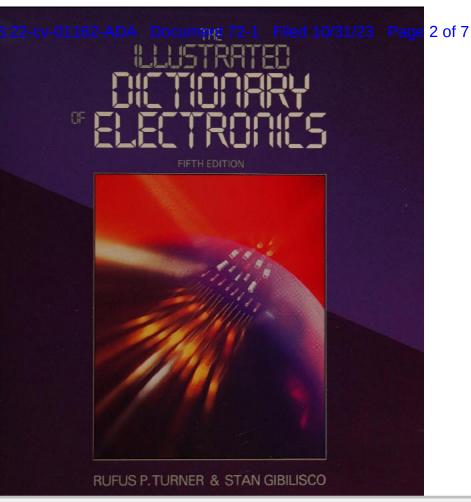
## **EXHIBIT A**





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The Illustrated Dictionary of Electronics

Fifth Edition



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inhibit pulse In a computer, a drive pulse that keeps other pulses from changing the direction of magnetization in the cells of a magnetic core memory, inhibit signal In digital computer and logic practice, the signal that causes an inhibit action. Also see INHIBIT, I initial drain. The current supplied by a battery or cell at its rated voltage, initial faiture. The first failure occurring in the operation of a circuit or device, initial instructions. A resident computer routine used to aid program loading. Also called initial order, initial instructions A resident computer routine used to aid program loading. Also called initial order, initial instructions in a rectifier tube. Initial instruction in a rectifier tube initial initializing event In the operation of a radioactivity counter, the first event that starts the chain of similar events constituting the count.

initialization A computer program instruction that sets the value of a variable to zero. initial permeability Permeability in the low magnetization region of a material. initial-leadity current. In an electron tube, the current that flows as the result of electrons passing from the hot cathode to another element, such as a grid or plate that has no external voltage applied to it.

initials See PRICICER.

injection I. Introducing a signal into a circuit or device.

2. Introducing current carriers (electrons or holes) into a semiconductor.

injector I. An element or electrode for injection (see IN-ISCTIONA), 1, 2). 2. A signal injector.

semiconductor.

An element or electrode for injection (see INJECTION, I. 2). 2. A signal injector.

injector electrode See INJECTOR, I.

injector grid In a multigrid converter tube, the grid to

which the local-oscillator signal is applied.

ink bleed In the printing of matter for optical character
recognition, ink flow around the characters, often making them unrecognizable to the reader.

ink-jet galvanometer A galvanometer whose movement
controls the pressure of a jet of ink for making a recording on a paper chart. Also see LIQUID-JET OSCILLOGRAPHI.

ink-mist recorder A graphic recorder in which the line is traced by a mist of ink ink recorder A graphic recorder employing a pen-and-ink stylus.

ink squeeze-out In the printing of matter for optical char-acter recognition, the squeezing of ink from a character's

ink-vapor recorder See INK-MIST RECORDER.
in-lb Abbreviation of INCH-POUND.
in-lb Abbreviation of INCH-POUND.
inlead The part of an electrode going through that which
encapsulates a device (tube envelope; transistor base,

etc.).
inline procedure The main portion of a COBOL computer
program, responsible for the primary operations.
inline processing The action peculiar to a system that processes data almost immediately upon receipt, i.e., one
that needn't be capable of storing a lot of unprocessed

vice that displays digits side-by-side horizontally.

Inline subroutine: A subroutine that must be written each
time it is needed, as compared with one that can be
accessed by a program branch.

Inline tuning: Tuning of all the stages of a channel, such as
an intermediate-frequency amplifier, to the same fre-

an intermediate-frequency amplifier, to the same frequency.

inner conductor The inner wire or rod of a coaxial cable or coaxial tank. Compare outtre. computerore.

inorganic Consisting of materials other than carbon compounds, and therefore not related to living things.

inorganic electrolyte Any electrolyte that is completely inorganic containing no compounds of carbon.

in phase The condition in which alternating or pulsating waves or wave phenomena are in step with each other at all points. Compare OUT-OF-PHASE.

in-phase carrier. See PHASE CARRIER.

in-phase current Resistive current in an ac circuit, i.e., current in phase with voltage. Compare QUADRATURE CURRENT.

CUPERNT.
in-phase feedback Feedback in phase with a main signal.
Also called POSTITVE FEEDBACK and regeneration.
in-phase voltage. A voltage which is in phase with another (reference) voltage.

in-phase voltage. A voltage which is in phase with another (reference) voltage.

inplant system. An automatic data communications system within a specific building or complex.

input. 1. Energy or information delivered or transferred to a circuit or device. Compare outrout, 1. 2. The terminals of a device or circuit to which energy or information is applied. Compare outrout, 2. 3. To deliver or transfer energy or information to a circuit or device (as to input data from a computer peripheral to memory). input admittance Symbol, 1/. The internal admittance of a circuit or device, as seen from the input terminals; the reciprocal of input impedance. Compare outrout ADMITTANCE.

input area. In a computer memory, an area set aside for data input from a source other than a program. input bias current. The input bias required by an operational amplifier.

input capacitance. Symbol, C<sub>p</sub>. 1. The internal capacitance of a circuit or device, as seen from the input terminals. Compare outrout capacitance. 2. The grid-cathode capacitance of an electron tube.

input capacitor 1. In a capacitance-coupled circuit, the input capacitor. Compare courser, capacitance.

input capacitor 1. In a capacitance-coupled circuit, the input coupling capacitor. Compare OUTPUT CAPACITOR.

2. The first capacitor in a capacitor-input filter, i.e., that capacitor electrically nearest the rectifier output elec-

trode. input choke The first choke in a choke-input filter i.e., that choke electrically nearest the rectifier output electrode, when no "preceding" capacitor is employed. input circuit The circuit or subcircuit constituting the input section of a network or device. Also see INPUT, 1, 2 and INPUT TERMINALS. Compare OUTPUT CIRCUIT. input clamp current The current from an input when the input is in a state below ground potential. A test for the



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