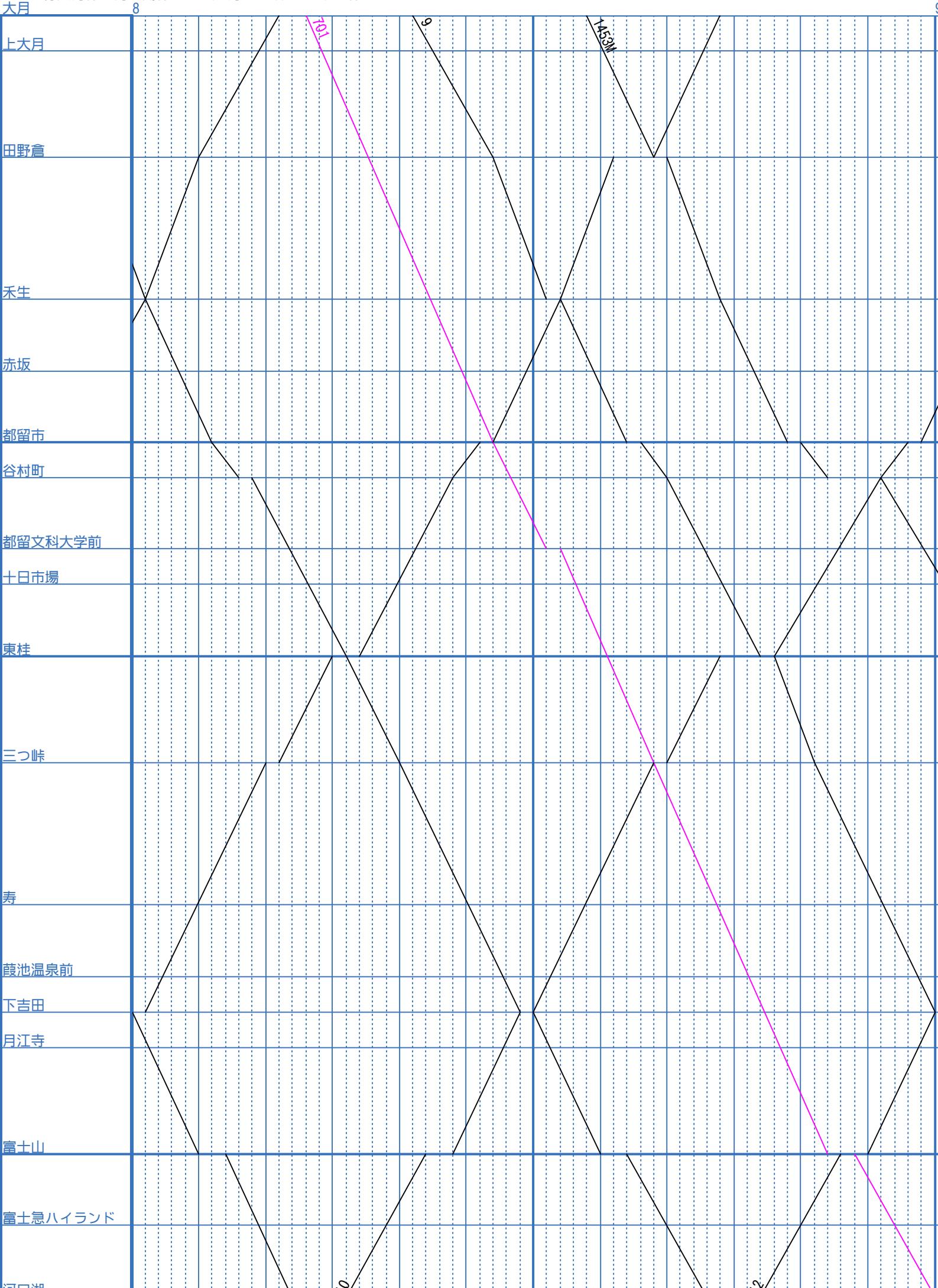
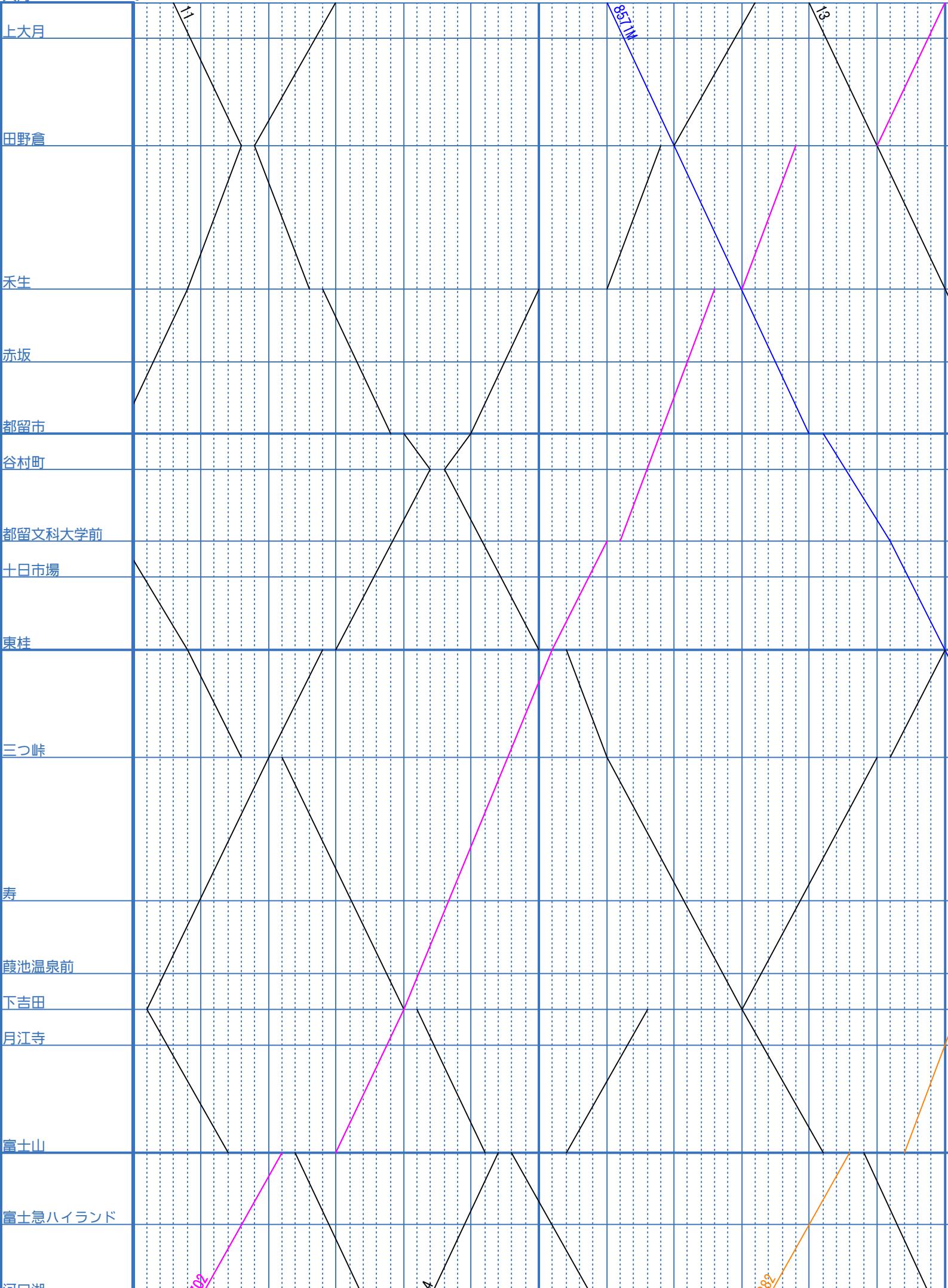
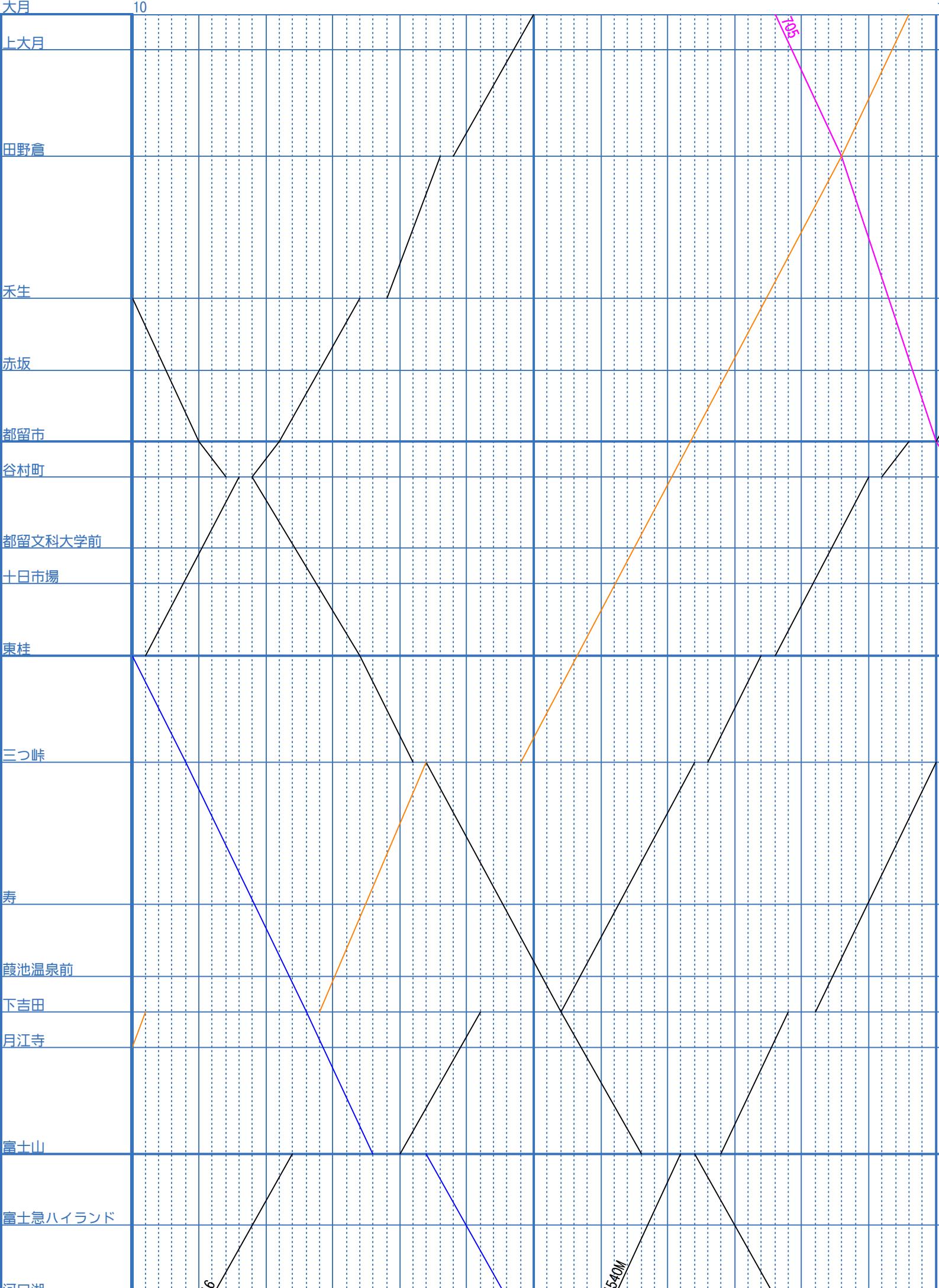
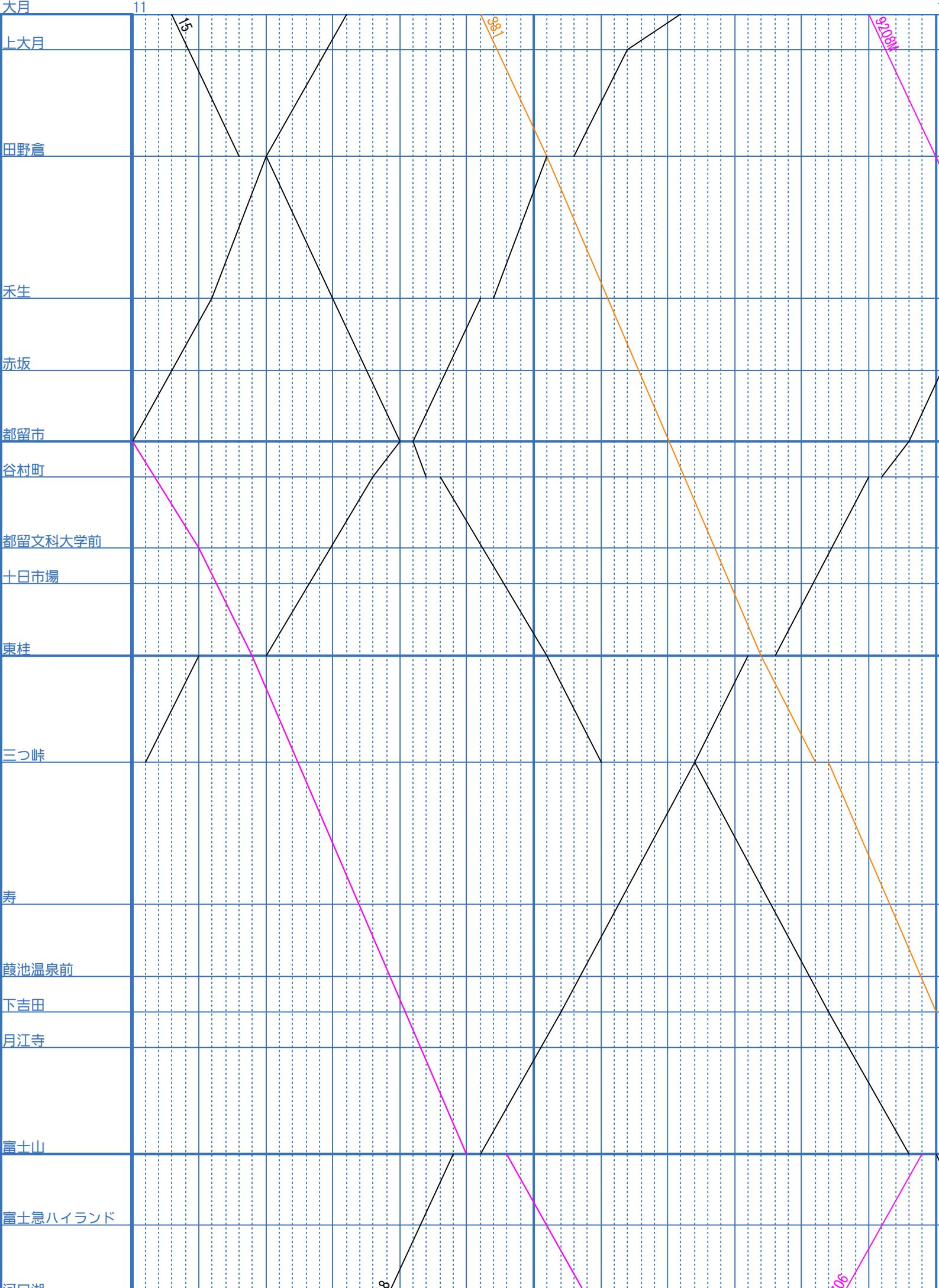


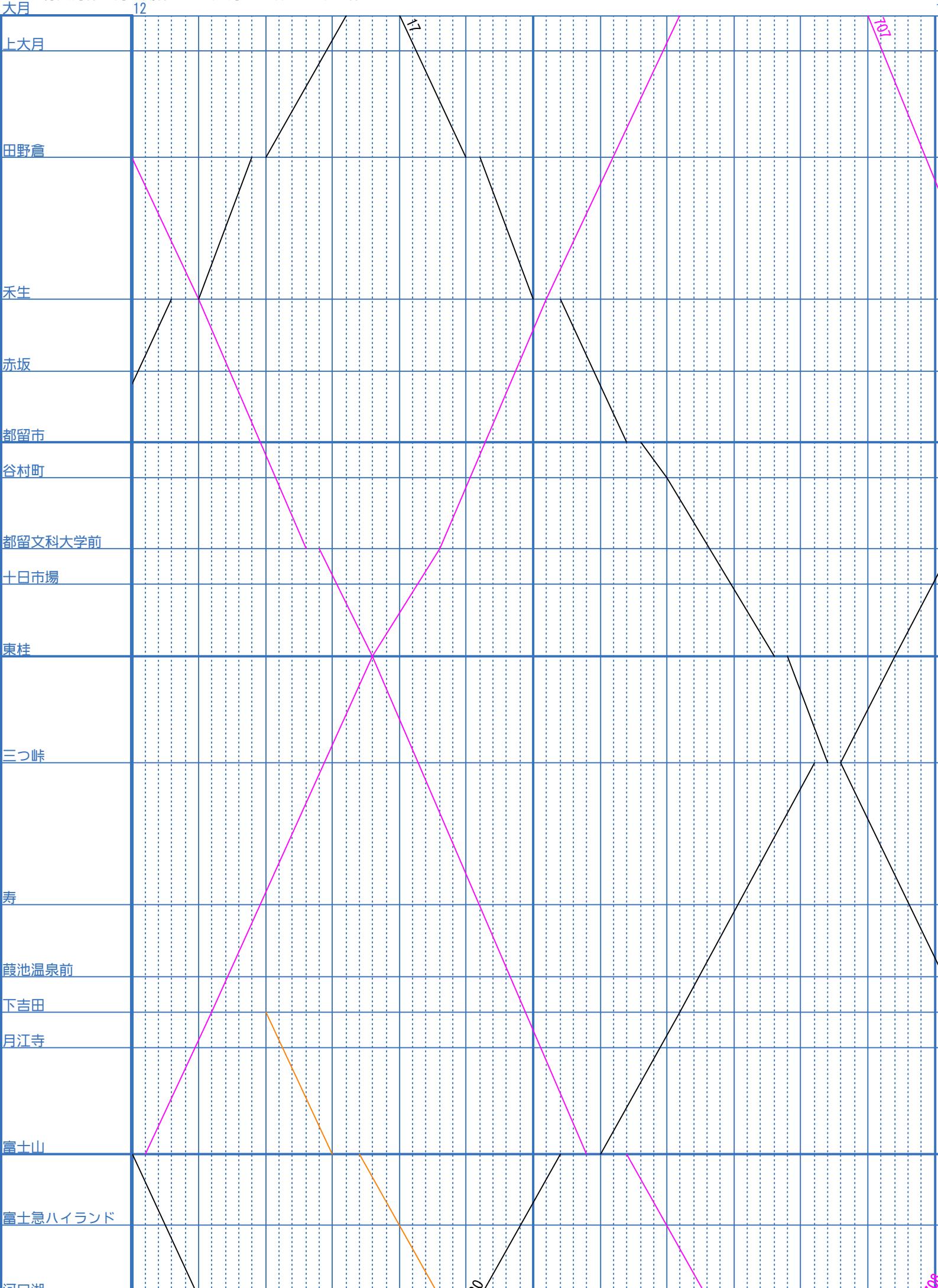
A graph showing the relationship between distance from the starting point and time for a race. The vertical axis represents distance (km) and the horizontal axis represents time (minutes). The graph shows two curves: one for the first half (0-5 km) and one for the second half (5-10 km). The first curve starts at (0,0), peaks at approximately (2.5, 6.5), and ends at (5, 8). The second curve starts at (5, 8), peaks at approximately (7.5, 10.5), and ends at (10, 12). A diagonal line from (0,0) to (10,10) represents a constant speed of 1 km/min.

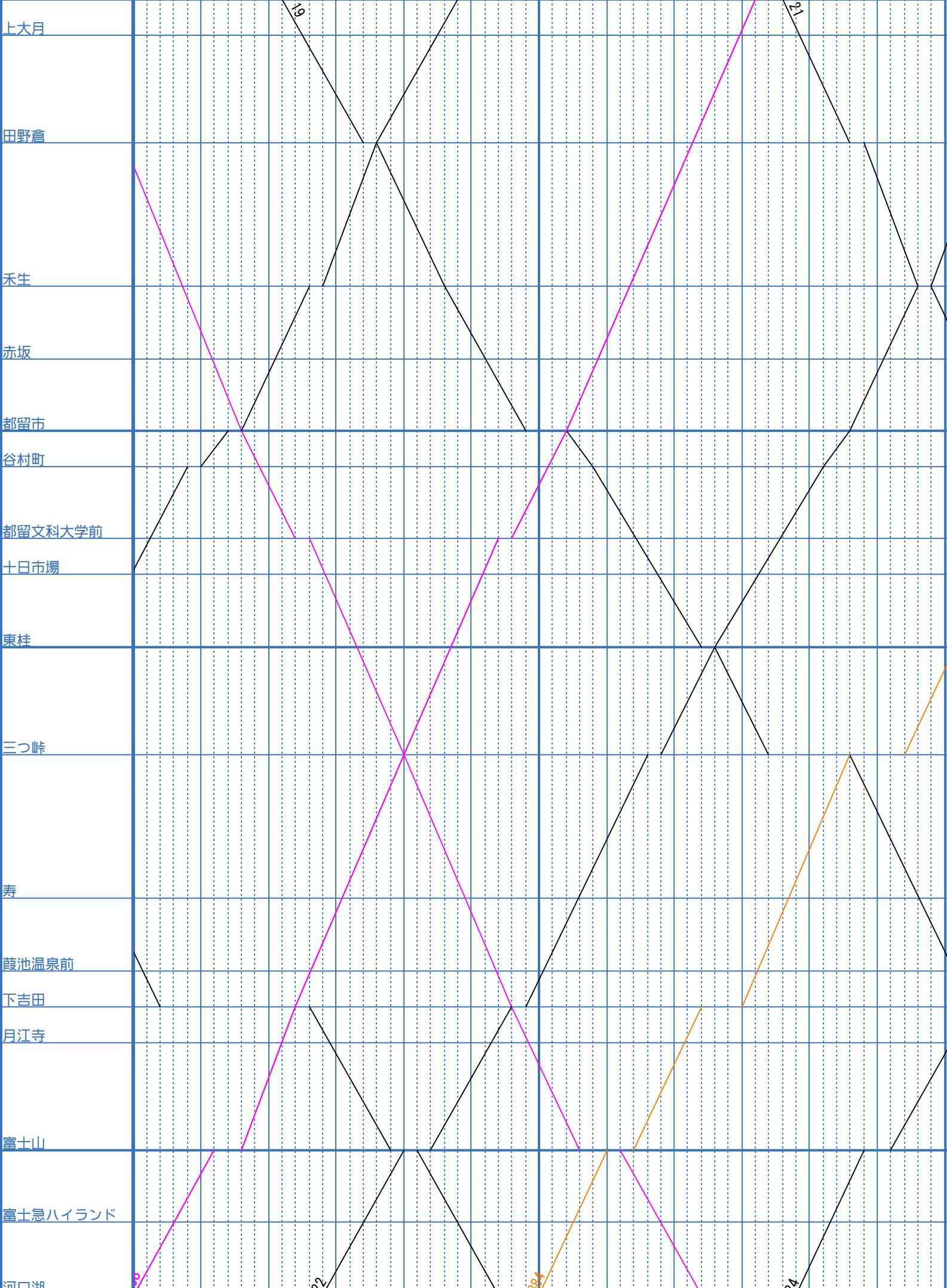


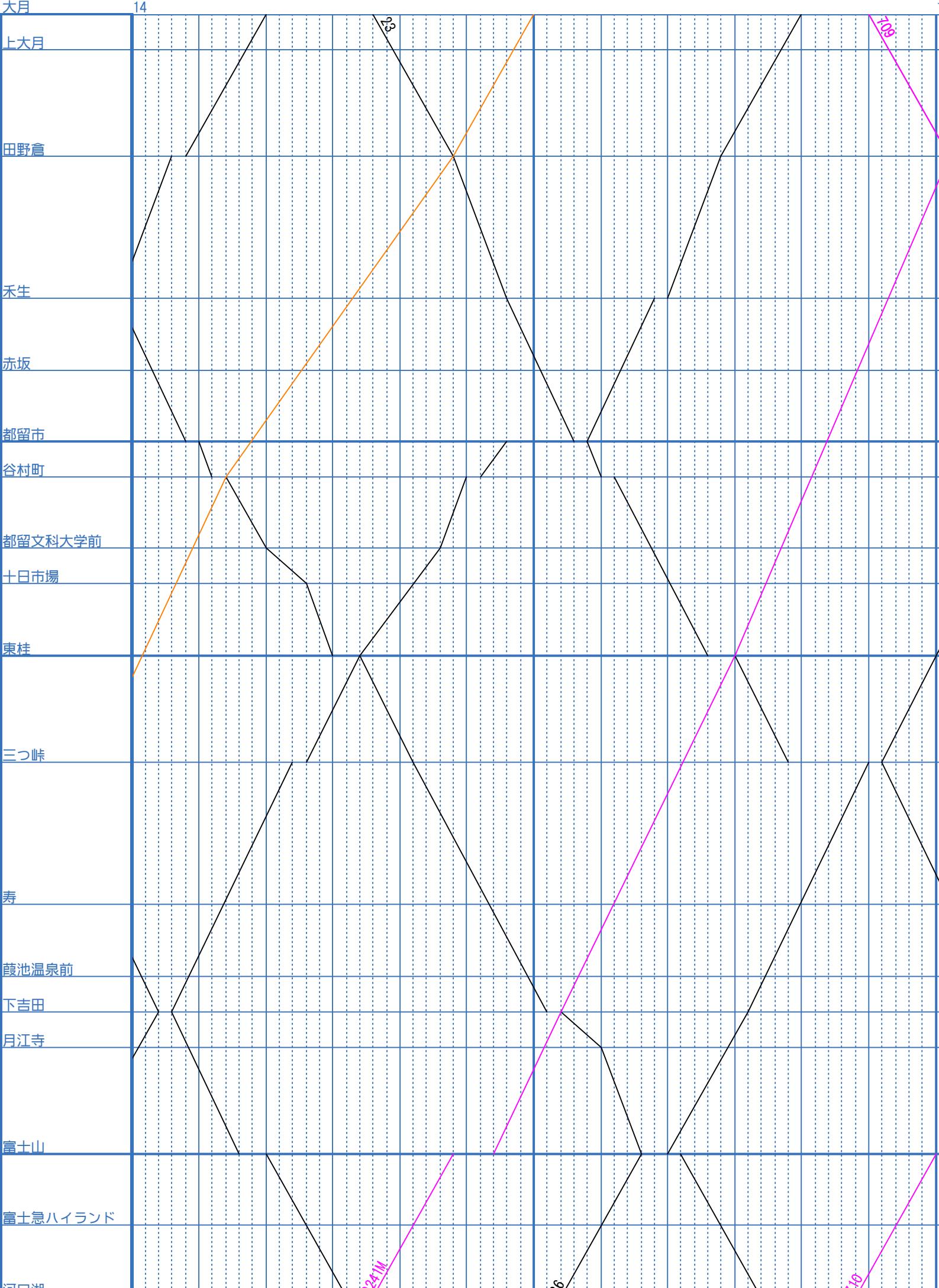


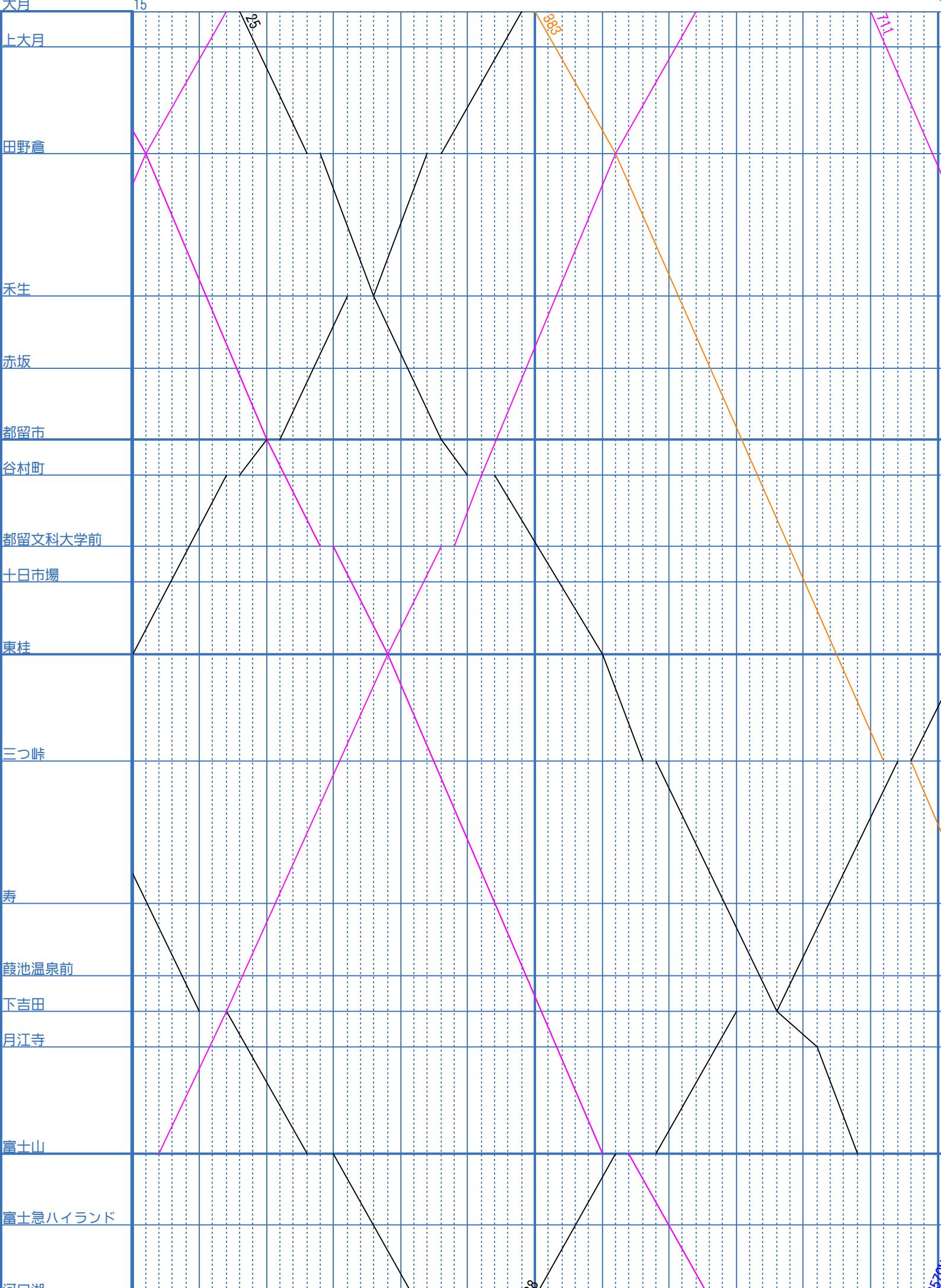


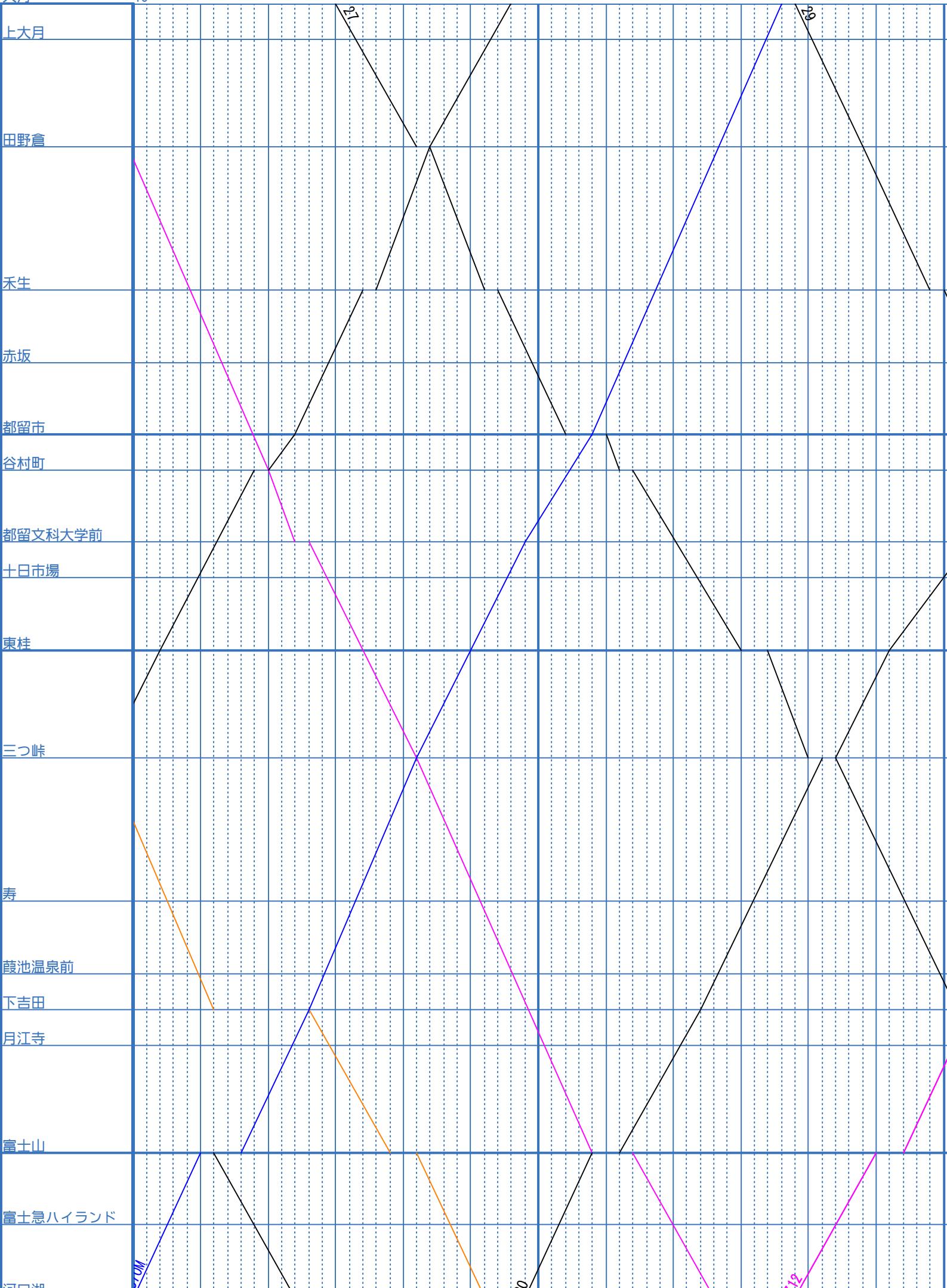


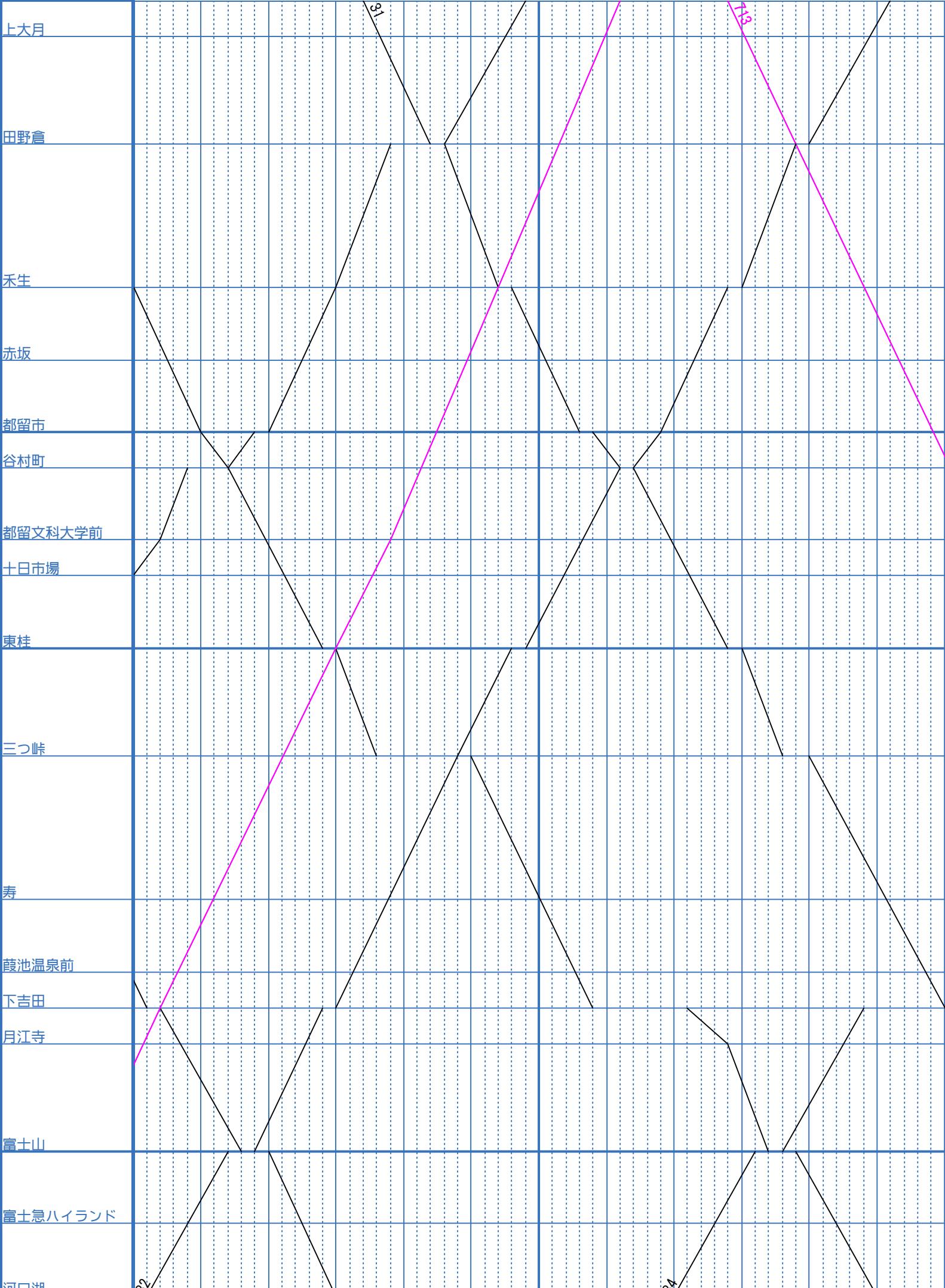




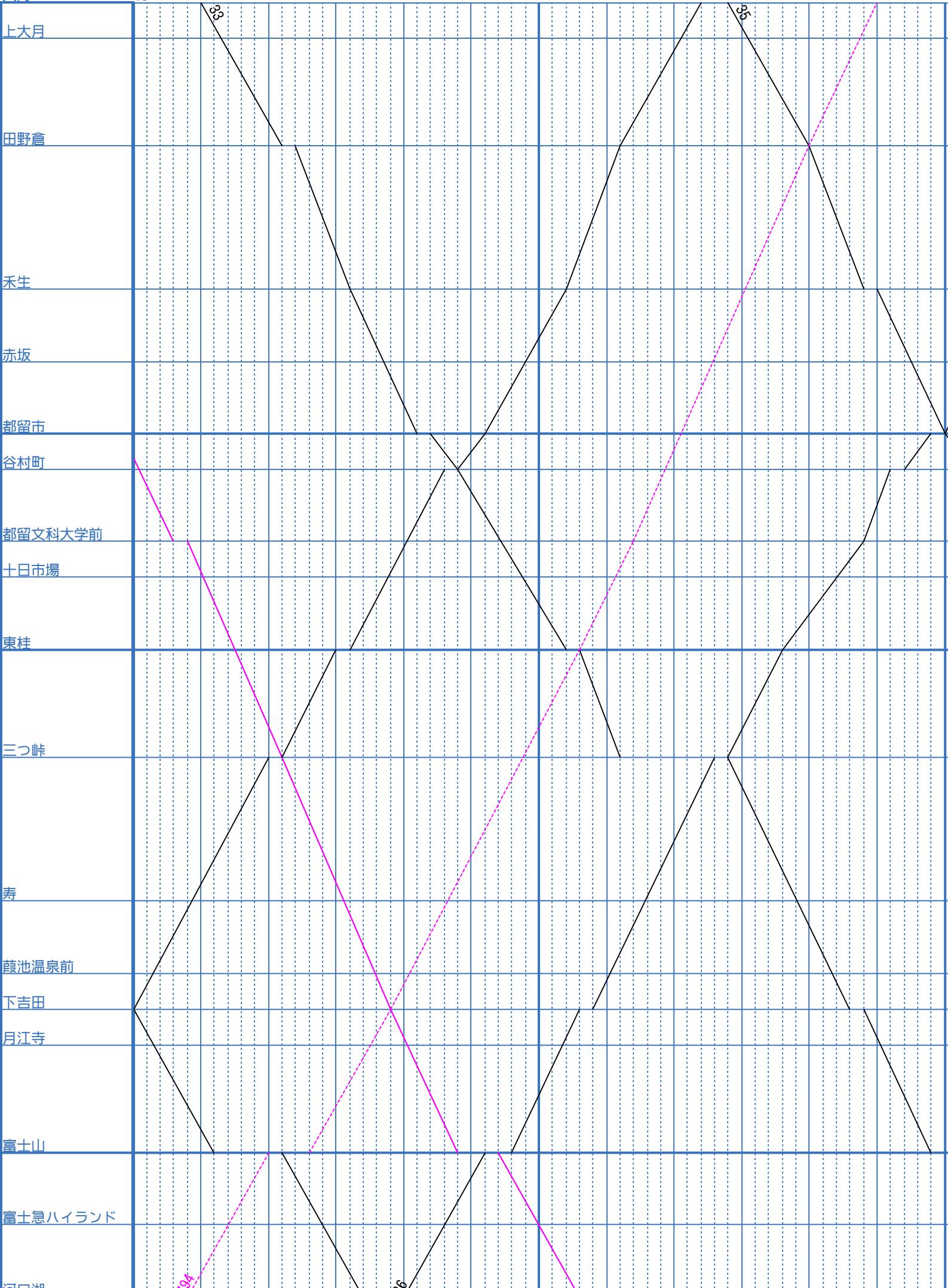


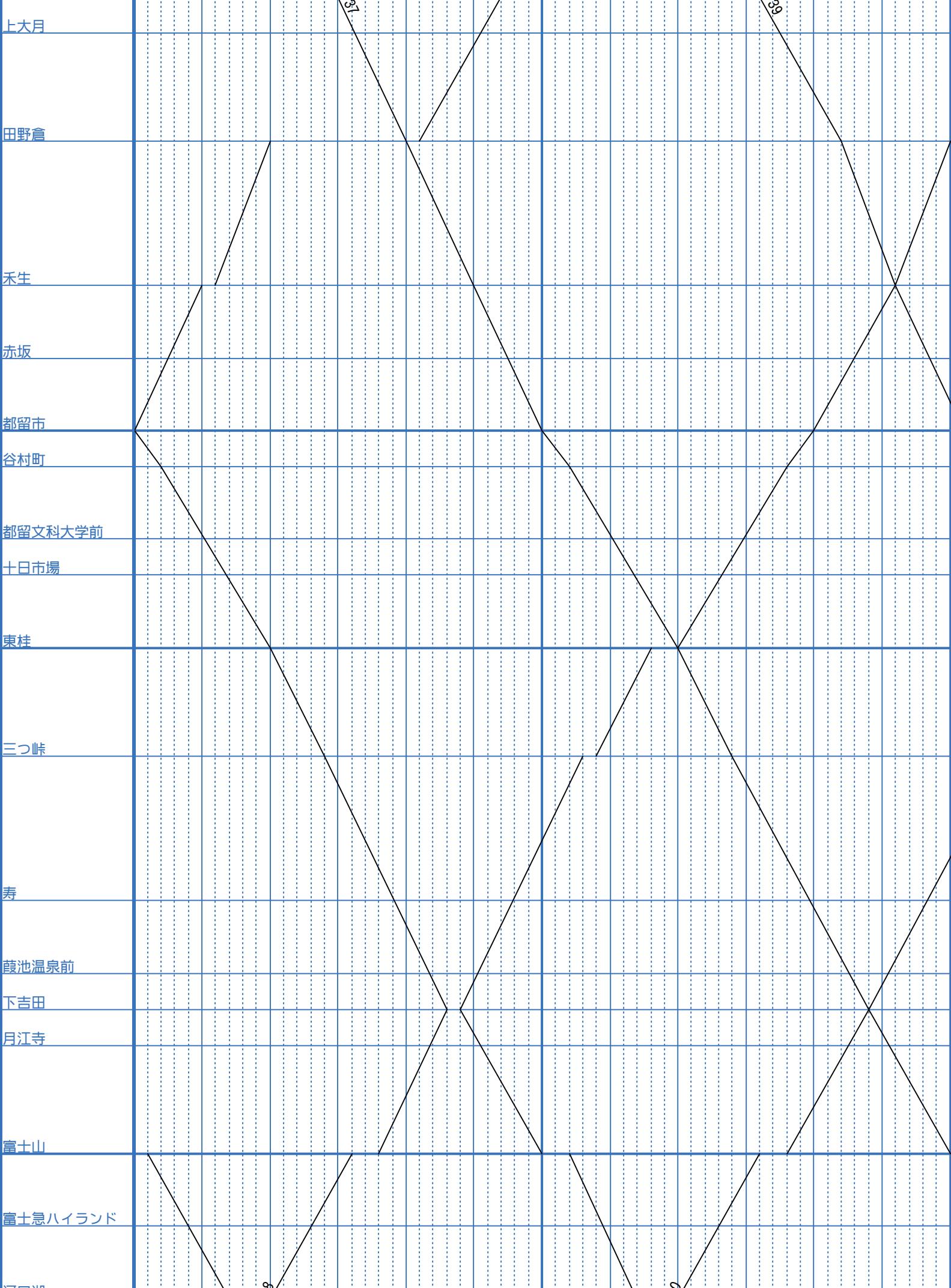


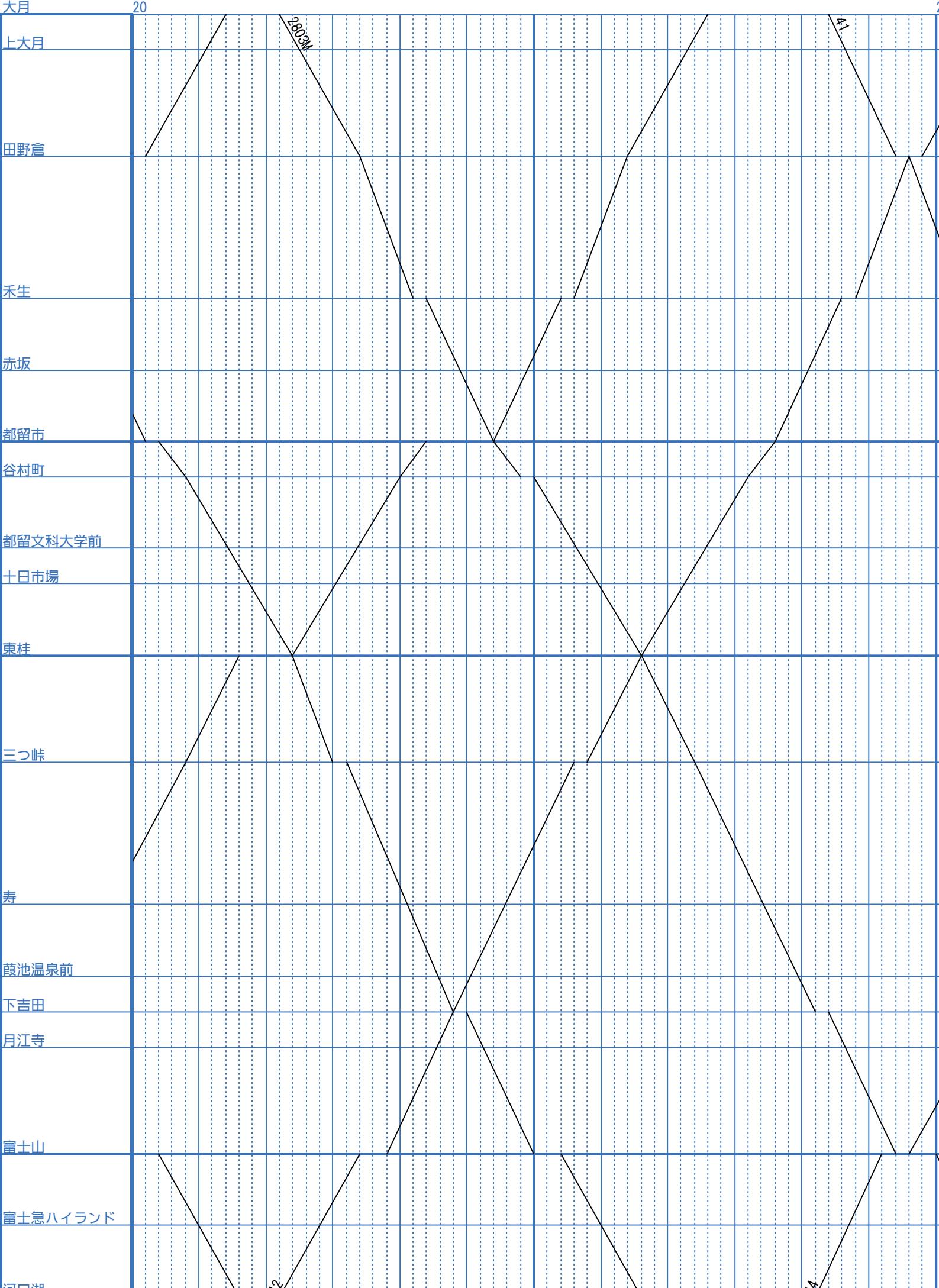


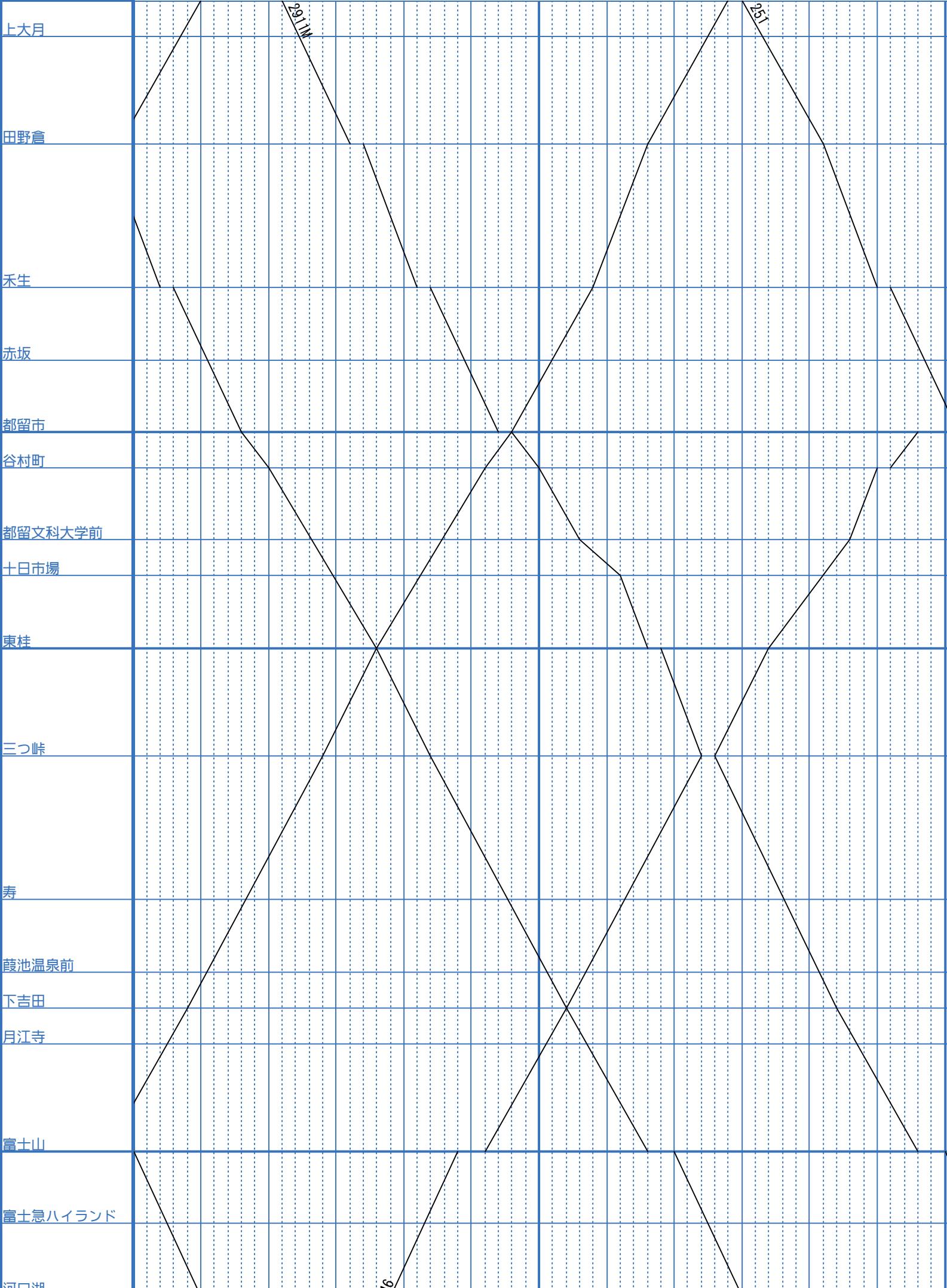


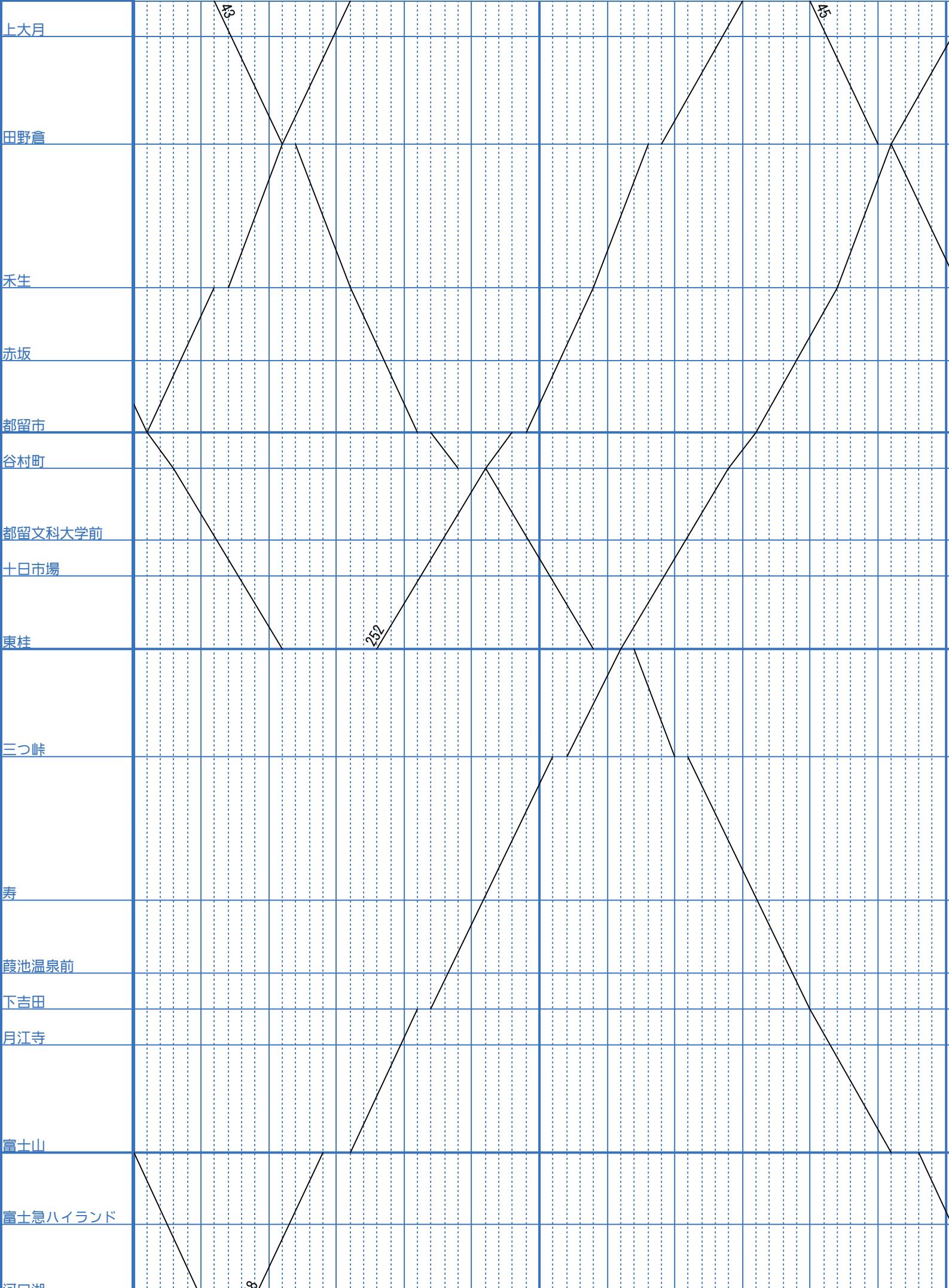
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3

A graph showing the relationship between distance from the start and time taken for various locations in Japan. The y-axis represents time taken (0 to 100) and the x-axis represents distance from the start (0 to 100). A series of diagonal lines represent different speeds or routes. The lines generally slope downwards from left to right, indicating that as distance increases, the time taken also increases.

Location	Time Taken (approx.)	Distance from Start (approx.)
上大月	0	0
田野倉	10	10
糸生	20	20
赤坂	30	30
都留市	40	40
谷村町	50	50
都留文科大学前	60	60
十日市場	70	70
東桂	80	80
三つ峠	90	90
寿	100	100
葭池温泉前	110	110
下吉田	120	120
月江寺	130	130
富士山	140	140
富士急ハイランド	150	150
河口湖	160	160

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