4.

Solution

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

$s(d) = d^2 - 4 = (-2 + d)(2 + d) = 0$

$2 + d = 0$ or $-2 + d = 0$

$d = -2$ or $d = 2$

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