3.

It so happens that this function can be simplified as:

$$v(b) = \frac{-20-2b+4b^2}{4+2b}$$

$$= \frac{(2b-5)(2b+4)}{2b+4}$$

$$= 2b - 5$$

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 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 $d = 2b - 5$