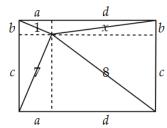


- 1-1. By inspection, one solution is x = 2016. Since x and $\frac{1}{x}$ are reciprocals, a second solution will be $\frac{1}{2016}$. The two answers are 2016, 1/2016. Alternatively, by clearing fractions we get $2016x^2 + 2016 = 2016^2x + x$, for which $2016x^2 - (2016^2 + 1)x + 2016 = 0$, or (x - 2016)(2016x - 1) = 0.
- 1-2. Clearly, 959310 is a multiple of 5, which means one member must be 15 years old. Also, 959310 is a multiple of 9 because the sum of its digits is divisible by 9, so one member must be 18 years old. Since (9 + 9 + 1) - (5 + 3 + 0) is a multiple of 11, the number is divisible by 11, so one member must be 11 years old. Since $959310 \div 15 \div 18 \div 11 = 323$, and 323 = 17 [′] 19, the sum of the ages is 15 + 18 + 11 + 17 + 19 = 80.
- 1-3. Let the price of the cheaper compass be *x*. The price of the other compass will be 1000 x. Therefore, 1.01x = 0.99(1000 x), or 2x = 990, from which x = 495 or \$495.
- 1-4. Let *A* be the number of coins that Al found, *B* be the number of coins that Barb found, and *C* be the number of coins that Cal found. Since *A*: *B* = 5: 4 = 25: 20 and *B*: *C* = 5: 6 = 20: 24, it follows that *A*: *B*: *C* = 25: 20: 24. Solving 25x + 20x + 24x = 345, we get *x* = 5 and *A* = 125.
- 1-5. In the diagram shown, using the Pythagorean Theorem, we get $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 65$, and $a^2 + c^2 + b^2 + d^2 = 49 + x^2$. Therefore, $65 = 49 + x^2$, and x = 4.



1-6. Let ab + a + b = n. Adding 1 to both sides and factoring, we have (a + 1)(b + 1) = n + 1. Since *a* and *b* are both positive integers, each factor on the left must be at least 2. Therefore n + 1 cannot be a prime. The only two primes from 2011 to 2020 inclusive are 2011 and 2017 (The even numbers from 2011 to 2020 inclusive are not primes; 2013 and 2019 are not primes because they are divisible by 3; 2015 is not a prime because it is divisible by 5.), so *n* cannot be 2010, 2016.