1. Explain how to determine whether to use a dashed or solid curve when graphing a quadratic inequality. Include examples.

2. Explain how to determine whether to shade above or below the curve when graphing a quadratic inequality. Include examples.
The curve is dashed if the inequality involves < or >. The curve is solid if the inequality involves \( \leq \) or \( \geq \). For example, the quadratic inequality \( y < x^2 + 2 \) requires a dashed curve and the quadratic inequality \( y \geq x^2 - 2 \) requires a solid curve.

Test a point not on the curve. If it makes the inequality true, shade that part of the plane. For example, with the quadratic inequality \( y < x^2 + 2 \) test the point \((0, 0)\). Since \( 0 < 2 \), shade below the curve.