## Exhibit 10 [PUBLIC VERSION - REDACTED]

it's specific to the specific generation class products
and I -- if I have those correctly characterized through
indicator variables in the regression, the improvement
effect of those will be -- be accounted for in the
regression. And all -- the only incremental explanatory 09:47:20
value power from the 7.0 variable will arise to the
anticompetitive effect.
Q Give me an example.
MS. SWEENEY: Objection to form.
THE WITNESS: That if -- if a particular
09:47:33
generation of an iPod was first released in September of
2006 there are technical attributes of that product. I
have a bunch of indicator variables to indicate their
technological -- their functional characteristics.
Those will -- the -- the effect on price of
09:47:54
those technical characteristics would be accounted for
in those coefficients. The -- all that's left for the
7.0 variable to take into account is things that were
not part of the functional characteristics of those
models.
$09: 48: 15$
BY MR. MITTELSTAEDT:
Q Okay, so what -- what indicator variables do
you have in your regressions that you say would account
for anything else that 7.0 did that's not allegedly
anticompetitive?
09:48:27
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A Well, for example, the -- the -- the -- as
time has progressed, the -- the generations are basically based on capacity changes. And I have all those capacity variables that are interactive with time. Plus there's other functionality variables in there as well.

Q Okay, well, that's what I'm asking.

A You know, like, Photo and all that -- those things. I mean there's four or five of them listed in the regression.
$09: 48: 52$

Q Okay. I want to be specific on this. Or I want you to be specific. So what indicator variables do you have that you say would measure any aspect of 7.0 other than the -- the aspect that is alleged to be anticompetitive?

A Okay, if we -- if a new model of iPod is introduced in september of 2006 , then what's going to happen? Well, first of all, one of the -- those -- this first list of variables will get turned on about Classic, Mini, Shuffle.

Q Yeah, I want to be on the same page with you, so what page are you on?

A At any of the -- anything in the appendix.

Q I know, but just pick one, because you're
looking at one. I just need to know what it is, that's
$09: 49: 34$

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all.

A Okay, let's pick one that -- why don't we go back and pick one that's actually used. Hold on.

Okay, go to Exhibit 13.1. "Reseller, sales, log, regression, results, outliers excluded."

Okay. So the first thing that would happen is the whatever this -- the family the model is, like Classic, Mini, Nano, Shuffle will get -- will get turned on if it's one of those. Then the capacity, the appropriate capacity variable will get turned on. And typically as time goes through, the new models have more capacity.

And then the interaction with that capacity will get turned on. And then way at the end there's photo, video and photo. Those may or may not get turned 09:50:40 on. And then there will be something about the size. And there will be something about the cost.

So all those variables will reflect all the -- will -- will produce a unique combination of those attributes that is applicable to that particular 09:51:07 model.

Q My question focused on 7.0.

A Yeah. So when something is introduced after the 7.0 update occurs, that product will have attributes that are new. And it will -- it will produce a

Q I'm asking you more in theory at this point. If 7.0 did something more than what you've just described - -

A Like, for example?

Q -- and it's not captured in one of these
$09: 52: 43$
$09: 53: 05$
$09: 53: 22$
$09: 53: 40$
$09: 53: 57$

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anything like is that.

Q And -- this is the point of my question. The effect of that other attribute would be included in your 7.0 variable, correct?

A If there was one, yes.

Q And what did you do, if anything, to determine what 7.0 did over and above, as you put it, create the incompatibility with Harmony?

A I've read the technical expert's - MS. SWEENEY: Objection, asked and answered. THE WITNESS: I'm not the technical expert about what's in 7.0. I'm not neither your expert nor the plaintiff's expert. I relied upon their reports. BY MR. MITTELSTAEDT:

Q Did you read Apple's press release for 7.0?

A Oh, at some point I've read it, yes.

Q And did it say -- do you remember anything it said on this topic?

A Not sitting here, no.

Q Is it accurate to say that your task was to
opine on whether 7.0 harmed competition in a market for portable digital players and, if so, to opine on the amount of damages to iPod purchasers from september 12, 2006 to March 31, 2009?

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    A I was asked to do that, yes.
                                    09:55:23
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A Well, that's an interesting question.

The -- the 7.0 -- the effect of 7.0 on prices is not necessarily limited to just the products that were sold that had 7.0 in them.

Once 7.0 had been released, and because
10:09:52
$10: 10: 12$
the effect of 7.0 is to focus exclusively on the
products that had 7.0 loaded on them as of september 2006, because consumers' attitudes about iPods and their -- their -- and -- and their degree to which they're going to get locked in would depend, would be perceived as depending on, not only what 7.0 is doing now, but what it's going to be doing in the future.

So that, you know, that that is a problem to be overcome. Having said that, this is supposed to be products sold during the class period. That's what it's supposed to be.

Q With 7.0 loaded into them as you say?

A I think so, but I'm not certain sitting here.

I would have to check to find out.

Q Okay. What would be the reason for doing it
I'm -- I'm going to have to check to be sure, but I
believe what's in -- in Exhibits 14 through 16 is all
the products that were sold during the class period as
opposed to just those that had 7.0 loaded on them.
BY MR. MITTELSTAEDT:
$10: 13: 52$
that the effect was limited to just the products that had 7.0 loaded.

If you, instead, did it for all products, it was because you thought that the most important effect was knocking Harmony out of the market. And I - - I think that the latter is actually correct, but $I$ may have told them to do the former. I just don't remember.

I think knocking Harmony out of the market is the key event and -- and causing -- causing RealNetworks longer to try to compete to sell music to play on iPods 10:15:03 is the -- is -- is the market-defining event from the standpoint of what the pricing strategy of portable digital media players would be.

So I think that's the right way to do it, but I'm not sure that's exactly what I asked them to do, $10: 15: 18$ because I -- or they understood that that's what I asked them to do.

BY MR. MITTELSTAEDT:

Q In -- in this report did you do any analysis or do you present any analysis of which one of those is 10:15:26 the right way to do it?

A I think I -- I do talk about knocking Harmony out of the market here, yes.

Q But -- but specifically as to whether the damages model should include models that don't have 7.0 10:15:46
effect.

Q And what I'm asking is why would there -under what circumstances, precisely as you can, would you expect to see a continuing effect of 4.7 even after

Harmony's relaunched?

10:53:16

MS. SWEENEY: Objection, vague and ambiguous.

THE WITNESS: Consumer expectations about the durability of the relaunch. About whether if I -- if I actually use Harmony and buy a bunch of songs from RealNetworks, from Rhapsody, am I going to be stuck six 10:53:30 months from now with them not working because it will be disabled again.

BY MR. MITTELSTAEDT:

Q And could that consumer expectation continue even after 7.0 is issued?

A Exactly, it could. And that's -- that's precisely right. 7.0, you know, could -- could, in fact, have, you know, a similar story to it. But, in fact, 7.0 was never undone, so we can't test that hypothosis.

Q What I mean is could the consumer expectation created by 4.7 continue after 7.0 is issued?

A It could in principle, yes.

Q And under what circumstance would you expect to see a continuing expectation created by 4.7 after 7.0 10:54:19

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is issued?
A It would -- well, the effect of 7.0 is going
to be what was it like before 7.0 was -- 7.0 was
launched and what is it like afterwards, okay. And so,
again, it's an empirical question whether -- what 10:54:45
people's state of mind was prior to the launch of 7.0 .
I don't --
Q Well, what I'm asking is if you -- if you did
the test, the regression, and you saw there was a
continuing effect of 4.7 after 7.0, what theory would 10:54:58
explain that? The same one we've been talking about,
consumer expectation?
A Yeah. I mean the issue is how are people's
attitudes about Har -- remember, it's important to keep
our eye on the ball. What we're interested in is what's 10:55:30
happening to the market for iPods. And the market for
iPods is going to be enhanced regardless if there
were -- was anybody out there using Harmony and all of a
sudden they can't, all right. That -- that market
effect is still going to be there regardless of what 10:55:49
expectations were.
The way expectations work here is whether
someone would want to actually -- would actually buy an
iPod with the expectation they were going to be able to
use Harmony indefinitely on iPods. And if they had that 10:56:05
expectation then 4.7 would have gone away entirely
within shortly after Harmony was relaunched. If they
didn't believe that, then it wouldn't -- it wouldn't
have all completely gone away and it would have had some
residual effect at the time that 7.0 was lunched. 10:56:27
Q And under that approach how long would that
residual effect last after 7.0, residual effect from
4.7?
MS. SWEENEY: Objection, vague and ambiguous
and incomplete.
THE WITNESS: Again, there's no way to know
except empirically to find out.
BY MR. MITTELSTAEDT:

Q What would be the theory that would explain that; just what you gave?

A Yeah.
Q The consumer expectation point?
A Is it okay if I take a two-minute break? Just one sec, I'll be right back.

Q Yes, sir. 10:56:53

Off the record.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record 10:57 a.m. (Recess.)

BY MR. MITTELSTAEDT:
Q Okay. Just to complete that, what I asked
10:59:00

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after 7.0?
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MS. SWEENEY: Objection to form, vague and ambiguous, compound.

THE WITNESS: I have no idea what you're -what you're talking about.

11:59:43

11:59:54

12:00:10

12:00:24

12:00:36

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from one to thousands?

A Right.

Q Okay. And when you say thousands, what do you mean?

A What is there about thousands you don't
12:10:14 understand?

Q One thousand, ten thousand?

A Yeah, a few thousand.

Q A thousand thousands?

A Well, let's go back to what the story is here. 12:10:21

The number -- the number of daily sales of iPods is -you know, I don't know what the number is. Maybe tens of thousands a day, something like that. And it could be, you know, one or two percent of that would be the upper bound.

Q So a couple thousand?

A Yeah.

Q Okay. Do you have any information or any estimate on how many iPod users bought music from RealNetworks?

MS. SWEENEY: Objection. I think that was already asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. MITTELSTAEDT:

Q Let's turn to music prices. What -- what 12:11:21

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Dated: 6/3/2013


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