6.

Solution

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

$u(h) = h^2 + h - 2 = (-1 + h)(2 + h) = 0$

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

$h = -2$ or $h = 1$

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