

## Another Proof of Fagnano's Inequality

Nguyen Minh Ha

**Abstract.** We prove Fagnano's inequality using the scalar product of vectors.

In 1775, I. F. Fagnano, an Italian mathematician, proposed the following extremum problem.

**Problem (Fagnano).** *In a given acute-angled triangle  $ABC$ , inscribe a triangle  $XYZ$  whose perimeter is as small as possible.*

Fagnano himself gave a solution to this problem using calculus. The second proof given in [1] repeatedly using reflections and the mirror property of the orthic triangle was due to L. Fejér. While H. A. Schwarz gave another proof in which reflection was also used, we give another proof by using the scalar product of two vectors.

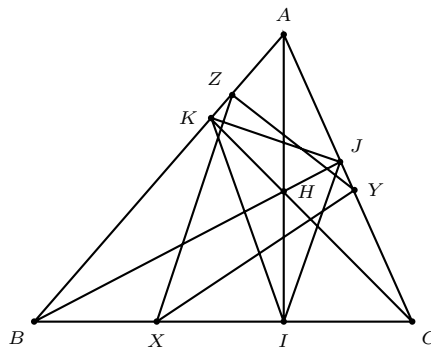


Figure 1

Let  $AI$ ,  $BJ$  and  $CK$  be the altitudes of triangle  $ABC$  and  $H$  its orthocenter. Suppose that  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $Z$  are arbitrary points on the lines  $BC$ ,  $CA$  and  $AB$  respectively. See Figure 1. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
& YZ + ZX + XY \\
&= \frac{YZ \cdot JK}{JK} + \frac{ZX \cdot KI}{KI} + \frac{XY \cdot IJ}{IJ} \\
&\geq \frac{\vec{YZ} \cdot \vec{JK}}{JK} + \frac{\vec{ZX} \cdot \vec{KI}}{KI} + \frac{\vec{XY} \cdot \vec{IJ}}{IJ} \\
&= \frac{(\vec{YJ} + \vec{JK} + \vec{KZ}) \cdot \vec{JK}}{JK} + \frac{(\vec{ZK} + \vec{KI} + \vec{IX}) \cdot \vec{KI}}{KI} + \frac{(\vec{XI} + \vec{IJ} + \vec{JY}) \cdot \vec{IJ}}{IJ} \\
&= JK + KI + IJ + \vec{XI} \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{IJ}}{IJ} + \frac{\vec{IK}}{IK} \right) + \vec{YJ} \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{JK}}{JK} + \frac{\vec{JI}}{JI} \right) + \vec{ZK} \cdot \left( \frac{\vec{KI}}{KI} + \frac{\vec{KJ}}{KJ} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Since triangle  $ABC$  is acute-angled, its altitudes bisect the internal angles of its orthic triangle  $IJK$ . It follows that the vectors

$$\frac{\vec{IJ}}{IJ} + \frac{\vec{IK}}{IK}, \quad \frac{\vec{JK}}{JK} + \frac{\vec{JI}}{JI}, \quad \frac{\vec{KI}}{KI} + \frac{\vec{KJ}}{KJ}$$

are respectively perpendicular to the vectors  $\vec{XI}$ ,  $\vec{YJ}$ ,  $\vec{ZK}$ . It follows that

$$YZ + ZX + XY \geq JK + KI + IJ. \quad (1)$$

If the equality in (1) occurs, then the vectors  $\vec{YZ}$ ,  $\vec{ZX}$ ,  $\vec{XY}$  point in the same directions of the vectors  $\vec{JK}$ ,  $\vec{KI}$ ,  $\vec{IJ}$  respectively. Hence there exist positive numbers  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  such that

$$\vec{YZ} = \alpha \vec{JK}, \quad \vec{ZX} = \beta \vec{KI}, \quad \vec{XY} = \gamma \vec{IJ}.$$

Now we have  $\alpha \vec{JK} + \beta \vec{KI} + \gamma \vec{IJ} = \vec{0}$ . It follows from this and the equality  $\vec{JK} + \vec{KI} + \vec{IJ} = \vec{0}$  that  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$ . Consequently,

$$\vec{YZ} = \alpha \vec{JK}, \quad \vec{ZX} = \alpha \vec{KI}, \quad \vec{XY} = \alpha \vec{IJ},$$

which implies that

$$YZ = \alpha JK, \quad ZX = \alpha KI, \quad XY = \alpha IJ,$$

and

$$YZ + ZX + XY = \alpha(JK + KI + IJ).$$

Note that the equality in (1) occurs, we have  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 1$ . Then  $\vec{YZ} = \vec{JK}$ ,  $\vec{ZX} = \vec{KI}$ ,  $\vec{XY} = \vec{IJ}$ , which means that  $X, Y, Z$  respectively coincides with  $I, J, K$ .

Conversely, if  $X, Y, Z$  coincide with  $I, J, K$  respectively, then equality sign occurs in (1).

In conclusion, the triangle  $XYZ$  has the smallest possible perimeter when  $X, Y, Z$  coincide with  $I, J, K$  respectively.

## Reference

[1] A. Bogomolny, <http://www.cut-the-knot.org/Curriculum/Geometry/Fagnano.shtml>

Nguyen Minh Ha: Faculty of Mathematics, Hanoi University of Education, Xuan Thuy, Hanoi, Vietnam

*E-mail address:* minhha27255@yahoo.com