18. Let the resistances of the two resistors be R_1 and R_2. Note that the smallest value of the possible R_{eq} must be the result of connecting R_1 and R_2 in parallel, while the largest one must be that of connecting them in series. Thus, $R_1 R_2/(R_1 + R_2) = 3.0\,\Omega$ and $R_1 + R_2 = 16\,\Omega$. So R_1 and R_2 must be $4.0\,\Omega$ and $12\,\Omega$, respectively.