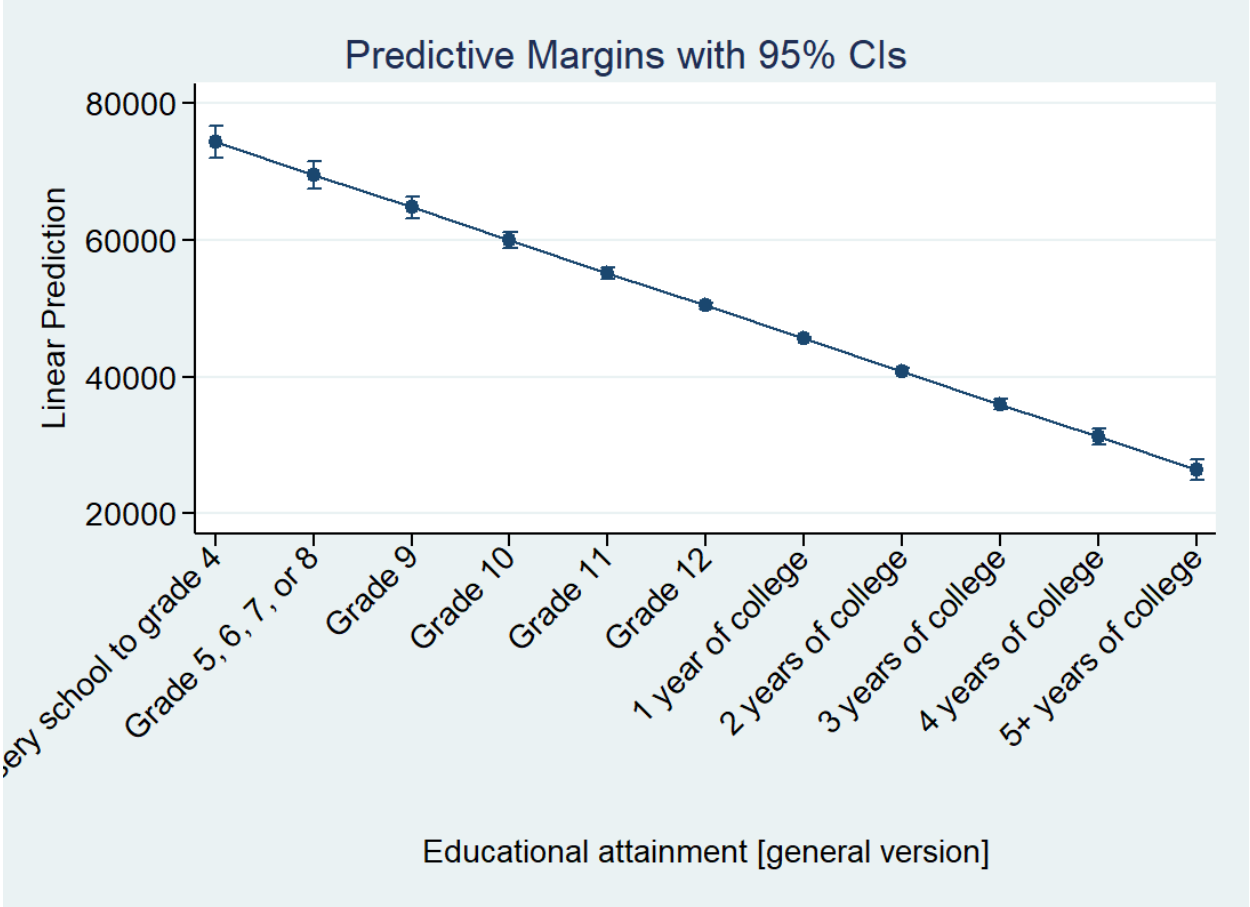
Regression table:

	Model 1 Race = White	Model 2 Race = African Americans
educ	-4798.623***	-964.214***
	(198.208)	(293.545)
educ2	810.251***	442.387***
	(13.718)	(21.039)
_cons	33877.317***	18362.901***
	(687.923)	(1004.381)
Observations	215609	54531
R-squared	.115	.097

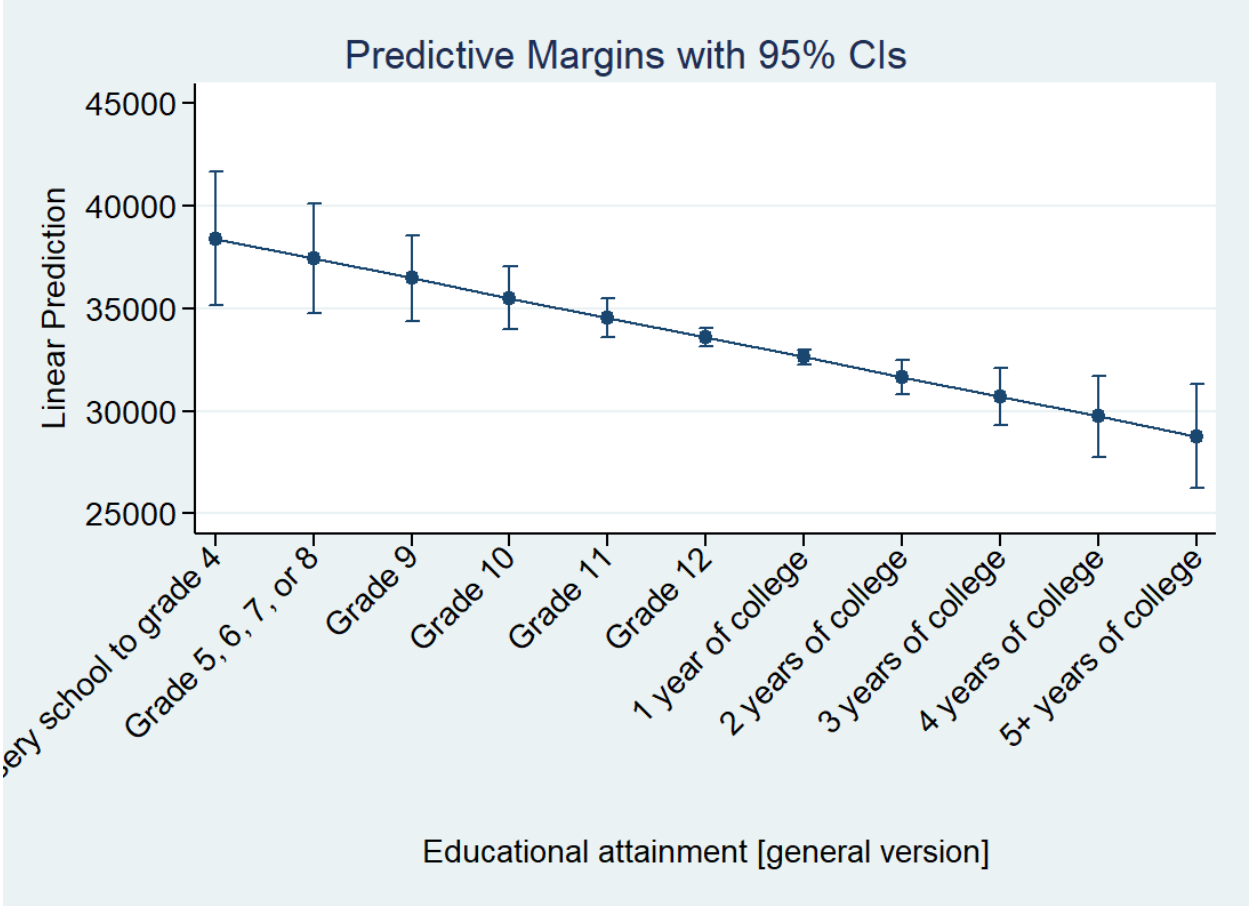
Standard errors are in parentheses
**** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1*

Margins plot:

Race= White



Race = African Americans



Discussion:

Both independent variables, education and education square are statistically significant in both models. Margin plots and coefficients of education variable are representing that with the increase in education, they are supposed to have less income. Which is effect of using the square term in regression model. Education is negatively related to the income variable and education square is positively related to the income but since the coefficient of the education square is very less than the education itself, that's why we are having a down trend in the prediction. First model is explaining 11.5% of the variance in dependent variable and second model is explaining 9.7% of the variance in dependent variable.

Inflection point:

Since it's a straight line with no curve in it. We don't have an inflection point in this. As income predictions are decreasing, we are supposing that all the observations are above inflection point.