Problem (Ji Chen, Iran TST 1996). Let a, b, c be non-negative real numbers, no two of which are zero. Prove that

$$(ab + bc + ca) \left[\frac{1}{(a+b)^2} + \frac{1}{(b+c)^2} + \frac{1}{(c+a)^2} \right] \geqslant \frac{9}{4}.$$

Solution 1. (Nguyen Van Huyen) Asumme that $c = \min\{a, b, c\}$. The inequality results from adding the two inequalities below

$$\frac{1}{(b+c)^2} + \frac{1}{(c+a)^2} \geqslant \frac{2(a^2+b^2) + (a+b)^2}{(a+b)^2(b+c)(c+a)},$$

$$\frac{1}{(a+b)^2} + \frac{2(a^2+b^2) + (a+b)^2}{(a+b)^2(b+c)(c+a)} \geqslant \frac{9}{4(ab+bc+ca)}.$$

Indeed, we have

$$\frac{1}{(b+c)^2} + \frac{1}{(c+a)^2} - \frac{2(a^2+b^2) + (a+b)^2}{(a+b)^2(b+c)(c+a)} = \frac{(a-b)^2[(a+b)^2 - (a+c)(b+c)]}{(a+b)^2(b+c)^2(c+a)^2} \geqslant 0.$$

and

$$\frac{1}{(a+b)^2} + \frac{2(a^2+b^2) + (a+b)^2}{(a+b)^2(b+c)(c+a)} - \frac{9}{4(ab+bc+ca)}$$

$$= \frac{(3ab+c^2)(a-b)^2 + c(3b+a)(b-c)^2 + c(3a+b)(c-a)^2}{4(ab+bc+ca)(a+b)^2(b+c)(c+a)} \geqslant 0.$$

The proof is completed.

Solution 2. (*Nguyen Van Huyen*) Since

$$\sum \frac{10a^3 + 11(b+c)a^2 + 8(b^2 + c^2)a - (b+c)(5b^2 - 13bc + 5c^2)}{12[ab(a+b) + bc(b+c) + ca(c+a)]} = \frac{9}{4}.$$

We have the following estimate

$$\frac{ab+bc+ca}{(b+c)^2}\geqslant \frac{10a^3+11(b+c)a^2+8(b^2+c^2)a-(b+c)(5b^2-13bc+5c^2)}{12[ab(a+b)+bc(b+c)+ca(c+a)]}.$$

Indeed, let

$$X = 10a^{3} + 11(b+c)a^{2} + 8(b^{2} + c^{2})a - (b+c)(5b^{2} - 13bc + 5c^{2}),$$

then

$$12(ab + bc + ca) \sum bc(b+c) - X(b+c)^2 = 2a[b^2 + c^2 - a(b+c)]^2 + (b-c)^2 \cdot f(a),$$
 with

$$f(a) = 5(b+c)a^2 - 2(5b^2 + 6bc + 5c^2)a + (b+c)(5b^2 + 7bc + 5c^2).$$

The quadratic polynomial $f(a) \ge 0$ holds because its discriminant is

$$\Delta_a = (5b^2 + 6bc + 5c^2)^2 - 5(b+c) \cdot (b+c)(5b^2 + 7bc + 5c^2)$$

= $-bc(25b^2 + 34bc + 25c^2) \le 0$.

The estimate is proved.

Note. Another result can be proved similarly

$$\frac{ab+bc+ca}{(b+c)^2}\geqslant \frac{4a^3+26a^2(b+c)-(4b^2-27bc+4c^2)a-(b+c)(2b^2-7bc+2c^2)}{12(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca)}.$$