IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

MARSHALL DIVISION

OPTIS WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC, OPTIS CELLULAR TECHNOLOGY, LLC, UNWIRED PLANET, LLC, UNWIRED PLANET INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, AND PANOPTIS PATENT MANAGEMENT, LLC.,

Plaintiffs,

Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00066-JRG

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

v.

APPLE INC.,

Defendant.

DEFENDANT APPLE INC.'S P.R. 3-3 SECOND AMENDED INVALIDITY CONTENTIONS

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had a reasonable expectation of success in combining the teachings of the Random Hash Function References with the Blind Decoding References. Specifically, each of the Blind Decoding References seeks to accomplish the same goal using the same tool (e.g., a "random function" or "random hash function" or "pseudo-random number generator," see R1-080028 at 3, R1-080675 at 3, Buckley at 5:3-11) to randomize the start position for a UE's decoding search space, while the "most commonly employed" and "quite easy to design" such tool to obtain such a random number is the linear congruential method and predictable variations thereof, as described in the Random Hash Function References (see, e.g., L'Ecuyer at 742, Cormen at 234). Using the "most popular random number generator[]"-first introduced to those of ordinary skill in 1949 (Knuth at 9)—as the random function for selecting a start location for a specific PDCCH candidate from among a set of PDCCH candidates disclosed in the Blind Decoding References would have been an obvious substitution, yielding known, predictable results. See also KSR, 550 U.S. at 420-21 (A POSITA is "a person of ordinary creativity, not an automaton," and "in many cases ... will be able to fit the teachings of multiple patents together like pieces of a puzzle."); AstraZeneca, 603 F. App'x at 1002 (claimed invention obvious where claim elements were among the known prior art features in the "toolbox" of a POSITA).

C. The '833 Patent

In accordance with P.R. 3-3(b), prior art references rendering the asserted claims of the '833 patent obvious, alone or in combination with other references, are discussed below and included in Exhibits C-1 through C-7. Further reasons to combine the references identified in Exhibits C-1 through C-7 include the nature of the problem being solved, the express, implied and inherent teachings of the prior art, the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art, that such combinations would have yielded predictable results, and that such combinations would have represented known alternatives to a person of ordinary skill in the art. Apple additional

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