

Exhibit 5

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

OPTIS WIRELESS TECH., LLC, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HUAWEI TECHS. CO. LTD., et al.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:17-cv-123-JRG-RSP

FINAL JURY INSTRUCTIONS

Members of the jury:

You have now heard the evidence in this case, and I will now instruct you on the law that you must apply. Each of you are going to have your own printed copy of these final jury instructions that I'm giving you now, so there's really no need for you to take notes unless you just particularly want to.

It's your duty to follow the law as I give it to you. On the other hand, Ladies, as I've said previously, you, the jury, are the sole judges of the facts in this case. Do not consider any statement that I have made in the course of the trial or make during these instructions as an indication to you that I have any opinion about the facts in this case.

You're about to hear closing arguments from the attorneys. Statements and arguments of the attorneys, I remind you, are not evidence, and they are not instructions on the law. They're intended only to assist the jury in understanding the evidence and the parties' contentions.

A verdict form has been prepared for you. You are to take this verdict form with you to the jury room; and when you have reached a unanimous decision or agreement as to the verdict, you're to have your foreperson fill in the blanks in the verdict form, date it, and sign it.

Answer each question in the verdict form from the facts as you find them to be. Do not decide who you think should win the case and then answer the questions to reach that result. Again, your answers and your verdict must be unanimous.

In determining whether any fact has been proven in this case, you may, unless otherwise instructed, consider the testimony of all the witnesses, regardless of who may have called them, and you may consider the effect of all the exhibits received and admitted into evidence, regardless of who may have produced or presented them. You, the jurors, are the sole judges of the credibility of each and every witness and the weight and effect to be given to the evidence in this case.

As I've told you previously, the attorneys in this case are acting as advocates for their competing parties and their competing claims, and they have a duty to object when they believe evidence is offered that should not be admitted under the rules of the Court.

In that case, when the Court has sustained an objection to a question addressed to a witness, you are to disregard the question entirely, and you may not draw any inferences from its wording or speculate about what the witness would have said if I had permitted them to answer the question. If, on the other hand, the objection was overruled, then you're to treat the answer to the question and the question itself just as if no objection had been made; that is, like any other question and answer.

Now, at times during the trial, it was necessary for the Court to talk to the lawyers here at the bench or outside of your hearing when you were in the jury room. This happens because during a trial, there are things that sometimes come up that do not involve the jury. You should not

speculate, Ladies, about what was said during such discussions that took place outside of your presence.

Now, there are two types of evidence that you may consider in properly finding the truth as to the facts in this case. One is direct evidence, such as the testimony of an eyewitness. The other is indirect or circumstantial evidence; that is, the proof of a chain of circumstances that indicates the existence or nonexistence of certain other facts. As a general rule, you should know that the law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence, but simply requires that you, the jury, find the facts based on the evidence presented, both direct and circumstantial.

The parties have stipulated or agreed to some facts in the case. A list of the stipulations has been included in your juror notebooks. When the lawyers for both sides stipulate as to the existence of a fact, you must, unless otherwise instructed, accept the stipulation as evidence and regard the fact as proven.

Certain testimony in the case has been presented to you through depositions. A deposition is the sworn, recorded answers to questions asked to a witness in advance of the trial. If a witness cannot be present to testify in person, then the witness's testimony may be presented under oath in the form of a deposition. As I told you earlier, before the trial, the attorneys representing the parties in this case questioned these deposition witnesses under oath. At that time, a court reporter was present and recorded their sworn testimony. Deposition testimony is entitled to the same consideration by you, the jury, as testimony given by a witness in person from the witness stand in open court. Accordingly, you should judge the credibility and importance of the deposition testimony to the best of your ability, just as if the witness had testified before you in open court.

While you should consider only the evidence in this case, Ladies, you should understand that you are permitted to draw such reasonable inferences from the testimony and the exhibits as you feel are justified in the light of common experience.

In other words, you may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason and common sense lead you to draw from the facts that have been established by the testimony and the evidence in this case. However, you should not base your decision on any evidence not presented by the parties in open court during the trial of this case, including your own personal experiences.

Now, unless I instruct you otherwise, you may properly determine that the testimony of a single witness is sufficient to prove any fact, even if a greater number of witnesses may have testified to the contrary if after considering all of the other evidence you believe that single witness.

When knowledge of a technical subject may be helpful to the jury, a person who has special training and experience in that technical field, called an expert witness, is permitted to state his or her opinions on those technical matters to the jury. However, member of the jury, you're not required to accept those opinions. As with any other witness, it is solely up to you to decide who you believe and who you don't believe and whether or not you want to rely on their testimony.

Now, certain exhibits have been shown to you during the trial that were illustrations. We call these types of exhibits demonstrative exhibits or sometimes just demonstratives for short. Demonstrative exhibits are a party's description, picture, or model to describe something involved in this trial. If your recollection of the evidence differs from the demonstratives, you should rely on your recollection. Demonstrative exhibits are sometimes called jury aids. The demonstrative is not itself evidence, but the witness's testimony during which they use the demonstrative is evidence.

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