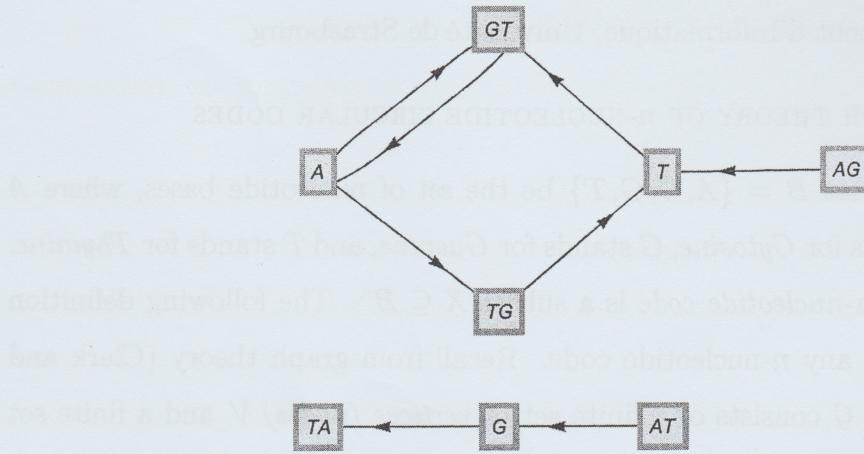
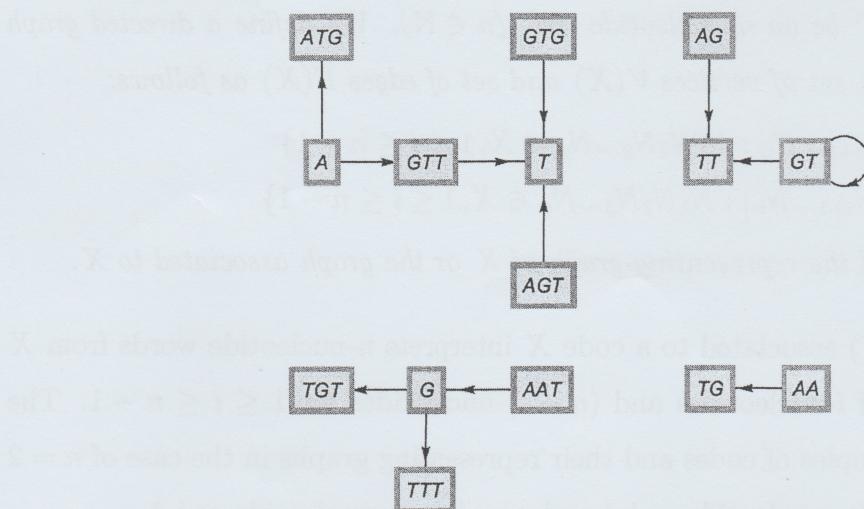


FIGURE 1. Graph representing the dinucleotide code $\{AG, CG, GA, TC, TT\}$ FIGURE 2. Graph representing the trinucleotide code $\{AGT, ATG, GTA, TGT\}$ FIGURE 3. Graph representing the tetranucleotide code $\{AATG, AGTT, GTGT, GTTT\}$

$v, w \in V'$ there is a path $[v, v_1][v_1, v_2] \cdots [v_{n-1}, v_n][v_n, w]$ of vertices from V' connecting v and w . Any graph decomposes uniquely into connected components which are pairwise disjoint. Recall also that a graph is *bipartite* if its set of vertices V can be decomposed into two disjoint subsets V' and V'' such that the edges of \mathcal{G} connect only nodes from V' with nodes from V'' and vice versa. Obviously, if X is an n -nucleotide code, then the components

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