1.

It so happens that this function can be simplified as:

$h(a) = \frac{-12+6a+6a^2}{4+2a}$

$= \frac{(2a+4)(3a-3)}{2a+4}$

$= 3a - 3$

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 $t = 3a - 3$