Four conjectures on the triplets [p, p+2, p+8] and [p, p+6, p+8] where p prime

Abstract. In this paper I make the following four conjectures on the triplets [p, p + 2, p + 8] and [p, p + 6, p + 8]: (I) there exist an infinity of triplets of primes of the form [p, p + 2, p + 8]; (II) there exist an infinity of triplets of primes of the form [p, p + 6, p + 8]; (III) there exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating a prime p with p + 2 then with p + 8 (only p is necessary prime); (IV) there exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating a prime p with p + 6 then with p + 8 (only p is necessary prime).

Conjecture I:

There exist an infinity of triplets of primes of the form [p, p + 2, p + 8]. Obviously p has the form 6*k – 1.

Such triplets of primes are:

: [5, 7, 13], [11, 13, 19] , [29, 31, 37], [59, 61, 67], [71, 73, 79], [101, 103, 109], [149, 151, 157], [191, 193, 199], [269, 271, 277]...
(see A046134 in OEIS)

Conjecture II:

There exist an infinity of triplets of primes of the form [p, p + 6, p + 8]. Obviously p has the form 6*k – 1.

Such triplets of primes are:

: [5, 11, 13], [11, 17, 19], [23, 29, 31], [53, 59, 61], [101, 107, 109], [131, 137, 139], [173, 179, 181], [191, 197, 199], [233, 239, 241], [263, 269, 271]...
(see A046138 in OEIS)

Conjecture III:

There exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating a prime p with p + 2 then with p + 8 (only p is necessary prime).

The sequence of primes q:

: 101103109, 103105111, 179181187, 199201207, 263265271, 283285291, 311313319, 349351357, 353355361 (...)

Conjecture IV:

There exist an infinity of primes q obtained concatenating a prime p with p + 6 then with p + 8 (only p is necessary prime).

The sequence of primes q:

: 313739, 616769, 737981, 838991, 109115117, 239245247, 263269271, 223229231, 281287289, 389395397 (...)