A $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x + 1}$	B $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + x - 1, & x > 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$
C $f(x) = \frac{\lvert x + 1 \rvert}{x + 1}$	D $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$
E $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{sinx}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \end{cases}$	F $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & x < 0 \\ ln\lvert x + 1 \rvert & x > 0 \end{cases}$
G $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x - 2}$	H $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 4}$
J $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x < 2 \\ x & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$	

Special thanks to Bryan Passwate, Speedway High School, Speedway, INr for auhoring this activity.

3 $\lim_{x\to -1} f(x) = -4$	1 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = -1$ $f(x)$ is not continuous at $x = 0$
4 $\lim_{x\to -1^-} f(x)$ exists $\lim_{x\to -1} f(x)$ does not exist	2 The limit of $f(x)$ as x approaches -1 does not exist due to unbounded behavior.
9 $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$	5 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ does not exist
7 $f(x)$ has a removable discontinuity at $x = 2$	8 $f(x)$ has a vertical asymptote at $x = 2$
6 $f(2)$ is defined	

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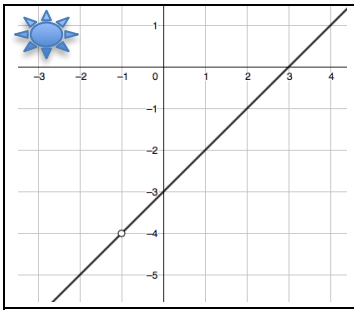

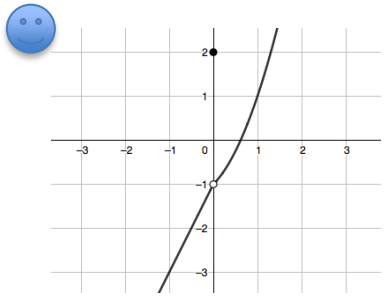

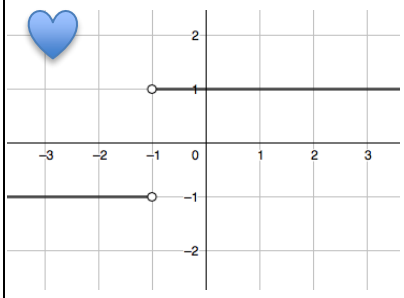

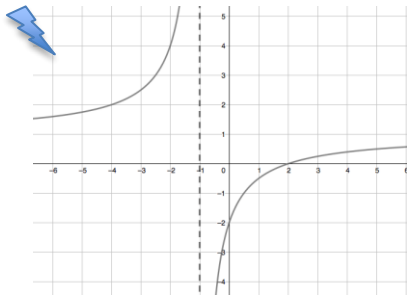

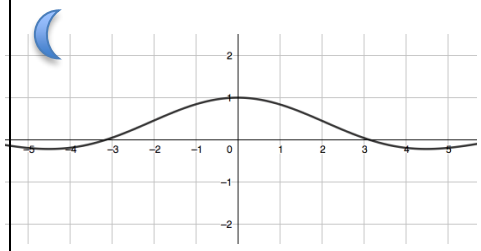

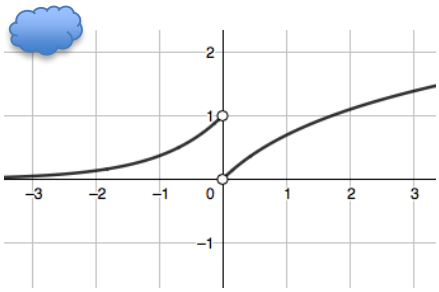

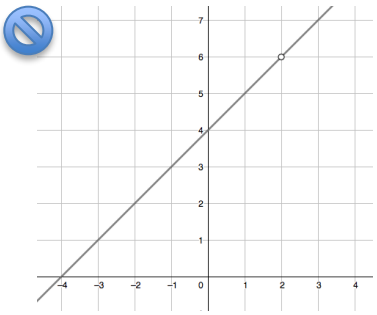

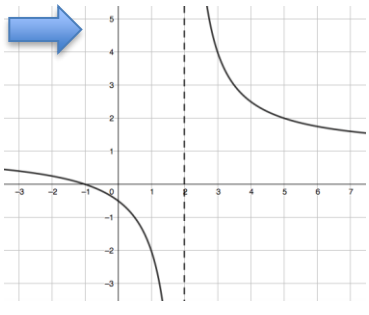

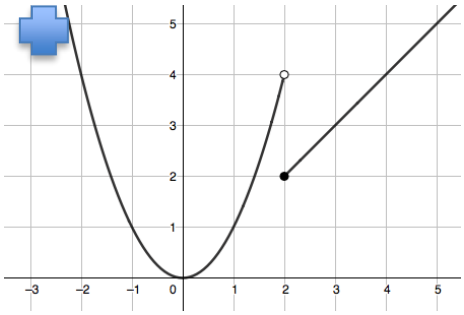

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