

4.20
7

-k (optimal for y/min) $x = -1$ \rightarrow optimal for y/min
 $1 + 4 + a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -5}$

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{2x+6}{x^2-4x-5} = \frac{2x+6}{(x+1)(x-5)}$

(1) $x \neq -1, 5$: $\frac{1}{0}$ ok

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{1}{-0} = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{1}{+0} = +\infty \rightarrow \boxed{x = -1}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{16}{+0} = +\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{16}{-0} = -\infty \rightarrow \boxed{x = 5}$

$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x+6}{x^2-4x-5} = 0$: $\frac{1}{\infty}$ ok

$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x+6}{x^2-4x-5} = 0$: $\frac{1}{\infty}$ ok

$\boxed{y = 0}$

(3) $(0, \frac{6}{5})$ $(-3, 0)$

(4) $y' = \frac{2(x^2-4x-5) - (2x+6)(2x-4)}{(x+1)^2(x-5)^2} = \frac{-2x^2-12x+14}{(x+1)^2(x-5)^2}$

$0 = x^2(6x-7)$
 $x \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow (-7, \frac{7}{9})$ min
 $x \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow (1, -1)$ max

$1 < x < 5$ \rightarrow $x > 5$
 $-1 < x < 1$ \rightarrow $x < -1$

