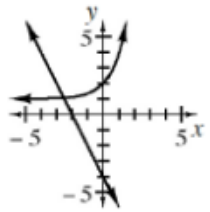
11-61. See below:

a. See graph below.



b. ≈ (–2.5, 1.1)

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$
–3.5	1.02	3
–3	1.04	2
–2.5	1.06	1
–2	1.11	0
–1.5	1.19	–1

c. $x = -2.5$

11-62. See below:

a. annual multiplier = 0.944 which is a 5.6% decrease

b. $f(x) = 60(0.944)^x$

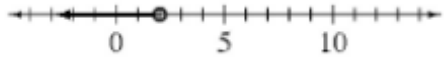
c. $f(15) = 25.28$

11-63. a: *iv*, b: *ii*, c: *v*, d: *i*, e: *iii*. *b* is the only histogram with a narrow range, so it matches to *ii*. The two skewed histograms are straightforward to match. *c* has a uniform distribution, so the quartiles on the boxplot must be of even length, as in *v*. *d* has a lot of data at the two edges, and the data in the middle is more spread out, so the "whiskers" of the boxplot must be narrow, and the box must be wide, as in *i*.

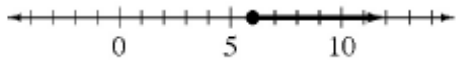
11-64. 9 employees

11-65. See below:

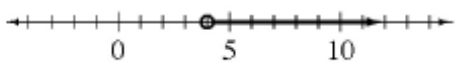
a. $x < 2$



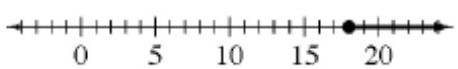
b. $x \geq 6$



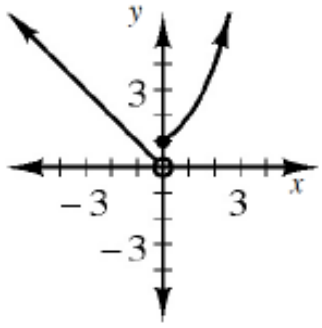
c. $x > 4$



d. $x \geq 18$



11-66. See graph below.



11-67. See below:

a. $x = 1.5$

b. $x = 8$

11-68. 45 miles

11-69. width = 60 mm; area = 660 mm^2