

7-

$n, n+2, n+4$ nombres primers $\Rightarrow n=3$.

Suposo

$n=2$

$n+2=4$ no és primer $\Rightarrow n \neq 2$.

$n=3$

3, 5 y 7 són primers ✓

demostrant unicitat.

Suposo $n > 3$, n no pot ser

parell, per tant $n=2t+1 \quad t \in \mathbb{N}$.

~~$$\begin{aligned} n &= 2t+1 \\ n+2 &= 2t+3 \\ n+4 &= 2t+5 \end{aligned}$$~~

$$3 \nmid n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 3 \cdot z + 1 \\ n = 3 \cdot z + 2 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right.$$

Si $n = 3 \cdot z + 1$

$$n+2 = (3 \cdot z + 1) + 2 \Rightarrow n+2 = 3z + 3 = 3 \cdot (z+1) \Rightarrow 3 \mid n+2 !!$$

Si $n = 3 \cdot z + 2$

$$n+4 = (3 \cdot z + 2) + 4 = 3 \cdot z + 6 = 3 \cdot (z+2) \Rightarrow 3 \mid n+4 !!$$

per tant $\boxed{n=3}$