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dief-fen-bach-ia \dē-fon-'ba-kē-a, di-, -'bā-\ n [NL, fr. Ernst Dieffen-bach †1855 Ger. naturalist] (ca. 1900): any of a genus (Dieffenbachia of the family Aracaea) of erect poisonous tropical American plants that have oblong usu. variegated leaves and are often used as houseplants die-hard \di-phard\ adj (1922): strongly or fanatically determined or devoted <-- fans): esp: strongly resisting change (a ~ conservative) — die-hard n — die-hard-ism \,'\di-p\mu n \ die-hard \ adj (1922): strongly of (a ~ conservative) — die-hard - die-hard-ism \,'\di-p\mu n \ die-hard \ die-hard-ism \,'\di-p\mu n \ die-hard-ism \,'\die-hard-ism \,'\di-p\mu n \ die-hard-ism \,'\die-hard-ism \,'\d

24-hour period that usu. includes a day and the adjoining night (~
fluctuations in temperature)
diel-drin \(^1\del(a)\)-dran\(^n\) [Diels-Alder reaction (an addition reaction
forming a 6-membered ring), after Otto Diels & Kurt Alder] (ca. 1949)
: a white crystalline persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide
Clifts(Co) that accumulates in and becomes toxic to vertebrates
di-elec-tric \(^1\digned\)-2-lek-trik\(^1\digned\) nd (lida + electric) (1837): a nonconductor of
direct electric current — dielectric adj
dielectric constant n (1875): PERMITTIVITY
dielectric heating n (1944): the rapid and uniform heating throughout
a nonconducting material by means of a high-frequency electromagnetic field

netic field \mathbf{di} -en-ceph- \mathbf{a} -lon \, \mathbf{di} -on-'se-fə- \mathbf{lin} , \mathbf{di} -(\mathbf{j} -en-, -lən\ n [NL, fr. dia- + en-cephalon] (ca. 1883): the posterior subdivision of the forebrain — called also between \mathbf{bi} -on- \mathbf{di} -en-cephal- \mathbf{lc} -sə-'fa-lik\ adi \mathbf{di} -ene \\(\frac{1}{3} \)- $\frac{(li)}{2}$ + -ene \((1917) \): a compound containing two double bonds between carbon atoms

ble bonds between carbon atoms die-off $\dot{'di-of} \ n$ (1936): a sudden sharp decline of a population (as of rabbits) that is not caused directly by human activity (as hunting) die off $\dot{'di-of} \ vi$ (1697): to die sequentially either singly or in numbers

so that the total number is greatly diminished die out vi (1853): to become extinct diereesis var of DIAERESIS

Gierre-Sis var of DiAERESIS diesel [1894] 1: DIESEL ENGINE 2: a vehicle driven by a diesel engine vehicle driven by a diesel engine diesel-electric $a\dot{d}_{1}$ (1914): of, relating to, or employing the combination of a diesel engine driving an electric generator $\langle a \sim$ locomotive) diesel engine n (1894): an internal combustion engine in which air is

diesel engine n (1894): an internal combustion engine in which air is compressed to a temperature sufficiently high to ignite fuel injected into the cylinder where the combustion and expansion actuate a piston die-sel-lng \(\lambda \)(\(\delta - 2 - \lambda - \lambda \)), \(\sigma \). \(\delta - 2 - \lambda - \lambda \), \(\delta \) \(\delta - 2 - \lambda - \lambda \) \(\delta \) \(\delta - 2 - \lambda - \lambda \) \(\delta \) \(\delta - 2 - \lambda - \lambda \) \(\delta \) \(\delta - 2 - \lambda - \lambda \) \(\delta \) \(\delta - 2 - \lambda - \lambda \) \(\delta \) \(\delta - 2 - \lambda - \lambda \) \(\delta \) \(\delta - \lambda \) \(\delta \) \(\delta

Di-es Irae \de-(1)ās-'e-rā\ n [ML, day of wrath; fr. the first words of the hymn] (1860): a medieval Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment sung in equiem masses di-esis \'dī-ə-səs\ n, pl di-eses \-,sēz\ [prob. fr. It, sharp (in music), sym bol for a sharp, fr. ML, quarter tone, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. diienai to send through, fr. dia + hienai to send — more at JET] (ca. 1706): DOUBLE

dle-stock \di-,es-tar\n (1935): a compound containing two ester groups dle-stock \di-,stäk\n (ca. 1859): a stock to hold dies used for outside e-stock \'dī-stäk\ n (ca. 1859): a stock to hold dies used for cutting

diesster \(\text{di-test-tar\}\ n (1935) : a compound containing two ester groups diesstock \(\text{di-stāk\}\ n (ca. 1859) : a stock to hold dies used for cutting threads diesstrus \(\text{\sc dist}\) \(\text{di-test-tars}\) \(n \) \(\text{NI}\), \(\text{\sc dist}\) \(\text{-test-tars}\) \(\text{\sc dist}\) \(\text{\

'dif-fer-ence \'di-forn(t)s, 'di-f(o-)ron(t)s\ n (14c) 1 a: the quality or state of being different b: an instance of differing in nature, form, or quality carchaic: a characteristic that distinguishes one from another or from the average d: the element or factor that separates or distinguishes contrasting situations 2: distinction or discrimination in preference 3 a: disagreement in opinion: DISSENSION b: an instance or cause of disagreement 4: the degree or amount by which things differ in quantity or measure; specif: REMAINDER 2b(1) 5: a significant change in or effect on a situation 'difference vt-enced; enc-ing (1576): DIFFERENTIATE, DISTINGUISH Officerence vt-enced; enc-ing (1576): DIFFERENTIATE, DISTINGUISH opp. of differer[(14c) 1: partly or totally unlike in nature, form, or quality: DISSIMLAR (could hardly be more \(\rightarrow\) of enclosed by from, than, or chiefly Brit. to (small, neat hand, very \(\rightarrow\) from the captain's tottery characters \(-R. L. Stevenson\) \(\text{vast} \) \(\rightarrow\) in size than it was twenty-five years ago \(-N. M. Pusey\) \(\text{ a very} \(\rightarrow\) situation to the \(\rightarrow\) one dunder which we live \(-Sii\) Winston Churchill\) \(2:\) not the class\(\rightarrow\) can demonstrate a sidifference so the class\(\rightarrow\) can an superior\(\rightarrow\) - difference heases of the class\(\rightarrow\) can an superior\(\rightarrow\) - difference heases of the class\(\rightarrow\) can an superior\(\rightarrow\) - difference heases of the class\(\rightarrow\) can an superior\(\rightarrow\) - difference heases of the class\(\rightarrow\) cap (supplied to a \(\rightarrow\) rome and unlike in kind or character. DIFFERENT may imply little more than separateness but it may also imply contrast or contrariness (different foods\(\rightarrow\). DIVERSE implies both distinctness and marked contrast (such diverse interests as dancing and football\(\rightarrow\). DIFFERENT pilles more hand palse incongruity or incompatibility (disparate noti

methods).

usage Numerous commentators have condemned different than in spite of its use since the 17th century by many of the best-known names in English literature. It is nevertheless standard and is even recommended in many handbooks when followed by a clause. Different from, the generally safe choice, is more common and is even used in constructions where than would work more smoothly.

different adv (1744): DIFFERENTIY different adv (1744): DIFFERENTIY different, different, different) (1690): an element, feature, or factor that distinguishes one entity, state, or class from another; esp: a characteristic trait distinguishing a species from other species of the same genus

acteristic trait distinguishing a species from other species of the same genus

'dif-fer-en-tial \di-fe-'ren(t)-sha\\ add (1647) 1 a: of, relating to, or constituting a difference: DISTINGUISHING b: making a distinction between individuals or classes c: based on or resulting from a differential d: functioning or proceeding differently or at a different rate 2: being, relating to, or involving a differential or differentiation 3 a: relating to quantitative differences b: producing effects by reason of quantitative differences b: producing effects by reason of quantitative differences b: product of the derivative of a function of one variable by the increment of the independent variable b: a sum of products in which each product consists of a partial derivative of a given function of several variables multiplied by the corresponding increment and which contains as many products as there are independent variables in the function 2: a difference between comparable individuals or classes (a price ~); also: the amount of such a difference 3 a: DIFFERENTIAL GEAR b: a case covering a differential gear differential calculus n. (1702): a branch of mathematics concerned chiefly with the study of the rate of change of functions with respect to their variables esp. through the use of derivatives and differentials of derivatives of functions — compare PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

**Additional Comparation of the production of the partial calculus n. (173): an equation containing differentials of derivatives of functions — compare PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

**Additional Comparation of the product of the partial calculus n. (173): an equation containing differentials of derivatives of functions — compare PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

**Additional Comparation of the product of the partial calculus n. (173): an equation containing differentials of derivatives of functions — compare PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

**Additional Comparation of the product of the partial calculus n. (173): an arrangement of gears forming an equ

derivatives of functions — compare PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION
differential gear n (ca. 1859): an arrangement of gears forming an
epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, dividing the driving force equally between them, and permitting one
shaft to revolve faster than the other — called also differential gearing
differential geometry n (ca. 1909): a branch of mathematics using calculus to study the geometric properties of curves and surfaces
dif-fer-en-ti-ate_vdif-a-tren(t)-she-jāt/wb-at-ed;-at-ing_wf (1816) 1: to
obtain the mathematical derivative of 2: to mark or show a difference in : constitute a difference that distinguishes 3: to develop differential characteristics in 4; to cause differentiation of in the course
of development 5: to express the specific distinguishing quality of
: DISCRIMNATE ~ wf 1: to recognize or give expression to a difference 2: to become distinct or different in character 3: to undergo
differentiation — dif-fer-en-tia-bil-ity \-ren(t)-she-ja-bil-ite\n n —
dif-fer-en-tia-bil-\-ren(t)-she-ja-shon\n n (1802) 1: the act or process
of differentiating 2: development from the one to the many, the simple to the complex, or the homogeneous to the heterogeneous 3 a
: modification of body parts for performance of particular functions
b: the sum of the processes whereby apparently indifferent cells, tissues, and structures attain their adult form and function 4: the processes by which various rock types are produced from a common magma.

dif-fer-ent-ly \'di-fərnt-le, 'di-f(ə-)rənt-\ adv (14c) 1: in a different manner 2: OTHERWISE dif-fi-cile \def-fi-'se(-)!\ adj [F, lit., difficult] (1536): STUBBORN, UN-

REASONABLE

REASONABLE diff-five with a di [ME, back-formation fr. difficulty] (14c) 1 hard to do, make, or carry out : ARDUOUS (a ~ climb) 2 a : hard to deal with, manage, or overcome (a ~ child) b : hard to understand in the control of the c

being diffident dif-fi-dent dif fi-dent dif fi-dent dif-fi-dent dif-fi-dent dif-fi-dent dif-fi-dent dif-fi-dent dif-fi-dent dif-fi-dent distrust, fr. dis-+fi-dere to trust — more at BIDE] (15c) 1: hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence 2 ar-

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expletive adj [LL expletivus, fr. L expletus, pp. of explère to fill out, fr. ex. + plère to fill — more at FULL] (1666)—1: serving to fill up (~ phrases)—2: marked by the use of expletives expletory \(\) \\ \) \(

ex-pil-ca-to-ry \(\epsilon \) \(\epsilon \)

is precisely and fully treated in detail or particular (two specific criticisms).

seplode (ik-sploid), whe exploded; ex-plod-ing [L explodere to drive off the stage by clapping, fr. ex-+ plundarder to clap] w (ca. 1611) Lardiale: to drive from the stage by noisy disapproval 2: to bring into disrepute or disredit (~ a theory) 3: to cause to explode or burst noisily (~ a bomb) ~ wil 1: to burst forth with sudden violence or solse from internal energy: as a: to undergo a rapid chemical or nuclear reaction with the production of noise, heat, and violent expansion of gases (dynamite ~) b: to burst violently as a result of pressure from within 2a: to give forth a sudden strong and noisy outburst of emotion (exploded in anger) b: to move with sudden speed and force exploded from the starting gate) 3: to increase rapidly (the population of the city exploded) — ex-plod-er a sudden strong and noisy outburst of exploided from the starting gate). 3: to increase rapidly (the population of the city exploided) — ex-plod-er and any other content of the co

of industrial resources \(< \sigma of immigrant laborers \) \(< \cline{\chi} \) clever of the system\\ of th

ploradive \(\mathbb{k}\). \(\sigma\) splor-\(\mathbb{k}\) difference \(\mathbb{k}\). \(\mathbb{k}\) difference \(\mathbb{k}\). \(\mathbb

losive n (1874) 1: an explosive substance 2: a consonant characted by explosion in its articulation when it occurs in certain enviplosive n (1874)

when it is is to p o'kek-(psp0 n, pl expos (1913): EXPOSITION 3 — nent \(\frac{1}{k}\cdot\{sp0}\) annt, \(\frac{1}{k}\cdot_{1}\) n [L exponent, exponens, prp. of expo[1(706)] 1: a symbol written above and to the right of a mathecal expression to indicate the operation of raising to a power 2 a

: one that expounds or interprets b: one that champions, practices, or

exemplifies

exponential _ek-spo-'nen-chol\ adj (1704) 1: of or relating to an exponent 2: involving a variable in an exponent \(\lambda \) is an \(\simeq \) expression\) 3: expressible or approximately expressible by an exponential function; esp: characterized by or being an extremely rapid increase (as in size or extent) \(\angle \) an \(\simeq \) growth rate\(\rangle \) = ex-po-nen-tial-ly \(\rangle \)-inench-

(a-) lev aav exponential function n (ca. 1890): a mathematical function in which an independent variable appears in one of the exponents — called also

ex-po-nen-ti-a-tion \,ek-spo-inen(t)-shc-ta-shon\ n (1903): the mathematical operation of raising a quantity to a power — called also involu-

ion

ex-port \ek-\spōrt, 'sport, 'ek-\starta vb [ME, fr. L exportane, fr. ex- + portare to carry — more at FARE] w (15c) 1: to carry away: REMOVE . 2:
to carry or send (as a commodity) to some other place (as another
country) ~ w': to export something abroad — ex-port-abil-lety \(\text{l}_i\) point-aspōr-ta-bil-lete; \(\text{sport}, \sport\) m — ex-port-abile \(\text{l}_i\) \(\text{c}_i\) \(\text{c}_i\) \(\text{c}_i\)

ek-\squadi

ex-port \(\text{l}_i\) \(\text{l}_i\) \(\text{c}_i\) \(\text{c}_i\)

commodity conveyed from one country or region to another for purposes of trade 2: the act of exporting: EXPORTATION \(\text{the} \simple \cdot\)

ex-port \(\text{l}_i\) \(

³ex-port \¹ek-₁\ adj (1795): of or relating to exportation or exports <~

duties)

ex-port-fation \sek-spor-'tā-shon, -spor-, spor-\ n (1641): the act of
exporting; also: a commodity exported
exporter (ke\ssport-sport-, -\sport-\sek-\n (1691): one that exports; specif
: a wholesaler who sells to merchants or industrial consumers in for-

exportaction \ek-spōr-ta-shon, -spor-, spar-\n (1641): the act of exporting dase: a commodity exported ex-porter \ek-spōr-tar-, 'spōr-, 'ek-\n (1691): one that exports, specificary the sporter \ek-spōr-tar-, 'spōr-, 'ek-\n (1691): one that exports, specificary the sporter \ex-pose \text{lk'-spōz'} we ex-posed to merchants or industrial consumers in foreign countries

ex-pose \text{lk'-spōz'} we ex-posed; ex-pos-ing [ME, fr. MF exposer, fr. Lex-poner to set forth, explain (perf. indic. exposui), fr. ex-poner to put place — more at Postrion) (15c). 1 a: to deprive of shelter, protection, or care: subject to risk from a harmful action or condition \(\sigma \text{kr} \) and accessible to a particular action or influence \(\sigma \text{children to good books}\); exp: to subject (a sensitive photographic film, plate, or paper) to radiant energy c: to abandon (an infant) esp. by leaving in the open 2 a: to make known: bring to light (as something shameful) b: to disclose the faults or crimes of \(\sigma \text{ an underer}\) 3: to cause to be visible or open to view: DISPLAY: as: a: to offer publicly for sale b: to exhibit for public veneration c: to reveal the face of (a playing card) or the cards of (a player's hand) d: to engage in indecent exposure of (oneself) syn see SHOW—ex-poser an exposure of something discreditable (a newspaper \sigma \text{spox}\) 1: open to view 2: not shielded or protected; also: not insulated (an \sigma \text{electric wire}\) syn see LIABLE exposer (ilk-spōz) 1: a formal statement of facts: 2: an exposure of something discreditable (a newspaper \sigma \text{discreditable}\) (a wirting) 2: a: discourse or an example of it designs to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand the temperature of a musical composition in sonata form in which the them are the subject of the subject of the proposed and are the face of a protected and the subject of the su

\a\ abut \a\ kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\ bet \e\easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job \y\ yet \zh\ vision \\a, \overline{k}, \, \n, \overline{\overline{k}}, \overline{\overline{k}},