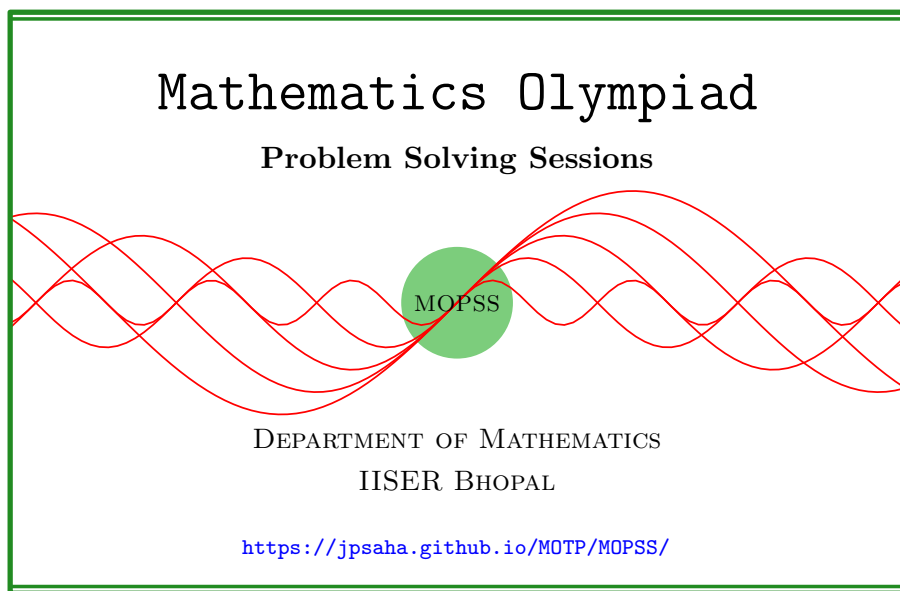


$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$$

MOPSS

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## Suggested readings

- Evan Chen's
  - advice *On reading solutions*, available at <https://blog.evanchen.cc/2017/03/06/on-reading-solutions/>.
  - *Advice for writing proofs/Remarks on English*, available at <https://web.evanchen.cc/handouts/english/english.pdf>.
- Evan Chen discusses why *math olympiads* are a valuable experience for high schoolers in the post on *Lessons from math olympiads*, available at <https://blog.evanchen.cc/2018/01/05/lessons-from-math-olympiads/>.

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§1  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$

**Example 1.1.** Let  $a, b, c$  be real numbers. Show that

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca).$$

**Remark.** An immediate approach would be to begin from the expression at RHS (the right-hand side), multiply it out and the cancellations would lead to the expression  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$ . This would definitely provide a proof of the above. However, there is another way to argue as below.

**Solution 1.** Note that

$$\begin{aligned} &a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc \\ &= (a + b)^3 - 3ab(a + b) + c^3 - 3abc \\ &= (a + b)^3 + c^3 - 3ab(a + b) - 3abc \\ &= (a + b)^3 + c^3 - 3ab(a + b + c) \\ &= (a + b + c)^3 - 3(a + b)c(a + b + c) - 3ab(a + b + c) \\ &= (a + b + c)((a + b + c)^2 - 3(a + b)c - 3ab) \\ &= (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca - 3ab - 3bc - 3ca) \\ &= (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca). \end{aligned}$$



**Remark.** There is another way to prove the above identity.

**Solution 2.** Consider the polynomial

$$P(X) = X^3 - (a + b + c)X^2 + (ab + bc + ca)X - abc.$$

Since  $a, b, c$  are the roots<sup>1</sup> of the equation  $P(X) = 0$ , we obtain

$$a^3 - (a + b + c)a^2 + (ab + bc + ca)a - abc = 0,$$

$$b^3 - (a + b + c)b^2 + (ab + bc + ca)b - abc = 0,$$

$$c^3 - (a + b + c)c^2 + (ab + bc + ca)c - abc = 0.$$

Adding them yields

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + (ab + bc + ca)(a + b + c) - 3abc = 0.$$

This proves that

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca).$$

■

The above identity has the following immediate consequence.

### Corollary

If  $a, b, c$  are real numbers satisfying  $a + b + c = 0$ , then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc.$$

**Example 1.2** (Moscow MO 1940 Grades 7–8 P1). Factor  $(x - y)^3 + (y - z)^3 + (z - x)^3$ .

**Solution 3.** Note that if  $a + b + c = 0$ , then  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$ . This gives

$$(x - y)^3 + (y - z)^3 + (z - x)^3 = 3(x - y)(y - z)(z - x).$$

■

**Remark.** The following proof is direct, and of course, it works.

$$\begin{aligned} & (x - y)^3 + (y - z)^3 + (z - x)^3 \\ &= x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3 \\ &+ y^3 - 3y^2z + 3yz^2 - z^3 \\ &+ z^3 - 3z^2x + 3zx^2 - x^3 \\ &= -3x^2y + 3xy^2 - 3y^2z + 3yz^2 - 3z^2x + 3zx^2 \\ &= -3xy(x - y) - 3y^2z + 3yz^2 - 3z^2x + 3zx^2 \\ &= -3xy(x - y) - 3y^2z + 3zx^2 + 3yz^2 - 3z^2x \\ &= -3xy(x - y) + 3z(x^2 - y^2) - 3z^2(x - y) \\ &= -3xy(x - y) + 3z(x - y)(x + y) - 3z^2(x - y) \end{aligned}$$

<sup>1</sup>If it is not clear, then the following equalities may directly be verified.

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3(x-y)(-xy + z(x+y) - z^2) \\
&= 3(x-y)(-xy + zx + zy - z^2) \\
&= 3(x-y)(-x(y-z) + z(y-z)) \\
&= 3(x-y)(y-z)(z-x).
\end{aligned}$$

However, the former solution is less cumbersome, and more elegant.

**Example 1.3** (India RMO 2002 P2). Solve the following equation for real  $x$ :

$$(x^2 + x - 2)^3 + (2x^2 - x - 1)^3 = 27(x^2 - 1)^3.$$

**Solution 4.** The given equation is equivalent to

$$(x^2 + x - 2)^3 + (2x^2 - x - 1)^3 + (-3x^2 + 3)^3 = 0.$$

Note that  $x^2 + x - 2$ ,  $2x^2 - x - 1$ ,  $-3x^2 + 3$  add up to zero. This implies

$$\begin{aligned}
&(x^2 + x - 2)^3 + (2x^2 - x - 1)^3 + (-3x^2 + 3)^3 \\
&= 3(x^2 + x - 2)(2x^2 - x - 1)(-3x^2 + 3) \\
&= -9(x+2)(x-1)(x-1)(2x-1)(x-1)(x+1).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus the required solutions for  $x$  are

$$-2, -1, \frac{1}{2}, 1.$$

■

**Example 1.4** (Formula of Unity/The Third Millennium 2022/2023 Qualifying Round Grade R11 P5). Find all real  $a, b, c$  such that

$$27^{a^2+b+c+1} + 27^{b^2+c+a+1} + 27^{c^2+a+b+1} = 3.$$

**Solution 5.** For any three real numbers  $a, b, c$ , note that

$$\begin{aligned}
&27^{a^2+b+c+1} + 27^{b^2+c+a+1} + 27^{c^2+a+b+1} \\
&\geq 3 \cdot 3^{a^2+b+c+1} \cdot 3^{b^2+c+a+1} \cdot 3^{c^2+a+b+1} \\
&= 3 \cdot 3^{a^2+b^2+c^2+2a+2b+2c+3} \\
&= 3 \cdot 3^{(a+1)^2+(b+1)^2+(c+1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

hold. This shows that if  $a, b, c$  are real numbers satisfying the given condition, then

$$a = b = c = -1.$$

Moreover, note that for  $a = b = c = -1$ , the equality

$$27^{a^2+b+c+1} + 27^{b^2+c+a+1} + 27^{c^2+a+b+1} = 3$$

holds. Hence, the solution of the given equation is

$$a = b = c = -1.$$

■

**Example 1.5** (Formula of Unity/The Third Millennium 2023/2024 Qualifying Round Grade R11 P3, S. Pavlov). Let  $a, b, c$  be nonzero real numbers such that

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a} = 6, \quad \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} + \frac{a}{c} = 2.$$

What could be the value of the expression

$$\frac{a^3}{b^3} + \frac{b^3}{c^3} + \frac{c^3}{a^3}?$$

**Solution 6.** Write  $x = \frac{a}{b}, y = \frac{b}{c}, z = \frac{c}{a}$ . Note that

$$x + y + z = 6, \quad xy + yz + zx = 2.$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + y^3 + z^3 &= 3 + (x + y + z)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx) \\ &= 3 + \frac{1}{2}(x + y + z)((x + y + z)^2 - 2(xy + yz + zx)) \\ &= 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times (6^2 - 2 \cdot 2) \\ &= 99. \end{aligned}$$

■

**Example 1.6** (India INMO 2002 P2). Find the smallest positive value taken by  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$  for positive integers  $a, b, c$ . Find all  $a, b, c$  which give the smallest value.

### Walkthrough —

- (a) Note that  $a = b = c = 1$  won't work, not even taking all of  $a, b, c$  to be equal would be of any use. In other words, at least two of  $a, b, c$  have to be unequal.
- (b) By taking  $a = 1, b = 2, c = 1$ , one can find that  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 4$ . Next, we need determine whether  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$  can be equal to 1, 2, 3 or 4 for positive integers  $a, b, c$ .

(c) Use

$$\begin{aligned} a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc &= (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)((a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2) \end{aligned}$$

to get a lower bound on  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$ .

**Solution 7.** Let  $a, b, c$  be positive integers such that  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$  is positive. Note that they cannot be equal, and hence at least two of them are distinct. Since  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$  is symmetric<sup>2</sup> in  $a, b, c$ , we may assume<sup>3</sup> that  $a \neq b$ .

Apart from the integers  $a$  and  $b$ , there is another pair of two integers among  $a, b, c$  which are not equal, i.e.  $b \neq c$  or  $c \neq a$  holds. Indeed, if both of these two inequalities fail to hold, then  $b = c$  and  $c = a$  hold, and then we would have  $a = b$ , which is a contradiction. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc &= (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)((a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)(1^2 + 1^2) \\ &\quad (\text{since at least two of } a - b, b - c, c - a \text{ are nonzero, and } a + b + c > 0) \\ &\geq a + b + c \\ &\geq 1 + 2 + 1 \quad (\text{since at least two of } a - b, b - c, c - a \text{ are nonzero, and } a, b, c \geq 1) \\ &= 4. \end{aligned}$$

Also note that if  $c > 1$ , then

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc > 4.$$

For  $a = 1, b = 2, c = 1$ , we obtain

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 4.$$

Hence, the smallest positive value taken by  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$ , for positive integers  $a, b, c$ , is equal to 4.

Moreover, if  $a, b, c$  are positive integers such that  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$  takes the value 4, then at least two of  $a, b, c$  are unequal, and the above argument shows that

$$a + b + c \leq a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc \leq 4,$$

<sup>2</sup>A reader unfamiliar with this term may require to look online.

<sup>3</sup>How we may do so? It does require a thought.

and consequently, two of  $a, b, c$  are equal to 1 and the remaining one is equal to 2. Hence,  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$  takes the value 4 precisely when

$$(a, b, c) = (1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 1), (2, 1, 1).$$



For more exercises around this theme, we refer to [AE11, §1.1].

## References

- [AE11] TITU ANDREESCU and BOGDAN ENESCU. *Mathematical Olympiad treasures*. Second. Birkhäuser/Springer, New York, 2011, pp. viii+253. ISBN: 978-0-8176-8252-1; 978-0-8176-8253-8 (cited p. 7)