50 **a.** $h(x) = 3(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x) + 6 = 3[\, x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2\,] + 6$

$= 3[(x - \frac{1}{6})^2 - \frac{1}{36}] + 6$

$h(x) = 3(x - \frac{1}{6})^2 - \frac{1}{12} + 6 = 3(x - \frac{1}{6})^2 - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{72}{12}$

$= 3\left(x - \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{71}{12}$.

b. $j(x) = -5(x^2 - 2x) - 3 = -5(x^2 - 2x + 1^2 - 1) - 3 = -5((x-1)^2 - 1) - 3$.

$j(x) = -5(x-1)^2 + 5 - 3$, soit : $j(x) = -5(x-1)^2 + 2$.