5.

It so happens that this function can be simplified as:

$$h(j) = \frac{-5 - 5j + 10j^2}{1 + 2j}$$

$$= \frac{(2j+1)(5j-5)}{2j+1}$$

$$= 5j - 5$$

To find the vertical asymptote :
There is no vertical asymptote
To find the horizontal asymptote :
First we must compare the degrees of the polynomials.
The numerator contains a 2nd degree polynomial while the
denominator contains a 1st degree polynomial.
Since the polynomial in the numerator is a higher degree than the denominator,
there is no horizontal asymptote.
To find the oblique asymptote :
we must divide the numerator by the denominator and so the oblique asymptote $c = 5j - 5$