

$$(a + 1/a)^2 + (b + 1/b)^2 \geq 25/2$$

*The USSR Olympiad Problem Book*, by D. O. Shklarski, N. N. Chentzov, and I. M. Yaglom.

#258. Prove that if  $a + b = 1$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are positive numbers, then:

$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + \left(b + \frac{1}{b}\right)^2 \geq \frac{25}{2}.$$

**Proof.** First is to prove that  $A^2 + B^2 \geq 2 \cdot ((A + B)/2)^2$  for real numbers  $A$  and  $B$ . Suppose it's true:

$$A^2 + B^2 \geq 2 \cdot \left(\frac{A + B}{2}\right)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore 2(A^2 + B^2) \geq (A + B)^2$$

$$2A^2 + 2B^2 \geq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

$$A^2 + B^2 \geq 2AB$$

$$A^2 - 2AB + B^2 \geq 0$$

$$(A - B)^2 \geq 0.$$

The last statement is true for all  $A, B$ , and these steps are reversible, so (1) holds for all  $A, B$  as well. Note that (1) is an equality when, and only when,  $A = B$ . Make the substitutions  $A = 1 + 1/a$ ,  $b = 1 + 1/b$  into (1), where  $a + b = 1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + \left(b + \frac{1}{b}\right)^2 &\geq 2 \cdot \left(\frac{(a + 1/a) + (b + 1/b)}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right) + \left((1 - a) + \frac{1}{1 - a}\right)\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} + 1 + \frac{1}{1 - a}\right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

The original inequality will be proven if the expression inside the parentheses in (2) is greater than or equal to 5 when  $0 < a < 1$  — that is, if  $1/a + 1/(1 - a) \geq 4$  when  $0 < a < 1$ . Assume so and derive consequences:

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{1 - a} \geq 4, \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad (3)$$

$$(1 - a) + a \geq 4a(1 - a)$$

$$1 \geq 4a - 4a^2$$

$$4a^2 - 4a + 1 \geq 0$$

$$(2a - 1)^2 \geq 0.$$

Note this chain of deductions is only guaranteed to be valid when both  $a$  and  $1 - a$  are positive and  $a = 0$  and  $a = 1$  are disallowed because  $a$  and  $1 - a$  appear in denominators. That is,  $0 < a < 1$  is assumed. In that case, each deduction follows, and the steps are all reversible, so (3) holds and the original inequality follows with equality only when  $a = b = 1/2$ . **QED.**