 - s^2 = 0. \quad (14)$$

Na osnovu Vietovih formula slijedi iz (14):

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma = \frac{R+r}{R}, \quad (15)$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha = \frac{r^2 + s^2 - 4R^2}{4R^2}, \quad (16)$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma = \frac{s^2 - (2R+r)^2}{4R^2}. \quad (17)$$

Sada iz (16) i (3) slijedi:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha &\leq \frac{r^2 + 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - 4R^2}{4R^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha \leq \frac{Rr + r^2}{R^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha \leq \frac{r}{R} + \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2, \end{aligned}$$

a odavde zbog (10), tj. $\frac{r}{R} \leq \frac{1}{2}$:

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha \leq \frac{3}{4}. \quad \square$$

Vrijedi jednakost u (13) ako i samo ako je $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60^\circ$; ($R = 2r$), tj. ako je u pitanju jednakostranični trougao.

Posljedica 2. Iz identiteta

$$(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma)^2 = \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma + 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha)$$

sada dobijamo:

$$(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma)^2 = (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma)^2 - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \gamma \cos \alpha),$$

a odavde zbog (15) i (16):

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma &= \left(\frac{R+r}{R}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{r^2 + s^2 - 4R^2}{4R^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = \frac{2(R+r)^2 - (r^2 + s^2 - 4R^2)}{2R^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = \frac{6R^2 + 4Rr + r^2 - s^2}{2R^2}. \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

Iz (3) imamo $s^2 \leq 4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2$, odnosno:

$$-s^2 > -4R^2 - 4Rr - 3r^2. \quad (19)$$

Sada iz (18) i (19) dobijamo:

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma \geq \frac{6R^2 + 4Rr + r^2 - 4R^2 - 4Rr - 3r^2}{2R^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma \geq \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma \geq 1 - \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2,$$

a odavde zbog (10), tj. $\frac{r}{R} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2 \geq -\frac{1}{4}$:

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma \geq 1 - \frac{1}{4},$$

tj.

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma \geq \frac{3}{4}. \quad \square$$

Vrijedi jednakost ako i samo je $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60^\circ$ (jednakostranični trougao).

Primjer 3. Ddokazati da važi nejednakost

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{r}{R} \right), \quad (20)$$

gdje su α, β, γ unutrašnji uglovi trougla $\triangle ABC$.

Dokaz: U [3], s. 57, dokazano je da su $\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}, \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}, \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2}$ korijeni jednačine:

$$16R^2 r^3 - 8R(2R-r)t^2 + (s^2 + r^2 - 8Rr)t - r^2 = 0. \quad (21)$$

Na osnovu Vietovih formula slijedi iz (21):

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{2R-r}{2R}, \quad (22)$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{s^2 + r^2 - 8Rr}{16R^2}. \quad (23)$$

Odmah vidimo da zbog $\frac{2R-r}{2R} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{r}{R} \geq \frac{3}{4}$ dobijamo iz (22):

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq \frac{3}{4},$$

gdje jednakost važi ako i samo ako je $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60^\circ$ (jednakostranični trougao).

Sada iz (23) i (3) slijedi:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} &\leq \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 + r^2 - 8Rr}{16R^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} &\leq \frac{4R^2 - 4Rr + 4r^2}{16R^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} &\leq \frac{R^2 - Rr + r^2}{4R^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} &\leq \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{r}{R} + \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

a odavde zbog $\frac{r}{R} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, tj. $\frac{r^2}{R^2} \leq \frac{1}{4}$:

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{r}{R} \right). \quad \square$$

Jednakost važi ako i samo ako je $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60^\circ$; ($R = 2r$), tj. za jednakostranični trougao.

Posljedica 3. Iz identiteta

$$\left(\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \right)^2 = \sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\gamma}{2} + 2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$

koristeći (22) i (23) lako dobijamo sljedeću jednakost:

$$\sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{8R^2 + r^2 - s^2}{8R^2},$$

a odavde zbog (3), tj.

$$-s^2 \geq -4R^2 - 4Rr - 3r^2:$$

$$\sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq \frac{8R^2 + r^2 - 4R^2 - 4Rr - 3r^2}{8R^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq \frac{2R^2 - 2Rr - r^2}{4R^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq \frac{1}{4} \left(2 - 2 \cdot \frac{r}{R} - \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right),$$

te zbog $\frac{r}{R} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{R} \geq -\frac{1}{2}$ i $-\frac{r^2}{R^2} \geq -\frac{1}{4}$:

$$\sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin^4 \frac{\gamma}{2} \geq \frac{3}{16},$$

gdje jednakost vrijedi ako i samo ako je $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 60^\circ$; $R = 2r$, tj. ako je u pitanju jednakostranični trougao. □

LITERATURA

- [1] Š. Arslanagić, *Matematika za nadarene*, Bosanska riječ, Sarajevo, 2005.
- [2] O. Bottema, R. Ž. Djordjević, R. R. Janić, D. S. Mitrinović, P. M. Vasić, *Geometric Inequalities*, Wolters-Noordhoff Publishing, Groningen (The Netherlands), 1969.
- [3] D. S. Mitrinović, J. E. Pečarić, V. Volenec, *Recent Advances in Geometric Inequalities*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht/Boston/London, 1989.