3.

Solution

To find the p-intercept, we set j equal to 0, so :

$j(p) = p^2 - 3p + 2 = (-2 + p)(-1 + p) = 0$

$-1 + p = 0$ or $-2 + p = 0$

$p = 1$ or $p = 2$

So, the p-intercepts are at the points $(1,0)$ and $(2,0)$