Question 13 (15 marks)

Figure 12 shows the graph of $g(x) = \arcsin(x^2)$ for $-1 \le x \le 1$.

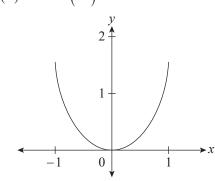


Figure 12

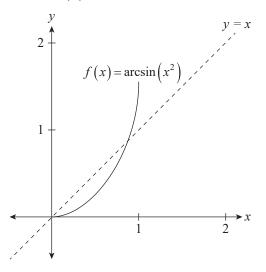
| (a) | (i) | Explain why $g(x)$ c | does not have an inverse. |
|-----|-----|----------------------|---------------------------|
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(1 mark)

(ii) Explain why $f(x) = \arcsin(x^2)$ for $0 \le x \le 1$ does have an inverse.

(1 mark)

(b) Figure 13 shows the graph of y = f(x).





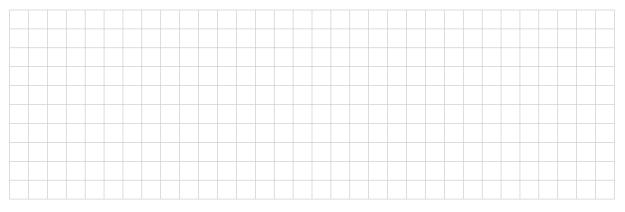
(i) On the axes in Figure 13, sketch the graph of $f^{-1}(x)$.

(2 marks)

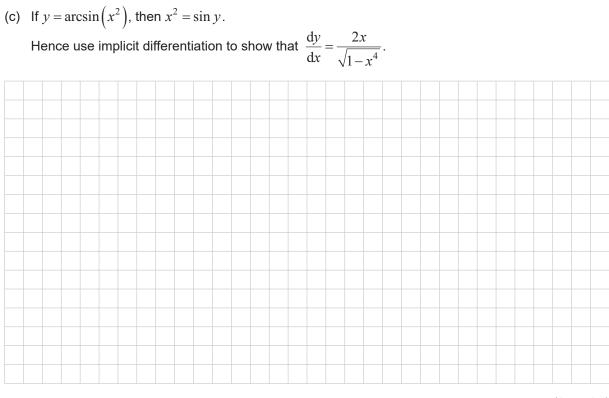
| (ii |) \ | Nrit | e th | ne e | exa | ct d | lom | ain | of | f^{-1} | (<i>x</i> |). | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|----|----------|------------|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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(1 mark)

(iii) Find the equation of $f^{-1}(x)$.



(2 marks)



(3 marks)

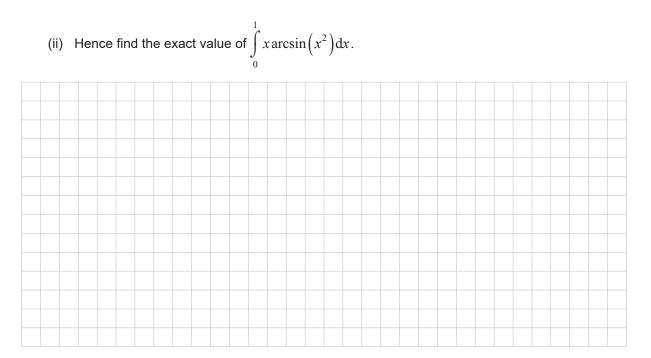
(d) (i) Use integration by parts to show that

$$\int x \arcsin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arcsin(x^2) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - x^4} + c$$

where c is a constant.



(3 marks)



(2 marks)