2.

Solution

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

$q(j) = j^2 + j - 6 = (-2 + j)(3 + j) = 0$

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

$j = 2$ or $j = -3$

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