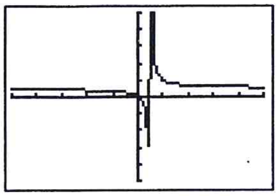
53. Odd: $g(-x) = 2(-x)^3 - 3(-x) = -2x^3 + 3x = -g(x)$

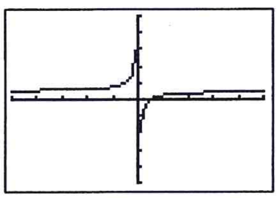
54. Odd: $h(-x) = \frac{1}{-x} = -\frac{1}{x} = -h(x)$

55. The quotient $\frac{x}{x-1}$ is undefined at $x = 1$, indicating that $x = 1$ is a vertical asymptote. Similarly, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x}{x-1} = 1$, indicating a horizontal asymptote at $y = 1$. The graph confirms these.



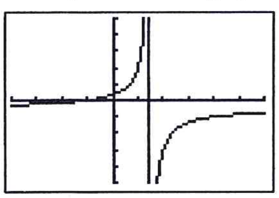
$[-10, 10]$ by $[-10, 10]$

56. The quotient $\frac{x-1}{x}$ is undefined at $x = 0$, indicating a possible vertical asymptote at $x = 0$. Similarly, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x-1}{x} = 1$, indicating a possible horizontal asymptote at $y = 1$. The graph confirms those asymptotes.



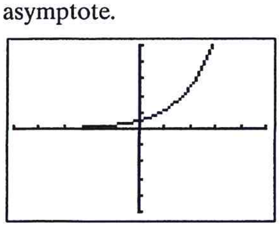
$[-10, 10]$ by $[-10, 10]$

57. The quotient $\frac{x+2}{3-x}$ is undefined at $x = 3$, indicating a possible vertical asymptote at $x = 3$. Similarly, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x+2}{3-x} = -1$, indicating a possible horizontal asymptote at $y = -1$. The graph confirms these asymptotes.



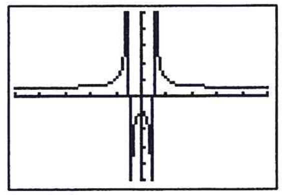
$[-8, 12]$ by $[-10, 10]$

58. Since $g(x)$ is continuous over $-\infty < x < \infty$, we do not expect a vertical asymptote. However, $\lim_{x\to-\infty} 1.5^x = \lim_{x\to\infty} 1.5^{-x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{1.5^x} = 0$, so we expect a horizontal asymptote $y = 0$. The graph confirms this asymptote.



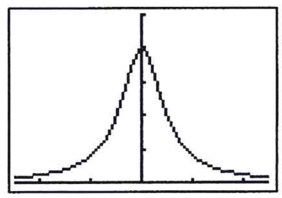
$[-10, 10]$ by $[-10, 10]$

59. The quotient $\frac{x^2+2}{x^2-1}$ is undefined at $x = 1$ and $x = -1$. So we expect two vertical asymptotes. Similarly, the $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2+2}{x^2-1} = 1$, so we expect a horizontal asymptote at $y = 1$. The graph confirms theses asymptotes.



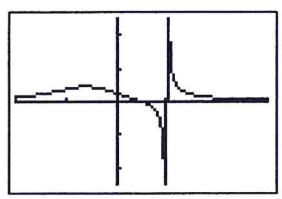
$[-10, 10]$ by $[-10, 10]$

60. We note that $x^2 + 1 > 0$ for $-\infty < x < \infty$, so we do not expect a vertical asymptote. However, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{4}{x^2+1} = 0$, so we expect a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$. The graph confirms this.



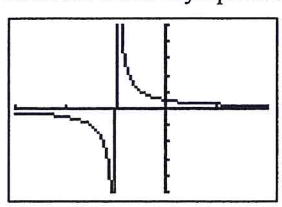
$[-5, 5]$ by $[0, 5]$

61. The quotient $\frac{4x-4}{x^3-8}$ does not exist at $x = 2$, so we expect a vertical asymptote there. Similarly, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{4x-4}{x^3+8} = 0$, so we expect a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$. The graph confirms these asymptotes.



$[-4, 6]$ by $[-5, 5]$

62. The quotient $\frac{2x-4}{x^2-4} = \frac{2(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{2}{x+2}$. Since $x = 2$ is a removable discontinuity, we expect a vertical asymptote at only $x = -2$. Similarly, $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2}{x-2} = 0$, so we expect a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$. The graph confirms these asymptotes.



$[-6, 4]$ by $[-10, 10]$