

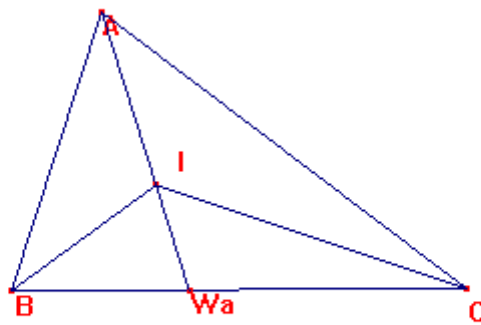
Problema 673

Sea un triángulo ABC, y sea I su incentro.

Se tiene: $(IA/IA)/(AB/AC) + (IB/IB)/(BA/BC) + (IC/IC)/(CA/CB) = 1$

Allaire, P.R., Zhou, J. , Yao, H. (2012) : Proving a nineteenth century ellipse identity. The mathematical Gazette. Vol 96, Marzo (p. 161, 165)

Solución del director.



$$AW_a = \sqrt{bc(1 - (\frac{a^2}{(b+c)^2})}$$

$$AW_a/IW_a = h/r = (a+b+c)/a,$$

$$IA = AW_a - IW_a = AW_a - AW_a ((a/(a+b+c)) =$$

$$IA = AW_a - IW_a = AW_a - AW_a \left(\frac{a}{a+b+c} \right) = AW_a \left(\frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \right)$$

Así es

$$IA = \sqrt{bc(1 - (\frac{a^2}{(b+c)^2})} \left(\frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \right)$$

$$\text{Así, es } IA/IA = \frac{bc((b+c)^2 - a^2)}{(a+b+c)^2}$$

$$\text{De manera análoga, es: } IB/IB = \frac{ac((a+c)^2 - b^2)}{(a+b+c)^2}$$

$$\text{Y es: es } IC/IC = \frac{ab((b+a)^2 - c^2)}{(a+b+c)^2}$$

Así tenemos :

$$\text{es } \frac{IA \ IA}{AB \ AC} + \frac{IB \ IB}{BA \ BC} + \frac{IC \ IC}{CA \ CB} = \frac{bc((b+c)^2 - a^2)}{bc \ (a+b+c)^2} + \frac{ac((a+c)^2 - b^2)}{ac \ (a+b+c)^2} + \frac{ab((a+b)^2 - c^2)}{ab \ (a+b+c)^2}$$

$$\text{Es decir, } \frac{IA \ IA}{AB \ AC} + \frac{IB \ IB}{BA \ BC} + \frac{IC \ IC}{CA \ CB} = \frac{(b+c)^2 - a^2 + (a+c)^2 - b^2 + (a+b)^2 - c^2}{(a+b+c)^2}$$

$$\text{O sea, finalmente, } \frac{IA \ IA}{AB \ AC} + \frac{IB \ IB}{BA \ BC} + \frac{IC \ IC}{CA \ CB} = \frac{b^2 + 2bc + 2ac + c^2 + 2ba + a^2}{(a+b+c)^2} = 1$$

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