Smarandache's Ratio Theorem

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Abstract.

In this paper we present the Smarandache's Ratio Theorem in the geometry of the triangle.

Smarandache's Ratio Theorem.

If the points A_1 , B_1 , C_1 divide the sides ||BC|| = a, ||CA|| = b, respectively ||AB|| = c of a triangle Δ ABC in the same ratio k > 0, then

$$||AA_1||^2 + ||BB_1||^2 + ||CC_1||^2 \ge \frac{3}{4}(a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$$

Proof.

Suppose k > 0 because we work with distances.

$$||BA_1|| = k ||BC||, ||CB_1|| = k ||CA||, ||AC_1|| = k ||AB||$$

We'll apply tree times Stewart's theorem in the triangle \triangle *ABC*, with the segments AA_1 , BB_1 , respectively CC_1 :

$$||AB||^2 \cdot ||BC||(1-k) + ||AC||^2 \cdot ||BC||k - ||AA_1||^2 \cdot ||BC|| = ||BC||^3 (1-k)k$$

where

$$||AA_1||^2 = (1-k)||AB||^2 + k||AC||^2 - (1-k)k||BC||^2$$

similarly,

$$||BB_1||^2 = (1-k)||BC||^2 + k||BA||^2 - (1-k)k||AC||^2$$
$$||CC_1||^2 = (1-k)||CA||^2 + k||CB||^2 - (1-k)k||AB||^2$$

By adding these three equalities we obtain:

$$||AA_1||^2 + ||BB_1||^2 + ||CC_1||^2 = (k^2 - k + 1)(||AB||^2 + ||BC||^2 + ||CA||^2),$$

which takes the minimum value when $k = \frac{1}{2}$, which is the case when the three lines from the enouncement are the medians of the triangle.

The minimum is
$$\frac{3}{4} (\|AB\|^2 + \|BC\|^2 + \|CA\|^2)$$
.

Open Problems on Smarandache's Ratio Theorem.

1. If the points A_1 ', A_2 ', ..., A_n ' divide the sides A_1A_2 , A_2A_3 , ..., A_nA_1 of a polygon in a ratio k>0, determine the minimum of the expression:

$$||A_1A_1||^2 + ||A_2A_2||^2 + ... + ||A_nA_n||^2$$

- 2. Similarly question if the points A_1 ', A_2 ', ..., A_n ' divide the sides A_1A_2 , A_2A_3 , ..., A_nA_1 in the positive ratios $k_1, k_2, ..., k_n$ respectively.
 - 3. Generalize this problem for polyhedrons.

References:

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