6-1. Factoring the numerator of the right side, we get that 2017! – 2016! = 2016!(2017 – 1) = 2016!(2016). Divide this by 2016, the denominator of the right side, to get 2016!. Therefore, $n! = 2016!$, so $n = \boxed{2016}$.

6-2. If a positive integer has 2 positive divisors, then it must be a prime. We have 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, and 47, a total of 15 numbers.
If a positive integer has 3 positive divisors, then it must be the square of a prime. We have 4, 9, 25, and 49, a total of 4 numbers.
If a positive integer has 5 positive divisors, then it must be the fourth power of a prime. We have 32, a total of 1 number.
If a positive integer has 7 positive divisors, then it must be the sixth power of a prime. Since $2^6 = 64 > 50$, there is no number that satisfies the requirement.
Together, we have a total of $15 + 4 + 1 = \boxed{20}$ numbers.

6-3. Clearly, n is a positive integer. Since $1.125n = \frac{9}{8}n$ and $1.44n = \frac{36}{25}n$, we want to "clear" the denominators. Therefore, n is the least common multiple of 8 and 25, which is $\boxed{200}$.

6-4. Let j, s, and d be the speeds of Jerry, Steve, and Dan in laps/min, respectively. We have $20j = 20s + 1$ and $30j = 30d + 1$. Multiplying the first equation by 3 and the second by 2, we get $60j = 60s + 3$ and $60j = 60d + 2$. Subtracting the second equation from the first, we get $0 = 60s - 60d + 1$, from which $60d - 60s = 1 = 60(d - s)$. Therefore, in 60 minutes Dan will be 1 lap ahead of Steve. That's $\boxed{30}$ minutes after the moment Jerry outpaces Dan by 1 lap.

6-5. Let $P(x) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$. We get $P(0) = D = 5$, $P(1) = A + B + C + D$, $P(-1) = -A + B - C + D$, $P(2) = 8A + 4B + 2C + D$, and $P(-2) = -8A + 4B - 2C + D$. We have $P(1) + P(-1) = 2B + 2D = 32$. Since $D = 5$, we conclude that $B = 11$. Therefore, $P(2) + P(-2) = 8B + 2D = 8(11) + 2(5) = \boxed{98}$.

6-6. Clearing fractions, we get $c(b + c) + a(a + b) = (a + b)(b + c)$, for which $c^2 + a^2 - ac = b^2$. By the Law of Cosines, we have $\cos B = \frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2ac} = \frac{1}{2}$. Therefore, $m\angle B = \boxed{60 \text{ or } 60^\circ}$.