

## **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 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  revolutions per minute (rpm).

**microhenry** Symbol,  $\mu\text{H}$ . 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.

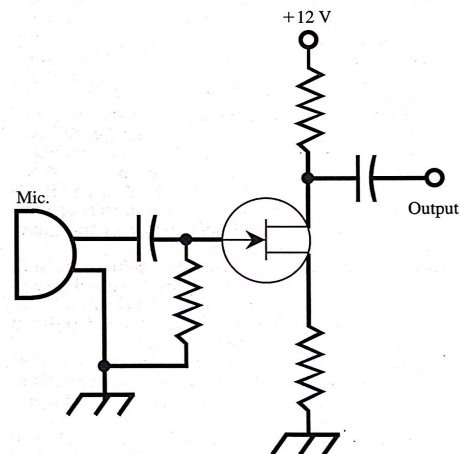
**microminiature** Pertaining to an extremely small body, component, or circuit; the last adjective in the sequence of those describing size: *standard*, *small*, *midjet*, *miniature*, *subminiature*, and *microminiature*.

**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