

4.

## Solution

To find the  $u$ -intercept, we set  $b$  equal to 0, so :

$$b(u) = u^2 + 2u - 3 = (-1 + u)(3 + u) = 0$$

$$-1 + u = 0 \text{ or } 3 + u = 0$$

$$u = 1 \text{ or } u = -3$$

So, the  $u$ -intercepts are at the points  $(1, 0)$  and  $(-3, 0)$