

Mathématiques II – Epreuve écrite – Corrigé

$$\text{I } 1) \boxed{\log_2(1-x) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}|4x-x^2| \geq \log_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}\sqrt{2-x}} \quad (\text{I})$$

C.E. : 1) $1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 1$

2) $4x-x^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0 \text{ et } x \neq 4$

3) $2-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 2$

$D =]-\infty ; 0[\cup]0 ; 1[$

$$\forall x \in D : (\text{I}) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln(1-x)}{\ln 2} + \frac{\ln|4x-x^2|}{-\ln 2} \geq \frac{\ln\sqrt{2-x}}{-\frac{1}{2}\ln 2} \quad | \cdot \ln 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1-x) - \ln|4x-x^2| \geq -\ln(2-x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(1-x) + \ln(2-x) \geq \ln|4x-x^2|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1-x) \cdot (2-x) \geq |4x-x^2|$$

$\forall x \in]-\infty ; 0[: (\text{I}) \Leftrightarrow (1-x) \cdot (2-x) \geq x^2 - 4x$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 \geq x^2 - 4x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \geq -2$$

$$S_1 = [-2 ; 0[$$

$\forall x \in]0 ; 1[: (\text{I}) \Leftrightarrow (1-x) \cdot (2-x) \geq 4x - x^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 \geq 4x - x^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 7x + 2 \geq 0 \quad \Delta = 33$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \geq \underbrace{\frac{7+\sqrt{33}}{4}}_{\approx 3,19} \text{ ou } x \leq \underbrace{\frac{7-\sqrt{33}}{4}}_{\approx 0,31}$$

$$S_2 =]0 ; \frac{7-\sqrt{33}}{4}]$$

$$S = S_1 \cup S_2 = [-2 ; 0[\cup]0 ; \frac{7-\sqrt{33}}{4}]$$

$$2) \boxed{(2x-3)^{\sqrt{x-1}} = (\sqrt{2x-3})^{x-1}} \quad (\text{E})$$

C.E. : 1) $2x-3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{3}{2}$

2) $x-1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1$

$D =]\frac{3}{2} ; +\infty[$

$$\forall x \in D : (\text{E}) \Leftrightarrow e^{\sqrt{x-1}\ln(2x-3)} = e^{(x-1)\ln\sqrt{2x-3}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x-1}\ln(2x-3) = (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}\ln(2x-3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\sqrt{x-1} - \frac{1}{2}(x-1) \right] \cdot \ln(2x-3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\sqrt{x-1}}_{\neq 0} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x-1} \right) \cdot \ln(2x-3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 = \sqrt{x-1} \text{ ou } \ln(2x-3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 = x-1 \text{ ou } 2x-3 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 5 \text{ ou } x = 2$$

$$S = \{2; 5\}$$

$$\text{II } \boxed{f_m(x) = \ln(e^x - me^{-x})}$$

1) C.E. : $e^x - me^{-x} > 0$ (I)

Si $\boxed{m \leq 0}$, alors (I) est vérifié $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\text{dom}f_m = \mathbb{R}$

Si $\boxed{m > 0}$, alors (I) $\Leftrightarrow e^x > me^{-x} \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} > m \Leftrightarrow 2x > \ln m \Leftrightarrow x > \ln \sqrt{m}$, $\text{dom}f_m =] \ln \sqrt{m} ; +\infty[$

2) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} : f_0(x) = \ln(e^x) = x$

G_0 est la droite d'équation $y = x$ (première bissectrice du repère).

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f_m(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(e^x - me^{-x}) - \ln e^x]$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{e^x - me^{-x}}{e^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1 - \underbrace{me^{-2x}}_{\rightarrow 0})$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{A.O.D. : } y = x$$

$$\forall x \in \text{dom}f_m : \varphi_m(x) = f_m(x) - x = \ln(1 - me^{-2x})$$

$$\varphi_m(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - me^{-2x} = 1 \Leftrightarrow -me^{-2x} = 0 \text{ impossible}$$

$$\varphi_m(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - me^{-2x} > 1 \Leftrightarrow -me^{-2x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow m < 0$$

Si $\boxed{m < 0}$, alors G_m est située au-dessus de d .

Si $\boxed{m > 0}$, alors G_m est située en dessous de d .

4) Si $\boxed{m < 0}$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_m(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(\underbrace{e^x}_{\rightarrow 0} - \underbrace{me^{-x}}_{\rightarrow +\infty}) = +\infty \text{ pas d'A.H.G.}$$

Autre méthode :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f_m(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(e^x - me^{-x})}{x} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow +\infty \\ \rightarrow -\infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f_m(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln e^{-x} \cdot (e^{2x} - m)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x + me^{-x}}{e^x - me^{-x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln e^{-x} + \ln(e^{2x} - m)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-x} \cdot (e^{2x} + m)}{e^{-x} \cdot (e^{2x} - m)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(-1 + \frac{\ln(e^{2x} - m)}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{2x} + m \rightarrow m}{e^{2x} - m \rightarrow -m}$$

$$= -1 \quad \left\| \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\ln(e^{2x} - m)}{x} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \ln(-m) \\ \rightarrow -\infty \end{matrix} = 0 \right.$$

$$= -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f_m(x) + x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [\ln(e^x - me^{-x}) + \ln e^x]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(e^{2x} - m)$$

$$= \ln(-m) \quad \text{A.O.G. : } y = -x + \ln(-m)$$

Si $\boxed{m > 0}$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \ln \sqrt{m}} f_m(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \ln \sqrt{m}} \ln(\underbrace{e^x}_{\rightarrow \sqrt{m}} - \underbrace{me^{-x}}_{\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}}) = -\infty$ A.V. : $x = \ln \sqrt{m}$
 $\rightarrow 0^+$

5) $\text{dom}f'_m = \text{dom}f_m$

$$\forall x \in \text{dom}f'_m : f'_m(x) = \frac{e^x + me^{-x}}{e^x - me^{-x}} = \frac{e^{2x} + m}{e^{2x} - m}$$

Si $\boxed{m < 0}$: $f'_m(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} + m = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{2x} = -m \Leftrightarrow 2x = \ln(-m) \Leftrightarrow x = \ln\sqrt{-m}$

x	$-\infty$	$\ln\sqrt{-m}$	$+\infty$	
$f'_m(x)$		-	0	+
f_m	$+\infty$		$\ln 2\sqrt{-m}$	$+\infty$

Minimum : $f_m(\ln\sqrt{-m}) = \ln(\sqrt{-m} - m \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{-m}}) = \ln \frac{-2m}{\sqrt{-m}} = \ln 2\sqrt{-m}$ $M(\ln\sqrt{-m} ; \ln 2\sqrt{-m})$

Si $\boxed{m > 0}$: $f'_m(x) > 0$

x	$\ln\sqrt{m}$	$+\infty$
$f'_m(x)$		+
f_m	$-\infty$	$+\infty$

6) Si $\boxed{m < 0}$: $\ln 2\sqrt{-m} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{-m} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{-m} > \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -m > \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow m < -\frac{1}{4}$

On a (d'après le tableau des variations) :

Si $\underline{m < -\frac{1}{4}}$, alors f_m n'admet aucune racine ;

Si $\underline{m = -\frac{1}{4}}$, alors f_m admet exactement une racine (égale à $\ln\sqrt{-(-\frac{1}{4})} = \ln\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \ln\frac{1}{2} = -\ln 2$) ;

Si $\underline{0 > m > -\frac{1}{4}}$, alors f_m admet exactement deux racines.

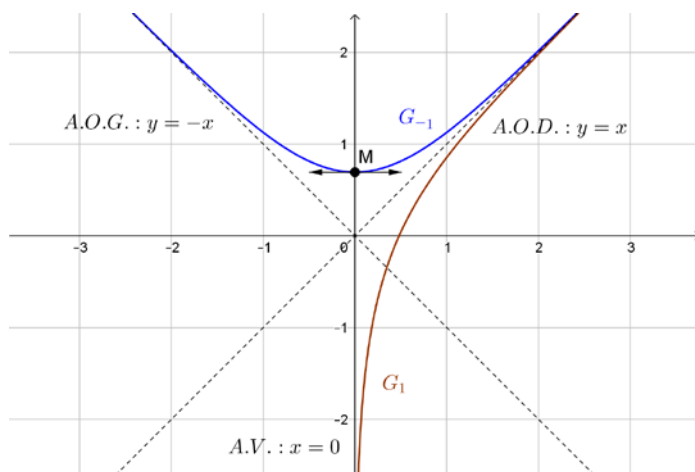
Si $\boxed{m > 0}$, alors f_m admet exactement une racine (d'après le tableau des variations).

7) $\forall x \in \text{dom}f'_m : f''_m(x) = \frac{(e^x - me^{-x})^2 - (e^x + me^{-x})^2}{(e^x - me^{-x})^2} = \frac{-4m}{(e^x - me^{-x})^2}$

Si $\boxed{m < 0}$, alors $f''_m(x) > 0$ et f_m est convexe sur $\text{dom}f_m$.

Si $\boxed{m > 0}$, alors $f''_m(x) < 0$ et f_m est concave sur $\text{dom}f_m$.

8)



$$\text{III } f(x) = \left(2 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}$$

1) $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}^*$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \underbrace{\left(2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{\rightarrow 2} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}}_{\rightarrow 1} = 2 \quad \text{A.H. : } y = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{\left(2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{\rightarrow -\infty} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}}_{\rightarrow +\infty} = -\infty \quad \text{A.V. : } x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \underbrace{\left(2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)}_{\rightarrow +\infty} \cdot \underbrace{e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}}_{\rightarrow 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2 - \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty}{e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow +\infty} \underset{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \quad \text{« trou » au point } (0 ; 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*: f'(x) &= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} + \left(2 - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \cdot e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \left(1 - 2 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) \cdot e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1-x}{x^3} \cdot e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Equation de la tangente au point d'abscisse a : $t_a \equiv y - f(a) = f'(a) \cdot (x - a)$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left(\frac{1}{2} ; 0\right) \in t_a &\Leftrightarrow 0 - \left(2 - \frac{1}{a}\right) \cdot e^{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)} = \frac{1-a}{a^3} \cdot e^{\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - a\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-2a}{a} = \frac{1-a}{a^3} \cdot \frac{1-2a}{2} \quad | \cdot 2a^3 \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2a^2 \cdot (1-2a) - (1-a)(1-2a) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (1-2a)(2a^2 + a - 1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ou } a = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{-1} \equiv y - f(-1) = f'(-1) \cdot (x + 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y - 3e^{-1} = -2e^{-1} \cdot (x + 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{2}{e}x + \frac{1}{e}$$

$$t_{\frac{1}{2}} \equiv y - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y - 0 = 4e^2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 4e^2x - 2e^2$$

IV 1) C.E.: $2x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0$ vérifié $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ car $\Delta = -4 < 0$ $dom f = \mathbb{R}$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} : \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } x = 1$$

$$\ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + 1 > 1 \Leftrightarrow 2x(x-1) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \text{ ou } x > 1$$

x	$-\infty$	0	1	$+\infty$
x	$-$	0	$+$	$+$
$\ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1)$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$
$f(x)$	$-$	0	$-$	$+$

2) Aire demandée : $A = -\int_0^1 f(x) dx$

Calculons :

$$\begin{aligned} \int f(x) dx & \left\| \begin{array}{l} u(x) = \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) \quad v'(x) = \frac{4x-2}{2x^2-2x+1} \\ u'(x) = x \quad v(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{array} \right. \\ = \int x \cdot \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) dx \\ = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) - \int \frac{2x^3 - x^2}{2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\| \begin{array}{l} \frac{2x^3 - x^2}{-2x^3 + 2x^2 - x} \left| \frac{2x^2 - 2x + 1}{x + \frac{1}{2}} \right. \\ \frac{x^2 - x}{-x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2}} \\ \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) - \int \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \int \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4x + 2} dx \end{aligned}$$

Calculons : $\int \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4x + 2} dx = \int \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4x + 1 + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(2x-1)^2 + 1} dx$

Donc : $\int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \text{Arctan}(2x-1) + c$ ($c \in \mathbb{R}$)

D'où : $A = -\frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 \ln(2x^2 - 2x + 1) - x^2 - x + \text{Arc tan}(2x-1) \right]_0^1$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(-1 - 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ u.a.}$$

$$\mathbf{V} \quad \boxed{f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}}$$

$$\text{dom}f = \text{dom}f' =]0; +\infty[$$

$$G \cap (Ox) : \forall x \in]0; +\infty[: f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equation de } t : t \equiv y - f(1) = f'(1) \cdot (x-1) & \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \forall x \in]0; +\infty[: f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - (\ln x) \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \\ f'(1) = 1 \end{array} \right. \\ \Leftrightarrow y = x - 1 & \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \pi \cdot \int_1^e \left[(x-1)^2 - \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^2 \right] dx$$

Calculons :

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \ln^2 x dx & \left\| \begin{array}{ll} u(x) = \ln^2 x & u'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \\ v'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} & v(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right. \\ & \stackrel{\text{IPP}}{=} -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + \int \frac{2}{x^2} \ln x dx & \left\| \begin{array}{ll} u(x) = \ln x & u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \\ v'(x) = \frac{2}{x^2} & v(x) = -\frac{2}{x} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{IPP}}{=} -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \int \frac{2}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 + \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \right]_1^e \\ &= \pi \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3}(e-1)^3 + \frac{1}{e} + \frac{2}{e} + \frac{2}{e} - 2 \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi(e-1)^3}{3} + \frac{5\pi}{e} - 2\pi \quad \left(= \frac{\pi \cdot (e^4 - 3e^3 + 3e^2 - 7e + 15)}{3e} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx 4,808 \text{ u.v.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{VI 1)} \quad & \int \frac{1}{\sin^3 x} dx & \sin x &= \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} \\
& = \int \frac{(1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2})^3}{8 \tan^3 \frac{x}{2}} dx & \parallel \text{Posons : } t &= \tan \frac{x}{2}, \text{ alors } dt = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}) dx \Leftrightarrow dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
& = \int \frac{(1+t^2)^3}{8t^3} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\
& = \int \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{4t^3} dt \\
& = \int \frac{1+2t^2+t^4}{4t^3} dt \\
& = \int \left(\frac{1}{4} t^{-3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{4} t \right) dt \\
& = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}) \\
& = -\frac{1}{8 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + c \\
& = -\frac{1}{8 \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\tan \frac{x}{2}) + \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + c \quad \text{car } x \in]0; \pi[\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \in]0; \frac{\pi}{2}[\Rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{2} > 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2) \quad F(x) &= \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx \\
&= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx & \parallel \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} & f'(x) = \frac{-2 \cos x (-\sin x)}{\cos^4 x} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} \\ g'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} & g(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \end{cases} \\
&= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx \\
&= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx \\
&= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&= \frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx + 2 \tan x \\
&\quad \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} dx}_{F(x)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Donc : } 3F(x) = \left(\frac{\tan x}{\cos^2 x} + 2 \tan x \right) + k \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$F(x) = \frac{\tan x}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + 2 \right) + c = \frac{\tan x}{3} (1 + \tan^2 x + 2) + c = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{Autre méthode : } F(x) = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \tan^2 x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + c$$

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} + 1 + c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x - \frac{4}{3}$$