5.

Solution

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

$c(h) = h^2 - 4 = (-2 + h)(2 + h) = 0$

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

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

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