Exhibit A.3

IEEE Std 100-1992

The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms

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The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms
[Including Abstracts of All Current IEEE Standards]

Fifth Edition

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dyadic (mathematics of computing). Pertaining to an operation involving two operands. *Contrast with:* **monadic.** 610.1

dyadic Boolean operation. A logical operation involving two operands. For example, the equivalence operation. *Contrast with:* **monadic Boolean operation.** 610.1

dyadic operation. An operation involving two operands. *Contrast with:* **monadic operation.** 610.1

dyadic operator. An operator that specifies an operation on two operands. *Syn:* **binary operator.** *Contrast with:* **monadic operator.** 610.1

dyadic selective construct. An if-then-else construct in which processing is specified for both outcomes of the branch. *Contrast with:* **monadic selective construct.** 610.12-1990

dynamic (industrial control) (excitation control systems). A state in which one or more quanitities exhibit appreciable change within an arbitrarily short time interval. *Note:* For excitation control systems, this time interval encompasses up to 15-20 sec.; that is, sufficient time to ascertain whether oscillations are decaying or building up with time. *See:* **control system, feedback.** 421A-1978
(2) (software). Pertaining to an event or process that occurs during computer program execution; for example, dynamic analysis, dynamic binding. *Contrast with:* **static.** 610.12-1990

dynamic accuracy (1). Accuracy determined with a time-varying output. Contrast with static accuracy. *See:* **electronic analog computer.** 185-1975w
(2) (analog computers). Accuracy determined with a time-varying output. 165-1977

dynamic allocation (software). *See:* **dynamic resource allocation.** 610.12-1990

dynamically tuned gyro (DTG) (inertial sensor). A two-degree-of-freedom gyro in which a dynamically tuned flexure and gimbal mechanism both supports the rotor and provides angular freedom about axes perpendicular to the spin axis. *See:* **dynamic tuning.** 528-1984w

dynamic analysis (software). The process of evaluating a system or component based on its behavior during execution. *Contrast with:* **static analysis.** *See also:* **demonstration; testing.** 610.12-1990

dynamic analyzer (software). A software tool that aids in the evaluation of a computer program by monitoring execution of the program. Examples include instrumentation tools, software monitors, and tracers. *See:* **computer program; execution; instrumentation tools; program; software monitor; software tool; static analyzer; tracer.** 729-1983

dynamic binding (software). Binding performed during the execution of a computer program. *Contrast with:* **static binding.** 610.12-1990

dynamic braking (rotating machinery). A system of electric braking in which the excited machine is disconnected from the supply system and connected as a generator, the energy being dissipated in the winding and, if necessary, in a separate resistor. [9]

dynamic braking envelope. A curve that defines the dynamic braking limits in terms of speed and tractive force as restricted by such factors as maximum current flow, maximum permissible voltage, minimum field strength, etcetera. *See:* **dynamic braking.** [119]

dynamic breakpoint. A breakpoint whose predefined initiation event is a runtime characteristic of the program, such as the execution of any twenty source statements. *Contrast with:* **static breakpoint.** *See also:* **code breakpoint; data breakpoint; epilog breakpoint; programmable breakpoint; prolog breakpoint.** 610.12-1990

dynamic buffering. A buffering technique in which the buffer allocated to a computer program varies during program execution, based on current need. *Contrast with:* **simple buffering.** 610.12-1990

dynamic bus sizing. The ability of some microprocessors to adjust the number and the size of data transfers to the amount of data that the responding board can access in one transfer. During the address broadcast portion of the cycle, the slave informs the master how many data lines it actually drives or receives. This information is made available to on-board logic that can then adjust the amount of data that it accesses during the data transfer to the capabilities of the slave. 1096-1988

dynamic characteristic (electron tube) (operating characteristic). *See:* **load (dynamic) characteristic (electron tube).**

dynamic check. *See:* **problem check.** 165-1977

dynamic computer check. *See:* **problem check.**

dynamic cutoff frequency (semiconductor) (nonlinear, active, and nonreciprocal waveguide components). A figure of merit used for varactor diodes. Unlike fixed cutoff frequency measurements at specific bias voltages, dynamic cutoff frequency is a measure of the varactor's total change in Q from a slight forward bias current to reverse breakdown voltage. This dynamic or total figure of merit is useful in evaluating the frequency multiplier performance of fully driven multipliers. 457-1982

dynamic dump (computing systems). A dump that is performed during the execution of a program. [20], [85]