Question 6.

Proof: According to Question 5, For any integer n, at least one of n, $n+2$, $n+4$ is divisible by 3.

If $n>3$, then at least $n+2$ or $n+4$ are not prime (because at least one of them can be divided by 3)

If $n=3$, then 3, 5, 7 are prime triple.

if $n=2$, then the series will be 2, 4, 6. both 4 and 6 are not prime.

Thus, 3, 5, 7 is the only prime triple.