4.

It so happens that this function can be simplified as:

$$b(a) = \frac{-3-a+2a^2}{1+a}$$

$$= \frac{(a+1)(2a-3)}{a+1}$$

$$= 2a - 3$$

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 2^{nd} degree polynomial while the

denominator contains a 1^{st} 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 $f = 2a - 3$