RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



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IPR2018-00294 Apple Inc. EX1026 Page 2 telethon. [1960-65, Amer.; RADIO + -THON]

ra.di.o.tho.ri.um (rā/dē ō thôr/ē əm, -thōr/-), Chem. a disintegration product of thorium. [1920-25; < NL; see RADIO-, THORIUM]

ra.di.o.tox.ic (ra/dē ō tok/sik), adj. Pathol. causing radiation sickness. [1945-50; RADIO- + TOXIC]

ra-di-o-trac-er (rā/dē ō trā/sər), n. Chem. a radioac-tive isotope used as a tracer. [1945-50; RADIO- + TRACER

ra.di.o.trans.par.ent (rā/dē o trans par/ent, -par/-), n. transparent to radiation; invisible in x-ray photographs and under fluoroscopy (opposed to radiopaque). Cf. radiolucent. [RADIO- + TRANSPARENT] —ra/diootrans-par/en-cy. n.

ra/dio tube/, a vacuum tube used in a radio receiving set.

ra-di-o-vi-sion (ra/dē o vizh/en), n. Now Rare. television. [1960-65; RADIO- + VISION]

ra/dio wave/, Elect. an electromagnetic wave having a wavelength between 1 millimeter and 30,000 meters, or a frequency between 10 kilohertz and 300,000 mega-hertz. [1915-20]

ra/dio win/dow, Astron. the range of wavelengths at which the earth's atmosphere is transparent to radio waves.

rad-ish (rad/ish), n. 1. the crisp, pungent, edible root of the plant, Raphanus sativus, of the mustard family, usually eaten raw. 2. the plant itself. [bef. 1000; late ME radish(e), var. (cf. OF radise, var. of radice) of ME radish(e), OE radic($< \perp$ radic. (s. of radix moor); cf. OHG ratih, G Rettich] -rad/ish-like/, adj.

ra-di-um (rā/dē əm), n. **1.** Chem. a highly radioactive metallic element whose decay yields radon gas and alpha rays. Symbol: Ra; at. wt.: 226; at. no.: 88. **2.** a lustrous rayon or silk fabric constructed in plain weave and used in women's apparel, lining, and drapery. [1895–1900; < NL, equiv. to L rad(ius) ray (see RADIUS) + -ium -IUM]

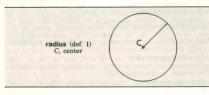
radium A, Chem. a substance, formed by decay of radon, that gives rise to radium B. [1900-05]

radium B, Chem. an isotope of lead, formed by decay of radium A, that gives rise to radium C, which is an isotope of bismuth, from which radium D, radium E, and radium F, or polonium 210, are derived. [1900-05]

ra/dium emana/tion, Chem. (formerly) radon. radium F, Chem. an isotope of polonium: polonium

210. [1900-05] ra/dium sul/fate, Chem. a white, crystalline, waterinsoluble, poisonous, radioactive solid, RaSO₄, used chiefly in radiotherapy. [1970-75]

ra/dium ther/apy, treatment of disease by means of radium. [1900-05]



ra•**di**•**us** (rā^{*}dē əs), n., pl. -**di**•**i** (-dē i^{*}), -**di**•**us**•**es**. **1**. a straight line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface. The radius of a circle is half the diameter. 2. the length of such a line. 3. any radial or radiating part. 4. a circular area hav-ing an extent determined by the length of the radius from a given or specified central point: every house within a radius of 50 miles. 5. a field or range of operabinin a radius of 80 miles. S. a heli or range of opera-tion or influence. 6. extent of possible operation, travel, etc., as under a single supply of fuel: the flying radius of an airplane. 7. Anat. the bone of the forearm on the thumb side. Cf. ulna (def. 1). See diag. under skeleton. S. Zool. a corresponding bone in the forelimb of other vertebrates. 9. Mach. Now Rare, the throw of an eccen-tric wheel or corm. 10 a prounded corner or adv on a tric wheel or cam. 10, a rounded corner or edge on a machined or cast piece of metal. 11. Entomol. one of the principal longitudinal veins in the anterior portion of the wing of an insect. [1590-1600; < L: staff, rod, spoke, beam, orig., RAY1]

ra/dius of conver/gence, Math. a positive number so related to a given power series that the power series converges for every number whose absolute value is less than this particular number.

ra/dius of cur/vature, Math. the absolute value of

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of, blended; c, cognate with; cf. compare; deriv, derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit, imitative; obl, oblique; r, re-placing; s, stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ?, origin unknown; *, unattested; ‡, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

ra.dix (ra/diks), n., pl. rad.i.ces (rad/a sez/, ra/da-), **radix-es.** 1. Math. a number taken as the base of a system of numbers, logarithms, or the like. 2. Anat., Bot. a root; radicle. [1565-75; < L rādix root (cf. RACE³, RADICAL, RAMUS); akin to Gk rhíza root, rhádix branch, frond: see ROOT1]

rad-lib (rad/lib'), Informal. —n. 1. Usually Disparag-ing, a liberal, esp. a liberal politician, considered to have radical or extremist tendencies. —adj. 2. being or of such a liberal; liberal tending toward radical; The congressman accused his opponent of holding rad-lib ideas. Also, rad//lib/. [RAD(ICAL) + LIB(ERAL)]

RAdm, rear admiral. Also, RADM

Rad-nor (rad/nər), n. 1. a town in SE Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. 27,676. 2. Radnorshire. a historic

Rad-nor-shire (rad/nər shēr/, -shər), n. a hi county in Powys, in E Wales. Also called **Radnor**.

Ra-dom (Rä/dôm), n. a city in E Poland. 175,000. ra-dome (rā/dōm/), n. a dome-shaped device used to house a radar antenna. [1940-45; b. RADAR and DOME] ra.don (ra/don), n. Chem. a chemically inert, radioactive gaseous element produced by the decay of radium:

emissions produced by outgassing of rock, brick, etc. are a health hazard. Symbol: Rn; at. no.: 86; at. wt.: 222. $[1915-20; \text{ rad(ium)} + -0N^2]$

rad/s, radians per second. Also, rad/sec

rad-u-la (raj'oo le), n., pl. -lae (-le'). a chitinous band in the mouth of most mollusks, set with numerous, minute, horny teeth and drawn backward and forward over the floor of the mouth in the process of breaking up food. [1745-55; < NL rādula, L: scraper, equiv. to rād(ere) to scrape, rub + -ula -ULE] -rad'u-lar, adj. rad-waste (rad/wast/), n. See radioactive waste. [by shortening]

Rae (ra), n. 1. a male given name, form of Raymond

or Ray. 2. a female given name, form of Rachel. Rae-burn (rā/bərn), n. Sir Henry, 1756-1823, Scottish painter.

Raetic (ré/tik), n. 1. an extinct language of uncertain affinities that was spoken in Rhaetia and written with the Etruscan alphabet. —adj. 2. of or pertaining to Raetic_Also, Rhaetian. [1930-35; < L Raeticus, Rhaeticus. See RHAETIA, -IC]

RAF, Royal Air Force. Also, R.A.F.

raff (raf), n. riffraff; rabble. [1665-75; extracted from RIFF-RAFF

raf-fee (re fe/), n. Naut. a triangular sail set in the manner of a square sail above the uppermost yard of a topsail schooner. Also, raffe (raf), raf-fie/. [1885-90; orig. uncert.]

raf-fer-ty (raf'er tē), adj. Brit., Australian. confused; disorganized. [1925-30; orig. in the phrase Rafferty('s) rules no rules at all; perh. identical with Brit. dial. raffatory, ref(f)atory, alters. of REFRACTORY]

raf-fi-a (raf'e a), n. a fiber obtained from the leaves of the raffia palm, used for tying plants and other objects of and for making mats, baskets, hats, and the like. Also, raphia. [1880-85; earlier rofia raffia palm, said to be < Malagasy]

raf/fia palm/, any of various palms of the genus Raphia, as R. farinifera of tropical Africa, having pin-nate leaves that yield a strong, flexible fiber. [1895-1900

raf-fi-nate (raf' a nat/), n. Chem. the part of a liquid, esp. an oil, remaining after its more soluble components have been extracted by a solvent. [1925-30; < F raffin(er) to refine (r(e)- RE- + affiner to refine; see AFFINE) + -ATE1

raf-fi-nose (raf'a nos'), n. Biochem. a colorless, crystalline trisaccharide, $C_{18}H_{s2}O_{16}\cdot 5H_2O$, with little or no sweetness, occurring in the sugar beet, cottonseed, etc., and breaking down to fructose, glucose, and galactose on hydrolysis. Also called gossypose, melitose, melitriose. [1875-80; < F raffin(er) to refine (see RAFFINATE) + -OSE2]

raff-ish (raf'ish), adj. 1. mildly or sometimes engagingly disreputable or nonconformist; rakish: a matinee idol whose raffish offstage behavior amused millions. 2. gaudily vulgar or cheap; tawdry. [1795-1805; RAFF + -ISH¹] —raff/ish-iy, adv. —raff/ish-ness, n.

raf-fie1 (raf'al), n., v., -fied, -fling. -n. 1. a form of lottery in which a number of persons buy one or more chances to win a prize. - ... 2. to dispose of by a raffle (often fol. by off): to raffle off a watch. -... 3. to take part in a raffle. [1350-1400; ME raffe dice game < MF, deriv. of raffer to snatch; cf. RAFF] - raff fler, n.

raf-fie² (raf'el), n. 1. rubbish. 2. Naut. a tangle, as of ropes, canvas, etc. [1790-1800; RAFF + -LE]

Tai-files (ra?'olz), n. (often cop.) a gentlemanly burglar, amateur housebreaker, or the like. [1925-30; after Raffles, hero of The Amateur Cracksman, by E. W. Hor-nung (1866-1921), English novelist]

form made of buoyant material or material or material or material or material or material or constraints of log etc., fastened together for floating on with the state of the etc., fastened together for floating on we raft. 4. a slab of reinforced concrete pro on yielding soil, usually for a whole built weight of the soil that would be displace ment of the building exceeds the weight itself mat. — 0.1. 5. to transport on a (logs or the like) into a raft. 7. to travel 6. (of an ice floe) to transport (embeddee debuilt) from the shore out to ase debris) from the shore out to sea. —u.i go or travel on a raft. 10. (of an ice field other ice floe. [1250-1300; ME rafte, 1 RAFTER1]

raft² (raft, räft), n. Informal. a great q raft of trouble. [1825–35; var. of RAFT (ME: abundance)]

raf-ter1 (raf'ter, räf'-), n. 1. any of a or the like, usually having a pronounce porting the sheathing and covering of Brit. Dial. to plow (a field) so that the pushed over onto an unplowed adjacer ME; OE ræfter; c. MLG rafter, ON ra raft-er² (raf'tər, räf'-), n. a person wh sport or pastime of rafting. [1800-10; n. **raft**•er³ (raf'tər, räf'-), n. a flock, [RAFT² + -ER¹]

raft/ ice/, ice in cakes or sheets over on top of one another. Also called raft/o raft-ing (raf'ting, räf'-), n. the sport rivers and streams by raft. [1690-1700; rafts-man (rafts/mən, räfts/-), n., pl. who manages or is employed on a raft.

+'s¹ + -MAN]

rag¹ (rag), n. 1. a worthless piece of clo is torn or worn. 2. rags, ragged or to The tramp was dressed in rags. 3. any regarded deprecatingly or self-depre dress: It's just an old rag I had in the c scrap, or fragmentary bit of anything something of very low value or in very [a newspaper or magazine regarded y distaste: Are you still subscribing to th distaste: Are you shil subscripting to the son of shabby or exhausted appeara roofing slate that has one edge untri the rag. See chew (def. 9). 9. from from extreme poverty to great weather rags to riches in only three years. [127] < Scand; cf. Norw, Sw ragg coarse ha

rag² (rag), v., raged, rag-ging, n. In to scold. 2. to subject to a teasing, esp-prolonged way (often fol. by on): Some ragging on him about his haircut. 3, with jokes; play crude practical jokes o an act of ragging. [1790-1800; orig, un

rag³ (rag), v.t., ragged, rag-ging. to of ore) for sorting. [1870-75; orig. unce

rag⁴ (rag), n., v., ragged, rag-ging. composition in ragtime: a piano rag. (music) in ragtime. [1895-1900; shorte TIME

ra-ga (ra'gə), n. one of the melodic f music having a prescribed melodic sha ornamentation. [1780-90; < Skt rāga c rag.a.muf.fin (rag/a muf/in), n. 1. a table person; tatterdemalion. 2. a ch fitting, dirty clothes. [1350-1400; name a domain in the name Piers P name of a demon in the poem Piers Pl -Syn. 2. waif, urchin, guttersnipe, st

rag'-and-bone' man/ (rag'an bon') who buys and sells used clothes, rag [1850-55]

rag.bag (rag'bag'), n. 1. a bag in w of cloth are kept for use in mending conglomeration: a ragbag of facts, half tant lies. Also, rag'-bag'. [1810-20; R rag/ bolt/. See barb bolt. [1620-30]

rag' busi/ness. See rag trade. rag' doll', a stuffed doll, esp. of cloth

rage (rāj), n., v., raged, rag-ing. violent anger. 2. a fit of violent anger lence of wind, waves, fire, disease, et feeling, desire, or appetite: the rage of idening, desire, or appetite: the rage of lent desire or passion. 6. ardor; fervo etic rage. 7. the object of widespread being popular or fashionable: Raccoor rage on campus. 8. Archaic. insanity widely popular or in style. ----.i. 10 with fury; show or feel violent anger, n move. mush desh, or surge furiously move, rush, dash, or surge furio continue, or prevail with great violence ten days. 13. (of feelings, opinions, with unabated violence. [1250-1300; in rabia, L rabies madness, rage, deriv

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