Incorrect. Use the formula $d = rt$ to represent both legs of the journey:

	Distance	=	Rate	*	Time
Outgoing	d	=	r	*	1
Incoming	d	=	r-3	*	1.5

The distances, *d*, is the same in both trips because she took the same path home as she did on the way out. And if you assign a rate of *r* for the outgoing trip, her rate has to be $r - 3$ on the way back, since she skied 3 mph slower during that leg of the trip. You know the return trip took 1.5 hours because the entire trip took 2.5 hours, and she skied for 1 hour beore she turned around .