

I noticed that all of the sums are multiples of three. Also, since they are consecutive numbers, you can subtract one from the last number and add it to the first to make all three of them equal. But the number in the centre stays the same. Then they will be equal to the number in the middle. So if you add them all up it will be multiplying the number that you got after making them all equal by 3. Which was the same as the number in the middle. So all you have to do is multiply the number in the middle by three.

This is also possible for any odd set of consecutive numbers, for example for 5 numbers you can multiply the middle number by 5, for 7 numbers you can multiply the middle number by 7 and so on.



$1 + 1 = 2$	2	$3 - 1 = 2$	$= 2+2+2$ or 2×3	$= 6$
$3 + 1 = 4$	4	$5 - 1 = 4$	$= 4+4+4$ or 4×3	$= 12$
6	7	8	$= 7+7+7$ or 7×3	$= 21$