1.

Solution

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

$d(h) = h^2 + 2h - 3 = (-1 + h)(3 + h) = 0$

$-1 + h = 0$ or $3 + h = 0$

$h = 1$ or $h = -3$

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