2.

Solution

To find the x-intercept, we set r equal to 0, so :

$r(x) = x^2 - 4 = (-2 + x)(2 + x) = 0$

$2 + x = 0$ or $-2 + x = 0$

$x = -2$ or $x = 2$

So, the x-intercepts are at the points $(-2, 0)$ and $(2, 0)$