

EXHIBIT 17

The Illustrated Dictionary of Electronics

Seventh Edition

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This book is printed on acid-free paper.

and arranged in order from left to right and top to bottom. The card is inserted into a projecting machine to allow retrieval of the information. The photographic method is similar to that used in MICROFILM.

microfilm A method of storing, printed or photographic information. The pages are reduced and arranged sequentially on a strip of film, usually 35-mm size. The film is inserted into a projecting device for retrieval of the information.

microgalvanometer A highly sensitive GALVANOMETER.

microgauss A magnetic unit equal to 10^{-6} (0.000001) gauss.

microgram A metric unit of weight or mass equal to 10^{-6} (0.000001) gram.

microgroove record A phonograph disc with a very fine groove (200 to 300 per inch), designed for playback at 33½ revolutions per minute (rpm).

microhenry Symbol, μH . A unit of inductance, equal to 10^{-6} (0.000001) H.

microhm Symbol, $\mu\Omega$. A unit of low resistance, reactance, or impedance, equivalent to 10^{-6} (0.000001) ohm.

microhm-centimeter A unit of low resistivity, equal to 10^{-6} (0.000001) ohm-cm. See OHM-CENTIMETER and RESISTIVITY.

microhmmeter An instrument for measuring ultra-low resistance. Such an instrument must have a special provision for canceling the effects of contact and lead resistance.

microinch A unit of linear measure equal to 10^{-6} (0.000001) inch.

microinstruction A machine-code instruction that controls the operation of a computer directly (i.e., it is a "wired-in" instruction, or one set by DIP switches, independent of programs loaded into the machine).

microknowledge In artificial intelligence (AI), detailed machine knowledge. It includes logic rules, computer programs, and data in memory. Compare MACROKNOWLEDGE.

microliter A unit of volume, equal to 10^{-6} (0.000001) liter.

microlock A special form of phase-locked-loop system, used especially with radar to improve the signal-to-noise ratio.

micromanipulator A machine that permits handling tiny parts in very small areas. An example of its use is in placing connections close together in microcircuits.

micrometer 1. An instrument for measuring very small thicknesses, diameters, etc. 2. Also called *micron*. The SI unit of length, equal to 10^{-6} (0.000001) meter, or 10^{-3} (0.001) millimeter.

micromho See MICROSIEMENS.

micromicro- See PICO-.

micromicrofarad See PICOFARAD.

micromicrohenry See PICOHENRY.

micromicron A unit of linear measure equal to 10^{-12} meter, or 10^{-6} (0.000001) micrometer.

micromillimeter See NANOMETER.

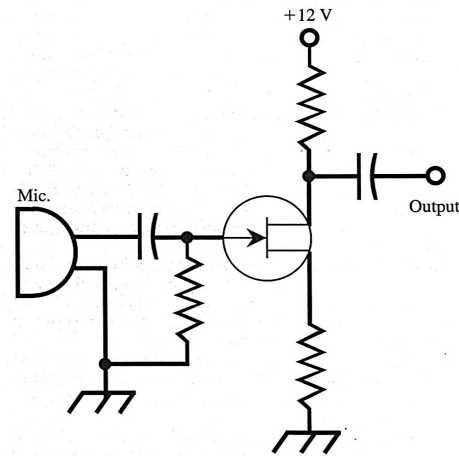
microminiature Pertaining to an extremely small body, component, or circuit; the last adjective in the sequence of those describing size: *standard*, *small*, *midjet*, *miniature*, *subminiature*, and *microminiature*.

micromodule A small, encapsulated circuit, consisting of smaller components. The components can be discrete, can consist of integrated circuits, or can be a combination of both. The module is easily removed and replaced by means of a plug-in socket.

micron See MICROMETER.

microphone A transducer that converts sound waves, especially speech and music, into electrical voltage analogs.

microphone amplifier A high-gain, low-noise audio preamplifier used to boost the output of a microphone.



microphone amplifier

microphone boom A device used to hang a microphone, with the base out of the way. It is often used in radio broadcasting.

microphone hummer See HUMMER.

microphone input In an audio amplifier, a jack or other receptacle provided for connection to an external microphone. It can also be used with other low-level audio apparatus. The jack is connected to a MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER that provides high gain with minimum internal noise.

microphone oscillator See HUMMER.

microphonics Ringing (electrical noises) set up by the vibration of a component having loose or