4.

Solution

To find the h-intercept, we set k equal to 0, so :

$k(h) = h^2 + h - 6 = (-2 + h)(3 + h) = 0$

$-2 + h = 0$ or $3 + h = 0$

$h = 2$ or $h = -3$

So, the h-intercepts are at the points $(2,0)$ and $(-3,0)$