

Exhibit 20

to Motorola's Opening Claim Construction Brief

July 28, 2011

Webster's II

New College Dictionary



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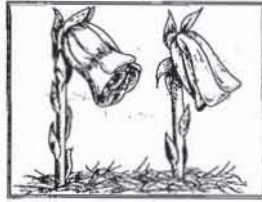
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Indian paintbrush *n.* A plant of the genus *Castilleja*, bearing flower spikes surrounded by brightly colored bracts.
Indian pipe *n.* A waxy white, occas. pinkish woodland plant, *Monotropa uniflora*, with scalcklike leaves and a nodding flower.



Indian pipe

Indian pudding *n.* A pudding of cornmeal and milk sweetened with molasses.
Indian red *n.* An iron oxide used as a paint and cosmetic pigment.
Indian summer *n.* 1. A period of mild weather in late autumn or early winter. 2. A pleasant, peaceful, or flourishing period occurring at the end of something.
Indian tobacco *n.* A poisonous North American plant, *Lobelia inflata*, with light-blue flowers and rounded seedpods.
Indian turnip *n.* The jack-in-the-pulpit.
Indian wrestling *n.* 1. Arm wrestling. 2. A form of wrestling in which two opponents lie supine in reversed position with their near arms and near raised legs locked and attempt to force each other's leg down. 3. A form of wrestling in which two opponents stand facing each other with usu. right hands interlocked and the outsides of their near feet set together and attempt to unbalance each other.
India paper *n.* A thin, uncoated, delicate paper of vegetable fiber, used esp. for taking impressions of engravings.
India rubber *n.* RUBBER¹.
Indic (*in' dīk*) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to India, its people, or their culture. 2. Of, relating to, or constituting the Indic languages. — *n.* A branch of the Indo-European language family comprising the languages of the Indian subcontinent and Sri Lanka.
Indi-can (*in' dī-kān*) *n.* [*< Lat. indicum, indigo*] 1. A potassium salt, C₁₂H₁₁NOSOK, occurring in sweat and urine and resulting from the conversion of tryptophan to indole by intestinal bacteria. 2. A glucoside, C₁₇H₁₇NO₆, occurring in the indigo plant.
Indicant (*in' dī-kānt*) *n.* Something that indicates.
Indicate (*in' dī-kāt*) *vt.* -*cāt-ed*, -*cāt-ing*, -*cātes*. [*Lat. indicare, indicat*, to show: *in-*, in + *dicare*, to proclaim.] 1. To show or point out *<indicate the quickest route>*. 2. To serve as a sign, symptom, or token of: *signify <The cracking and booming of the ice indicates a change of temperature>*. — *Thoreau* 3. To suggest or demonstrate the need, expedience, or advisability of *<A sagging roof indicates immediate repairs>*. 4. To express briefly *<indicated our hopes>*. — *in' dī-kā-to-ry* (-kā-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*
Indication (*in' dī-kā'shən*) *n.* 1. An act of indicating. 2. a. Something that indicates. b. Something indicated as required or expedient. 3. The degree indicated by a measuring instrument.
Indicative (*in' dī-kā-tiv*) *adj.* 1. Serving to indicate *<attitude indicative of disappointment>*. 2. Relating to, designating, or being a verb mood for indicating that the denoted act or condition is an objective fact. — *n.* 1. The indicative mood. 2. A verb in the indicative mood. — *in' dī-kā-tiv-ly adv.*
Indi-ca-tor (*in' dī-kā'tor*) *n.* 1. One that indicates, as: a. A pointer or index. b. An instrument, as a meter or a gauge for monitoring the operation or condition of a physical system, as an engine, furnace, electrical network, or reservoir. c. The needle, dial, or other registering device on such an instrument. 2. *Chem.* A substance, as litmus or phenolphthalein, that indicates the presence, absence, or concentration of a substance or the degree of reaction between two or more substances by means of a characteristic change, esp. in color. 3. Any of various statistical values that collectively indicate the stability of an economic system.
Indices (*in' dī-sēz*) *n.* *var. pl.* of INDEX.
Indicia (*in' dī-sh'ā, -dīsh'ē-s*) *pl. n.* [*Lat. pl. of indicium, sign < in-dex, index*] 1. Identifying marks. 2. Markings on bulk mailings used as a substitute for stamps or cancellations.
Indict (*in' dīt*) *vt.* -*dict-ed*, -*dict-ing*, -*dicts*. [*Alteration of ME enditen, to accuse, write a document < AN endite, to indite*] 1. To accuse of a crime or other offense; CHARGE. 2. *Law.* To make a formal accusation or indictment against by the findings of a jury, esp. a grand jury. — *in' dīt-ā-ble adj.* — *in' dīt-eev* (*in' dī-tēv*) *n.* — *in' dīt-er, in' dīt-er* *n.*
Indiction (*in' dīk'shən*) *n.* [*ME indiccioun < LLat. indictio, proclamation, period of 15 years < indicare, to proclaim. — see INDITE*] A 15-year cycle used as a chronological unit in ancient Rome and in some medieval systems.
Indictment (*in' dīt'mənt*) *n.* 1. The act of indicting or state of be-

ing indicted. 2. *Law* A written statement charging a party with the commission of a crime or other offense, drawn up by a prosecuting attorney and found and presented by a grand jury.
in-dif-fer-ent (*in' dī-f'ər-ənt, -dī-f'ər-ənt*) *adj.* [*ME < OFr. < Lat. indifferens: in-, not + differens, different*] 1. Marked by a lack of bias. 2. Not mattering one way or the other. 3. Having no marked feeling one way or the other; without a preference. 4. Having no particular interest or concern; APATHETIC. 5. Neither too much nor too little; MODERATE. 6. Neither good nor bad; MEDIUM. 7. Neither right nor wrong. 8. Not active or involved; NEUTRAL. 9. *Biol.* Undifferentiated, as cells or tissue. — *in' dī-f'ər-ēnce* (-dī-f'ər-əns, -dī-f'ər-əns) *n.* — *in' dī-f'ər-ēnt-ly adv.*
in-dif-fer-ent-ism (*in' dī-f'ər-ənt-iz-əm, -dī-f'ər-ənt-iz-əm*) *n.* The belief that religions are all of like validity. — *in' dī-f'ər-ēnt-ist n.*
in-di-gen (*in' dī-jən, -jən*)' also **in-di-gene** (*jən*)' *n.* [*Lat. indigena*] One native or indigenous to an area.
in-di-gence (*in' dī-jəns*) *n.* Poverty.
in-di-g-e-nous (*in' dī-jə-nəs*) *adj.* [*LLat. indigenus < indigena, a native*] 1. Living or occurring naturally in a specific area or environment; NATIVE. 2. Intrinsic; innate. — *in' dī-g'e-nous-ly adv.* — *in' dī-g'e-nous-ness n.*
in-di-gent (*in' dī-jənt*) *adj.* [*ME < OFr. < Lat. indigenus, pr. part. o indigere, to need: in- + egerere, to lack*] 1. Without the means or subsistence; IMPOVERISHED. 2. *Archaic.* Lacking or deficient. — *n.* A destitute or needy person. — *in' dī-gent-ly adv.*
in-di-gest-ed (*in' dī-jēs'tid, -dī-*) *adj.* *Archaic.* 1. a. Not carefully thought over or considered. b. Shapeless or chaotic. 2. Not digested.
in-di-gest-i-ble (*in' dī-jēs'tə-bal, -dī-*) *adj.* Difficult or impossible to digest. — *in' dī-gest'i-bil'i-ty n.* — *in' dī-gest'i-bly adv.*
in-di-ges-tion (*in' dī-jēs'chən, -dī-*) *n.* 1. Inability to digest some thing, esp. food. 2. Discomfort or illness caused by indigestion.
in-dign (*in' dīn*) *adj.* [*ME indigno < OFr. < Lat. indignus: in-, not + dignus, worthy*] Obs. 1. Unworthy. 2. Shameful; disgraceful.
in-dig-nant (*in' dī-g'nənt*) *adj.* Marked by or filled with indignation. — *in' dī-g'nant-ly adv.*
in-dig-na-tion (*in' dī-g'nā'shən*) *n.* [*ME indignacioun < Lat. indignatio < indignari, to regard as unworthy: in-, not + dignus, worthy*] Anger aroused by one that is unjust, mean, or unworthy.
in-dig-ni-ty (*in' dī-g'nī-tē*) *n.* *pl. -ties*. [*Lat. indignitas < indignus: unworthy. — see INDIGN*] 1. a. Humiliating, degrading, or abusive treatment. b. Something that offends one's pride or sense of dignity. 2. Obs. The lack of dignity or honor.
in-di-go (*in' dī-gō*) *n.* *pl. -gōes or -gōes*. [*Sp. indigo < Lat. indicum < Gk. indikon (yannikon), Indian (dye) < India, India*] 1. a. A plant of the genus *Indigofera*, often yielding a blue dyestuff. b. Any of various plants similar or related to the indigo. 2. A blue dye obtained from indigo or other plants or produced synthetically. 3. Dark blue to grayish purplish blue.
indigo bunting *n.* A small bird, *Passerina cyanea* of North and Central America, the male of which has deep-blue plumage.
indigo snake *n.* A nonvenomous bluish-black snake, *Drymarche corais* of the southern United States and northern Mexico.
in-di-go-tin (*in' dī-gō'tin, in' dī-gō'tin*) *n.* [*INDIGO + -IN*] A dark-bk crystalline compound, C₁₆H₁₀N₂O₂, the primary coloring matter of indigo.
in-di-rect (*in' dī-rēkt', -dī-*) *adj.* 1. Not proceeding straight to a destination. 2. a. Not straight to the point, as in speaking; CIRCUMLOCUTORY. b. Not forthright and candid; DEVIANT. 3. Not directly planned for; SECONDARY *<indirect results>*. — *in' dī-rēkt-ly adv.* — *in' dī-rēkt-ness n.*
** syns:* INDIRECT, CIRCUITOUS, CIRCULAR, ROUNDABOUT *adj.* *co meaning:* not going straight to a destination or inark *<an indire route>* *ant:* DIRECT
indirect discourse *n.* Discourse reporting the words of another with consequent grammatical changes to conform the reported statement to the sentence in which it is included.
in-di-re-ction (*in' dī-rēk'shən, -dī-*) *n.* 1. The quality or state being indirect. 2. Lack of direction; AIMLESSNESS. 3. Lack of straightforwardness; DEVIANTNESS.
indirect lighting *n.* Illumination by reflected or diffused light.
indirect object *n.* A grammatical object indirectly affected by the action of a verb, as *me* in *sent me a telegram*.
indirect tax *n.* A tax levied on persons who ultimately pass on the burden of the tax to others, esp. a tax on goods passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices.
in-dis-creet (*in' dī-skret'*) *adj.* Lacking discretion; IMPROUD. — *in' dī-skret-ly adv.* — *in' dī-skret-ness n.*
in-dis-crete (*in' dī-skret'*) *adj.* Not divided or divisible into separate parts; UNIFIED.
in-dis-cre-tion (*in' dī-skret'shən*) *n.* 1. Lack of discretion; IMPROUDNESS. 2. An indiscreet act or remark.
in-dis-crim-i-nate (*in' dī-skrim'ə-nāt*) *adj.* 1. Lacking in discrimination *<indiscriminate application of force>*. 2. Haphazard; rank *<indiscriminate errors>*. 3. Not sorted out; CONFUSED. 4. Not pre-

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 i tie ir pier ō pot ō toc ō paw, for oi noise ō to