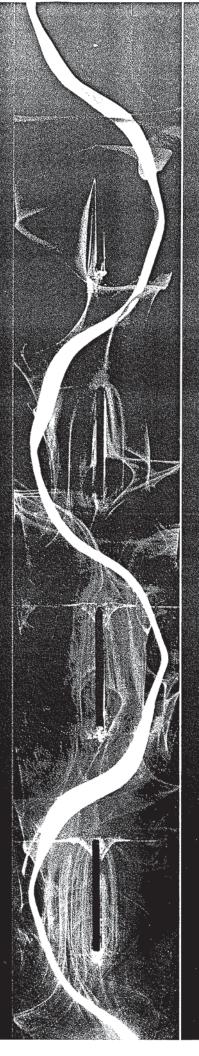
Exhibit 3

to Motorola's Opening Claim Construction Brief

July 28, 2011



Dictionary of Science and Technology



EXHIBIT 3

This book is printed on acid-free paper. \odot

Copyright @ 1992 by ACADEMIC PRESS, INC.

All Rights Reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Academic Press, Inc. 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, California 92101-4311

United Kingdom Edition published by Academic Press Limited 24–28 Oval Road, London NW1 7DX

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Academic Press dictionary of science and technology / edited by Christopher Morris

p. cm.
ISBN 0-12-200400-0
1. Science--Dictionaries. 2. Technology--Dictionaries.
I. Morris, Christopher G. II. Academic Press. III. Title: Dictionary of science and technology.
Q123.A33 1991
503--dc20

90-29032

CIP

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
92 93 94 95 96 97 DO 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

transition radiation detector Particle Physics. a device used to measure the radiation emitted by particles as they cross an interface between different materials; the intensity and other characteristics of these radiations serve as the basis of a velocity measurement.

transition region Solid-State Physics. the region between two homogeneous semiconductors where the impurity concentration undergoes a change. Astronomy. a layer of the solar atmosphere a few hundred kilometers thick that lies between the chromosphere and the corona, within which temperatures rise from about 10,000 to over one million kelvin.

transition temperature *Metallurgy*. in a notched bar impact test or a notched tensile test, the temperature at which the change from tough to brittle fracture occurs. *Thermodynamics*. see TRANSITION POINT.

transition time Analytical Chemistry, the time interval needed for a indicator electrode to become polarized in chronopotentiometry.

transition to chaos Chaotic Dynamics. the specification of parameters at which a normally behaved system becomes a chaotic system.

transition zone Geology. 1. the region of the earth's upper mantle, equivalent to the C layer, in which density and seismic-wave velocities increase. 2. the region within the earth's outer core, equivalent to the F layer, that is transitional to the inner core. Fluid Mechanics. the limited region in which flow changes from laminar to turbulent.

transitive relation Mathematics. given a set A, a relation R on $A \times A$ is said to be transitive if $(x,y) \in R$ and $(y,z) \in R$ imply that $(x,z) \in R$ for all x, y, and z in A. For example, < ("less than") is a transitive relation. R is an equivalence relation if it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive.

transitory target *Military Science*. a target that may exist or be able to be attacked for only a limited period of time.

transitron *Electronics*. an electron-tube circuit whose operation depends on the negative resistance characteristic of the suppressor grid of a pentode.

transitron oscillator Electronics. an oscillator whose operation depends on the negative resistance characteristics of a pentode vacuum tube in which the suppressor-grid voltage is more positive than the plate voltage and the suppressor grid is capacitively coupled to the screen grid.

transit survey Engineering. a method of ground surveying in which a transit is used to determine direction and distance to a fixed point.

transit telescope *Optics*. a telescope fixed in the meridian that is used to time the transit of a celestial object. Also, TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.

transit theodolite Engineering. see TRANSIT, def. 3.

transit time Electronics. the time it takes an electron to travel from the cathode to the plate in an electron tube, or for a charge carrier to travel from the emitter to the collector in a bipolar transistor.

transit-time microwave diode Electronics. a solid-state diode in which the transit time of charge carriers is sufficiently fast to permit operation at microwave frequencies.

transit-time mode Electronics. in a transferred-electron diode, any of several operating modes in which the frequency of operation of the device is limited by the dimensions of the drift region between the cathode and the anode.

transketolase Enzymology. an enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of a unit of glycolaldehyde from a ketose to an aldehyde acceptor.

translate Computer Programming. 1. to convert from one computer language to another. 2. generally, to convert information from one form to another without altering meaning or function.

translating roller *Ordnance*. a double-threaded screw on which the breechblock of a large-caliber gun moves back and forth.

translation Computer Programming, a process of converting from one computer language or form of data to another. Mechanics. 1. the motion of a rigid body or system without any rotation or change in orientation, so that all points of the body move in the same direction. 2. the act of moving a system to a new position without rotating it or changing its shape or structure. 3. the motion of a particle in space, usually a linear or curvilinear motion. Molecular Biology. protein synthesis, occurring at the ribosome, in which the sequence of codons in mRNA is used to specify the sequence in which amino acids are added to a growing polypeptide chain. Mathematics: 1. a function on a group given by operating on each group element by a fixed group element. 2. a rigid motion (isometry) of the points of the Euclidean plane or space that carries any line segment AB to a parallel, similarly oriented, congruent line segment A'B'. In particular, if the group is the set of points in a coordinate space under the group operation of addition, a translation represents a coordinate shift parallel to one or more of the coordinate axes.

translational Science. of or relating to a movement or process of translation, especially the motion of a body without rotation.

translational amplification Molecular Biology. a series of translation processes in which a single mRNA directs the synthesis of many polypeptide chains.

translational energy Mechanics. the kinetic energy of a body or system, neglecting rotation, which is equal in the nonrelativistic limit to one-half the mass times the velocity of the center of mass squared.

translational equilibrium Mechanics. the condition of a system in which there is either no change in position or a change in position at a constant rate; e.g., a car is in translational equilibrium if it is either at rest or moving in a straight line at a constant speed.

translational fault Geology. a segment of a fault in which there has been uniform movement in one direction without rotation, so that the dip in the two walls does not change. Also, TRANSLATORY FAULT.

translation algorithm Computer Programming. a set of rules, steps, and procedures designed to translate a set of statements from one programming language to another.

translational lift Aviation. the lift exerted on helicopter blades by an increase in speed or a change from one type of flight to another, such as from hovering to horizontal flight.

translational motion Mechanics. the motion of a rigid body or system in space without any rotation. Also, PURE TRANSLATION.

translational movement Geology. the apparent movement of a faultblock uniformly and in one direction without rotation, so that features that were parallel prior to movement remain parallel afterward.

translation error Robotics. an error in the location of an assembled part.

translation glide Materials Science. a process in which slip occurs on crystal planes as a result of plastic deformation.

translation operation *Physics*. an operation that involves displacement without rotation.

translator Computer Programming. 1. a program that can convert from one computer language to another. 2. any program that can convert language statements to machine code, such as compiler, assembler, and interpreter programs. Also, TRANSLATOR ROUTINE. Electronics. 1. any device or unit that converts the format of the intelligence contained in electronic signals to another format. 2. in a television broadcast distribution system, the receiver-transmitter equipment used to rebroadcast received television signals on a different channel in order to optimize program coverage.

translatory fault see TRANSLATIONAL FAULT.

translatory motion see TRANSLATIONAL MOTION.

transliterate Computer Programming. 1. to convert characters or words from one language to corresponding characters or words of another language. 2. to convert data from one form to another so that the characters correspond to each other exactly.

translocase Enzymology. 1. an enzyme that transports a substrate across a membrane or within a biological fluid. 2. an enzyme that catalyzes the shift of the ribosome one codon along the mRNA molecule during protein synthesis.

translocation Botany. the movement of soluble nutrients from one part of a plant to another. Cell Biology. the movement of a segment of DNA from one chromosome to another, resulting in a change in the position of the segment.

translocational control Biochemistry. 1. the control of protein synthesis at the level of translation. 2. the control of a gene's expression based on the regulation of the rate of translation of the mRNA delineated by that gene.

translocational mapping Molecular Biology. a technique for mapping the positions of loci on a chromosome by using markers to locate the position of the breakage.

translocation breakpoint Genetics. a breakpoint in a chromosome leading to its movement to another position in the genome.

translucency Materials Science. the ability to transmit light; an important optical property of most porcelains, determined by the level of interaction between the incident electromagnetic radiation and the electrons within the material.

translucent Optics. having the properties of translucency or of a translucent medium.

translucent medium.

translucent attritus Geology. a constituent of coal formed by humic degradation that is capable of transmitting light. Also, HUMODURITE.

translucent medium Optics. a medium that transmits light but does

not transmit an image. Also, TRANSPARENT DIFFUSER: translucidus Meteorology. a cloud variety that is sufficiently transparent or translucent so as not to obscure the sun, moon, or higher clouds; found in the genera altocumulus, altostratus, stratocumulus, and stratus.

EXHIBIT 3 PAGE 3 trans

translu

yond th

transme transfe transmo to mov transm transmi transmi plify 01 amplitt transmi power vehicle or cond of inhe transfe ism. Ei inform radio v Progra Electro ted by TANCE. transm sion lir transm quantit cident Mecha transm charact munica TER. transm electro tion an transm sures t nism. transm scope trons 1 lenses. transm phy tec rays ar plate a transm light tr linear

Materi transm the rel path le transm

transfe and an transm volved

transm insteac transm that co

that co channe transm power

a poin RELATI transm from c

transm flowin presser