Standard $\longrightarrow$ vertex

- $Y = x^2 - 2x - 1$............ $y = a(x-h)^2 + k$
- h: Calculate $(-b/2a)$
  - $\dfrac{-(-2)}{2(1)} = \dfrac{2}{2} = 1$
- k: plug answer $(-b/2a)$ into equation
  - $Y = (1)^2 - 2(1) - 1$
  - $Y = 1 - 2 - 1 = -2$
- a: "a" is the original "a" from standard form
  - $a = 1$
- Rewrite Equation:
  - $Y = 1(x - 1)^2 - 2$