2.

Solution

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

$d(g) = g^2 - 4g - 12 = (-6 + g)(2 + g) = 0$

$2 + g = 0$ or $-6 + g = 0$

$g = -2$ or $g = 6$

So, the g-intercepts are at the points $(-2,0)$ and $(6,0)$