6.

Solution

To find the g-intercept, we set c equal to 0, so :

$c(g) = g^2 + g - 2 = (-1 + g)(2 + g) = 0$

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

$g = -2$ or $g = 1$

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