1.

To find the vertical asymptote :
We must set the denominator equal to 0 and solve:
$j^4 - 256 = 0$
$(j^2 - 16)(j^2 + 16) = 0$
$(j^2 - 16) = 0$
$(j - 4)(j + 4) = 0$
$j = 4$ or $j = -4$
There is vertical asymptote at $j = 4$ and at $j = -4$
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 $v = 0$.
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