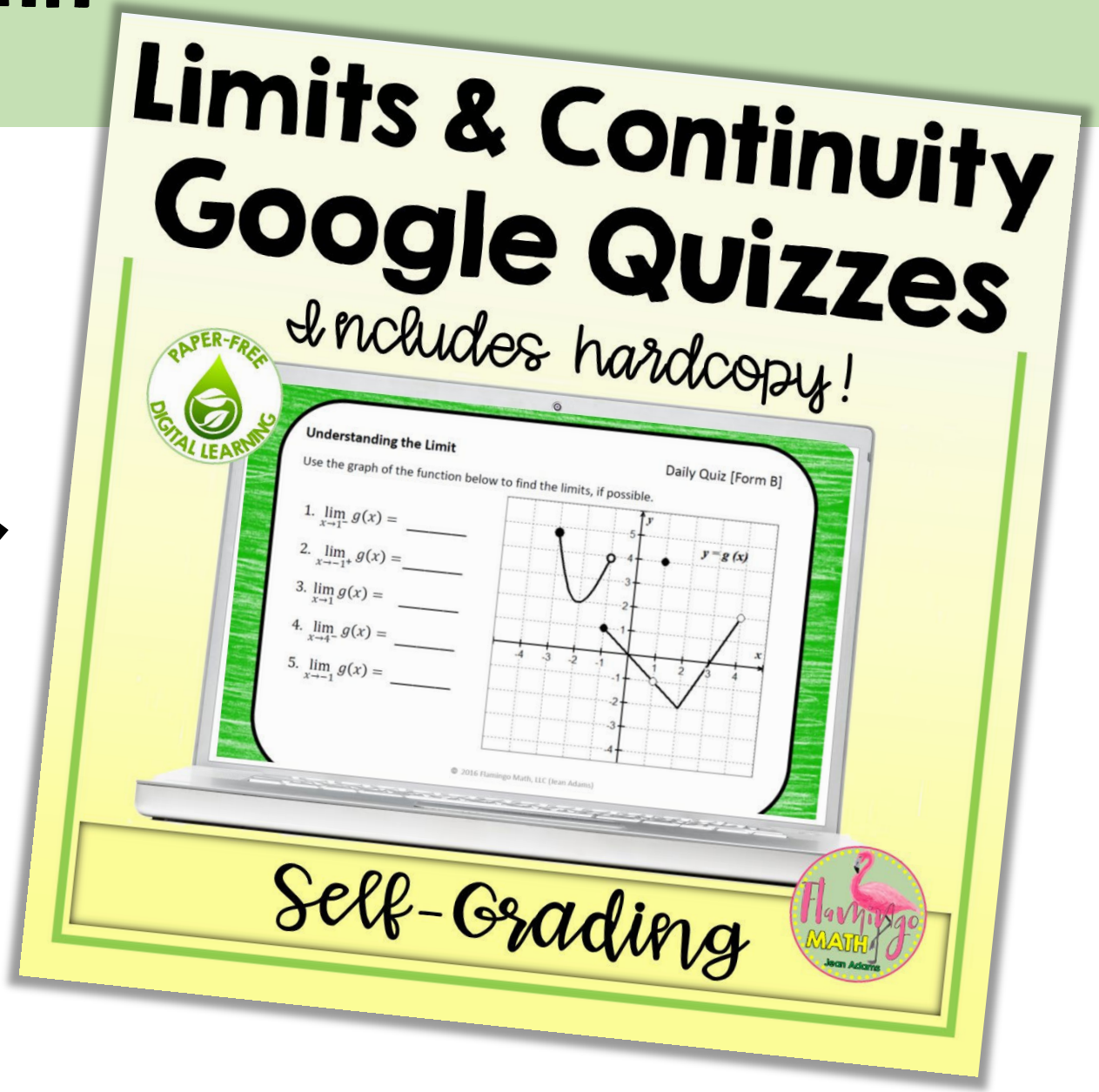
Limits & Continuity Daily Quizzes with Google Slides™

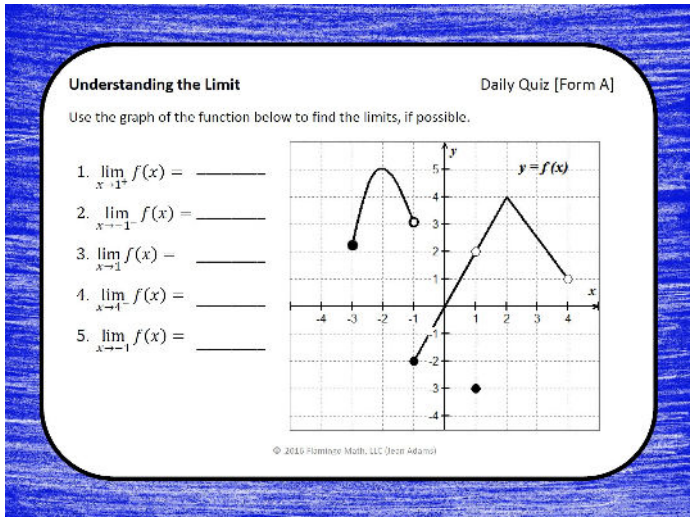
Self-Grading
Digital
No Prep Quizzes

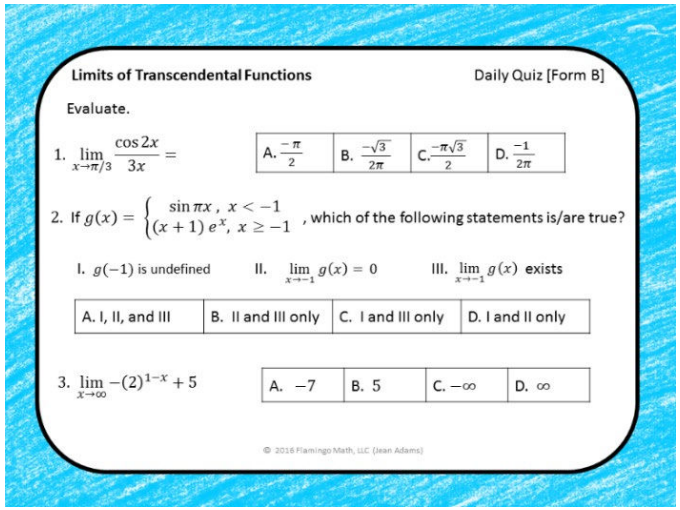
Take a look inside!

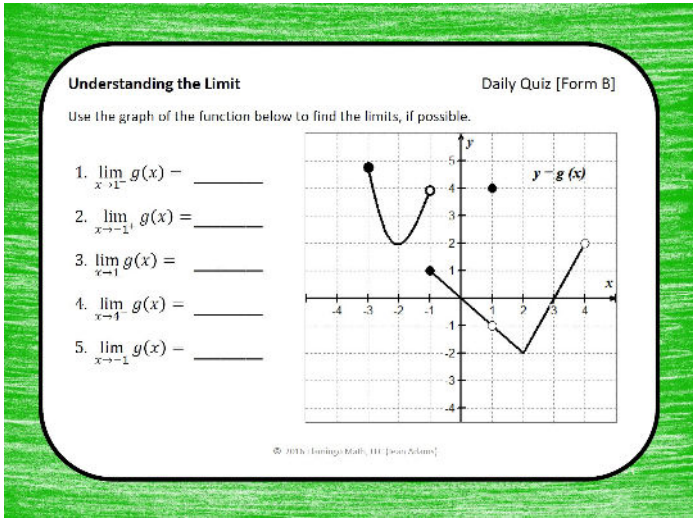


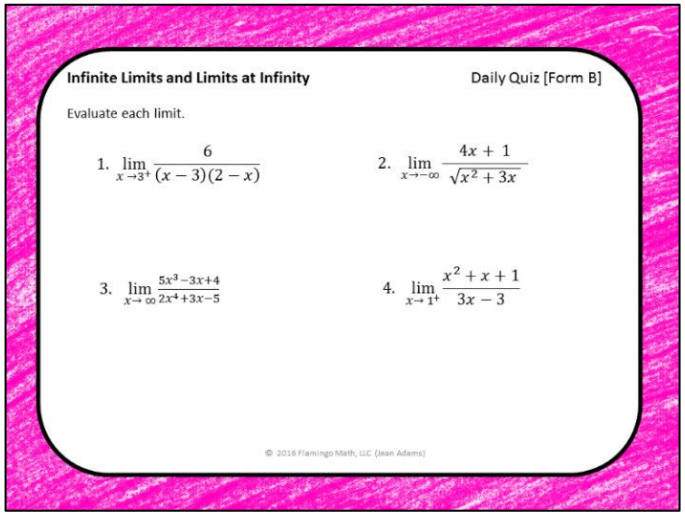
Every page in the activity is color-coded to highlight the version..

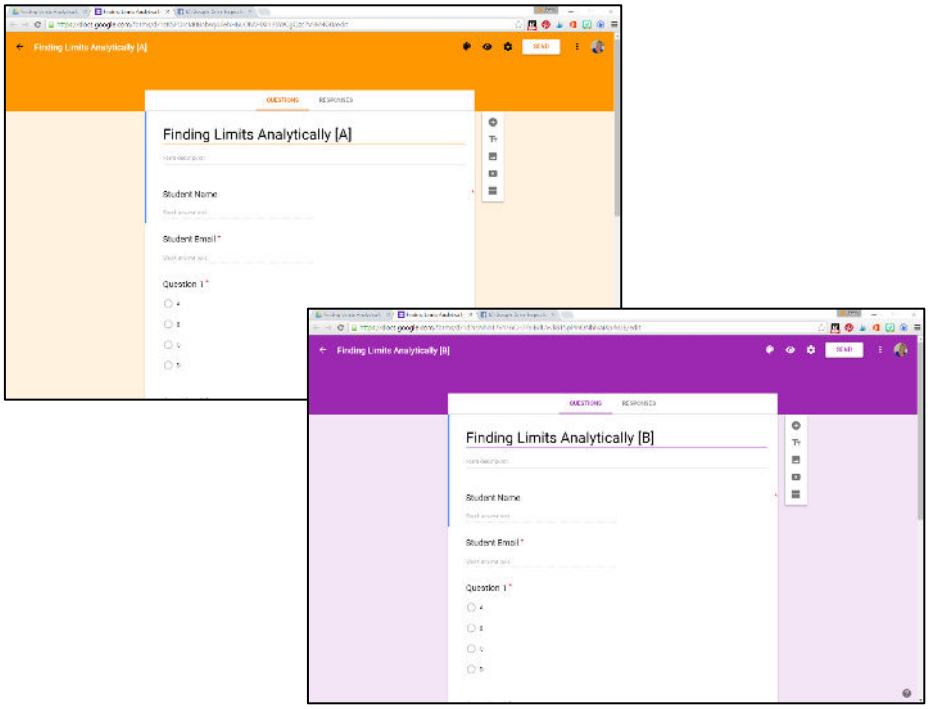
Option #1: Students can type answers directly on the Google Slides in Google Drive…





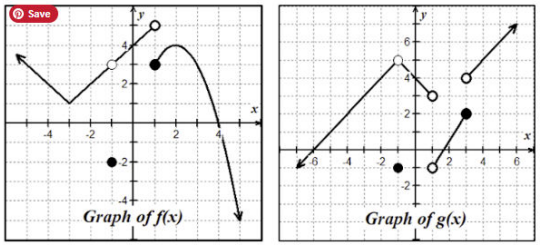






Option #2: Students record answers on a Google Form for easy self-grading.

Question 1 * 1 point



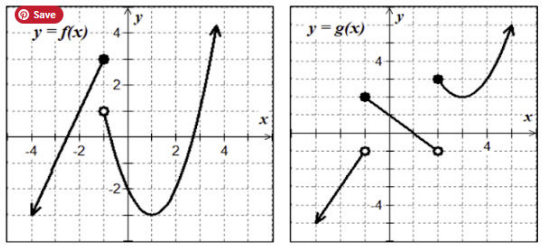
Use the graphs of f and g to find the limits, if possible.

Schedule $\lim_{x \to 0}[g(f(x))] =$ _____

0

2

Question 2 * 1 point



Use the graphs of f and g to find the limits, if possible.

Schedule $\lim_{x \to -2} g(|x| - 5) =$ _____

2

−2

Option #3: **Blackline Masters, too!**

Properties of Limits Name _____
Daily Quiz [Form A]

Use properties of limits to evaluate, given: $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = -4$ and $\lim_{x\to c} g(x) = 3$

1. $\lim_{x\to c}[5 \cdot f(x)] =$
2. $\lim_{x\to c} \frac{4\,g(x)}{f(x)+3} =$
3. $\lim_{x\to c} \sqrt{4g(x) - f(x)} =$
4. $\lim_{x\to c}[5g(x) - 2f(x)] =$

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Properties of Limits Name _____
Daily Quiz [Form B]

Use properties of limits to evaluate, given: $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = -6$ and $\lim_{x\to c} g(x)$

1. $\lim_{x\to c}[3 \cdot f(x)] =$
2. $\lim_{x\to c} \frac{4\,g(x)}{f(x)+2} =$
3. $\lim_{x\to c} \sqrt{6g(x) - f(x)} =$
4. $\lim_{x\to c}[4g(x) - 3f(x)] =$

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Infinite Limits and Limits at Infinity Name _____
Daily Quiz [Form A]

Evaluate each limit.

1. $\lim_{x\to 5^+} \frac{3}{(x-2)(5-x)}$
2. $\lim_{x\to-\infty} \frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-2x}}$
3. $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{8x^3-x^2+5x+1}{2x^3+3x-8}$
4. $\lim_{x\to-1^+} \frac{x^2-x+1}{3x+3}$

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Infinite Limits and Limits at Infinity Name _____
Daily Quiz [Form B]

Evaluate each limit.

1. $\lim_{x\to 3^+} \frac{6}{(x-3)(2-x)}$
2. $\lim_{x\to-\infty} \frac{4x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+3x}}$
3. $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5x^3-3x+4}{2x^3+3x-5}$
4. $\lim_{x\to 1^+} \frac{x^2+x+1}{3x-3}$

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Finding Limits A Name _____
Daily Quiz [Form A]

Use analytic methods to fi… if possible.

1. $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x-1} =$ — A. 2 | B. ∞ | C. 0 | D. DNE
2. $\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{3x^2-x-10}{x^2-x-2} =$ — A. 0 | B. 3 | C. $\frac{11}{3}$ | D. ∞
3. $\lim_{x\to 25} \frac{\sqrt{x}-5}{x-25} =$ — A. 0 | B. $\frac{1}{10}$ | C. 10 | D. ∞
4. Which statement is true?
   - A. $\lim_{x\to 5^+} \sqrt{5-x} = 0$
   - B. $\lim_{x\to 5^-} \sqrt{5-x} = 0$
   - C. $\lim_{x\to 5} \sqrt{5-x} = 0$
   - D. $\lim_{x\to 5^-} \sqrt{5-x}$ *DNE*

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s Analytically Name _____
orm B]

thods to find the limits, if possible.

$-\frac{4}{x-2} =$ — A. 2 | B. ∞ | C. 4 | D. DNE

$\frac{2x-3}{7x+12} =$ — A. 4 | B. −4 | C. 0 | D. ∞

$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$ — A. 0 | B. ∞ | C. $\sqrt{2}$ | D. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

ment is false?

- A. $\lim_{x\to 1^-} \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} = \sqrt[3]{2}$
- B. $\lim_{x\to 1^-} \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} = 0$
- C. $\lim_{x\to 1^-} \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} = -\sqrt[3]{2}$
- D. $\lim_{x\to 1} \sqrt[3]{x^3-1} = 0$

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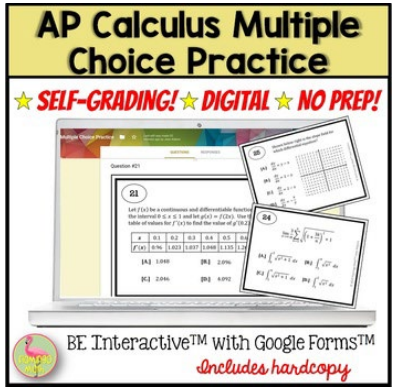
Flamingo MATH Jean Adams

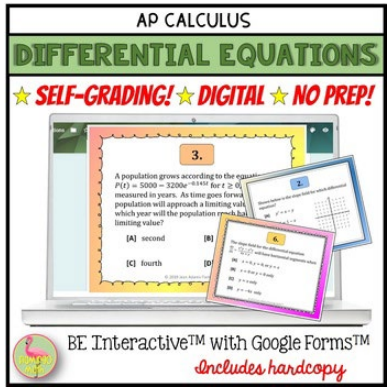


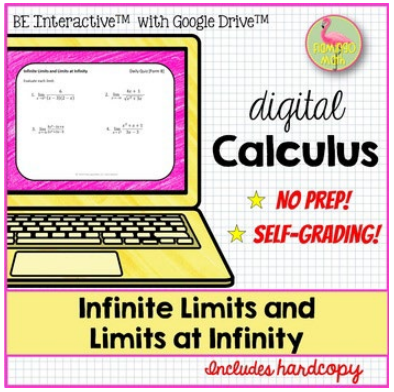
My goal is to help you bring balance into your teacher life by providing relevant content, engaging activities, and comprehensive assessments for your high-stakes math course.

Jean

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