2.

Solution

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

$n(b) = b^2 - 3b - 10 = (-5 + b)(2 + b) = 0$

$2 + b = 0$ or $-5 + b = 0$

$b = -2$ or $b = 5$

So, the b-intercepts are at the points $(-2,0)$ and $(5,0)$