Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
13(a)	$[\text{fg}(x) =] \dfrac{2\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 1}{3\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right)}$ oe	**M1**	
	$[\text{fg}(x) =] \dfrac{2 - x^2}{3x}$ or $\dfrac{2}{3x} - \dfrac{x}{3}$	**A1**	mark final answer
13(b)(i)	$\text{f}^{-1} > 0$	**B1**	
13(b)(ii)	$2x^2 - 3xy - 1 = 0$ or $2y^2 - 3xy - 1 = 0$	**B1**	
	Correctly applies quadratic formula: $[x =] \dfrac{-(-3y) \pm \sqrt{(-3y)^2 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)}$ oe or $[y =] \dfrac{-(-3x) \pm \sqrt{(-3x)^2 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)}$ oe	**M1**	**FT** *their* $2x^2 - 3xy - 1 = 0$ or $2y^2 - 3xy - 1 = 0$ with at most one sign error in the equation
	Justifies the positive square root at some point	**B1**	
	$\text{f}^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 + 8}}{4}$ cao	**A1**	must be a function of x