2.

To find the vertical asymptote :
We must set the denominator equal to 0 and solve:
$n^4 - 1 = 0$
$(n^2 - 1)(n^2 + 1) = 0$
$(n^2 - 1) = 0$
$(n - 1)(n + 1) = 0$
$n = 1$ or $n = -1$
There is vertical asymptote at $n = 1$ and at $n = -1$
To find the horizontal asymptote :
First we must compare the degrees of the polynomials.
The numerator contains a 3rd degree polynomial while the
denominator contains a 4th degree polynomial.
Since the polynomial in the numerator is a lower degree than the denominator,
the horizontal asymptote is located at $g = 0$.
To find the oblique asymptote :
Since the degrees of the numerator are less than the degrees of the denominator,
this rational does not have an oblique asymptote