

Problema 673

Siga un triangle $\triangle ABC$ i siga I el seu incentre.

Es té $\frac{\overline{AI} \cdot \overline{AI}}{\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}} + \frac{\overline{BI} \cdot \overline{BI}}{\overline{BA} \cdot \overline{BC}} + \frac{\overline{CI} \cdot \overline{CI}}{\overline{CA} \cdot \overline{CB}} = 1$.

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

Solució Ricard Peiró i Estruch.

Siga r el radi de la circumferència inscrita, $p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$.

Pel teorema del cosinus: $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) &= \frac{1 - \cos A}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}}{2} = \frac{2bc - b^2 - c^2 + a^2}{4bc} = \\ &= \frac{a^2 - (b-c)^2}{4bc} = \frac{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)}{4bc} = \frac{(p-c)(p-b)}{bc}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Anàlogament, } \sin^2\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) = \frac{(p-a)(p-c)}{ac} \quad \sin^2\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) = \frac{(p-a)(p-b)}{ab}.$$

L'àrea del triangle $\triangle ABC$ és $S_{ABC} = pr = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$.

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \frac{r}{\overline{AI}}, \text{ aleshores. } \overline{AI} = \frac{r}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}. \text{ Anàlogament, } \overline{BI} = \frac{r}{\sin \frac{B}{2}}, \overline{CI} = \frac{r}{\sin \frac{C}{2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\overline{AI} \cdot \overline{AI}}{\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC}} + \frac{\overline{BI} \cdot \overline{BI}}{\overline{BA} \cdot \overline{BC}} + \frac{\overline{CI} \cdot \overline{CI}}{\overline{CA} \cdot \overline{CB}} &= \frac{\frac{r^2}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}}}{bc} + \frac{\frac{r^2}{\sin^2 \frac{B}{2}}}{ac} + \frac{\frac{r^2}{\sin^2 \frac{C}{2}}}{ab} = \\ &= \frac{r^2}{(p-b)(p-c)} + \frac{r^2}{(p-a)(p-c)} + \frac{r^2}{(p-a)(p-b)} = \\ &= \frac{r^2}{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)} ((p-a) + (p-b) + (p-c)) = \\ &= \frac{r^2 p}{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)} = \\ &= \frac{r^2 p^2}{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)} = \\ &= \frac{S_{ABC}^2}{S_{ABC}^2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

