

16. [REDACTED]
17. [REDACTED]
18. [REDACTED]
19. [REDACTED]
20. [REDACTED]
21. Admit that since November 2004, the majority of Nvidia's chipset sales have been chipsets for use with AMD microprocessors.
22. Admit that Nvidia is no longer designing chipsets for use with AMD microprocessors.
23. Admit that Nvidia continues to make chipsets for use with AMD microprocessors.
24. Admit that the Lenovo IdeaPad S12-Ion was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
25. Admit that the Samsung N510 was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
26. Admit that the ASUS EeePC 1201N was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
27. Admit that the ASUS EeePC 1201NL was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
28. Admit that the HP Mini 311 was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
29. Admit that the Acer AspireRevo 1600 was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.

30. Admit that the Acer AspireRevo 3610 was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
31. Admit that the Asus EeeTop ET2002 was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
32. Admit that the ASUS EeeBox PC EB1501 was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
33. Admit that the ASUS EeeBox PC EB1012 was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
34. Admit that the Lenovo IdeaCentre Q110 was or is built and sold with an Intel Atom microprocessor and an Nvidia chipset with integrated Nvidia Ion graphics.
35. Admit that Intel did not encrypt the DMI bus.
36. 
37. Admit that despite Intel's requests to the FTC for information about its allegation of a 2009 PCIe slowdown, as of June 1, 2010, the FTC has declined to provide any information about this allegation beyond the description contained in its response to Intel's Interrogatory No. 4 dated March 4, 2010.
38. Admit that multiple original equipment manufacturers have built and sold computer systems containing both Intel's "Arrandale" microprocessors and Nvidia discrete GPUs.
39. Admit that Complaint Counsel has no evidence that Nvidia has ever been denied a design win for its discrete GPUs because Intel's Arrandale microprocessors incorporate Generation 1, rather than Generation 2, speed for the PCIe bus.
40. 
41. Admit that Intel's enabling of Generation 1 speed for the PCIe bus on Intel's Arrandale microprocessors did not render any Nvidia discrete GPU incompatible with Intel's microprocessors.
42. Admit that Nvidia has never sold chipsets for use with Intel microprocessors for use in servers.

43. Admit that by 2007, AMD stopped designing chipsets for use with Intel's microprocessors.

44. [REDACTED]

45. [REDACTED]

46. [REDACTED]

47. [REDACTED]

48. [REDACTED]

49. [REDACTED]

50. [REDACTED]

51. [REDACTED]

52. Admit that the Commission's allegations that Intel unlawfully refused to license Nvidia concern only a license to connect Nvidia's chipsets to Intel microprocessors that have an integrated memory controller using a DMI bus.

53. Admit that Nvidia's discrete graphics products are compatible with all x86 microprocessors.

54. Admit that the Commission does not contend that any of the conduct alleged in its Complaint affected Nvidia's right to sell chipsets compatible with Intel's pre-Nehalem processors or microprocessors sold by AMD, VIA, Nvidia, or any other party.
55. Admit that AMD recognized the industry movement towards "integrat[ed] microprocessors and graphics processors" in 2006, when it acquired ATI and issued a press release stating that "AMD's acquisition of ATI will position the new company to deliver innovations that fulfill the increasing demand for more integrated solutions in key market segments" [See Press Release, AMD, *AMD and ATI to Create Processing Powerhouse* (July 24, 2006), available at http://www.amd.com/us-en/Corporate/VirtualPressRoom/0,,51_104_543~110899,00.html]
56. Admit that AMD integrated the memory controller into its x86 microprocessors in 2003, before Intel integrated the memory controller into x86 microprocessors.
57. Admit that Nvidia has acknowledged that as Intel and AMD pursue platform solutions, including integrating CPUs and GPUs onto the same chip, Nvidia "may not be able to successfully compete and [Nvidia's] business would be negatively impacted." [2010 Nvidia 10-K, at 16].
58. [REDACTED]
59. [REDACTED]
60. Admit that Nvidia is the only discrete GPU manufacturer in the United States that does not own and/or is not owned by an entity that is currently supplying x86-based microprocessors.
61. [REDACTED]
62. Admit that any multi-core or many-core processor is capable of performing parallel computations.
63. Admit that Nvidia did not produce or have produced on its behalf a sufficient number of GPUs to meet demand for its GPUs during 2009. [2010 Nvidia 10-K, at 12.]
64. Admit that Nvidia has announced that it will not be able to produce or have produced on its behalf a sufficient number of GPUs to meet demand for its GPUs in 2010. [2010 Nvidia 10-K, at 12.]

65. Admit that claims of product defects in various Nvidia graphics products have forced Nvidia to allocate hundreds of millions of dollars to cover anticipated warranty, repair, return, replacement, and other costs and expenses, and given rise to product defect and securities class action suits. [http://www.nvidia.com/object/io_1215037160521.html; 2010 Nvidia 10-K.]
66. Admit that Nvidia claims to achieve performance improvements for its GPUs through Nvidia software, including CUDA, that does not provide performance improvements for any non-Nvidia hardware products.
67. Admit that Nvidia has stated in filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it considers its proprietary software, including CUDA, to be a part of its GPU “solution.”
68. Admit that Nvidia’s proprietary programming tools and interfaces, including CUDA, support only Nvidia GPUs or integrated graphics chips and do not work on any other company’s GPU or integrated graphics chip.
69. Admit that Nvidia advises CUDA software developers to use 5,000 concurrent threads to make efficient use of its GPUs.
70. Admit that the performance of a CUDA-enabled graphics product in executing CUDA-enabled applications is proportional to the number of available CUDA cores in the graphics product.
71. [REDACTED]
72. Admit that as of January 28, 2007, Nvidia had 2,668 full-time employees engaged in research and development. [2008 Nvidia 10-K, at 8]
73. Admit that Nvidia substantially increased its engineering and technical resources in its fiscal year 2008 (covering the period of January 29, 2007 to January 27, 2008). [2008 Nvidia 10-K, at 9.]
74. Admit that as of January 27, 2008, Nvidia had 3,255 full-time employees engaged in research and development. [2008 Nvidia 10-K, at 9.]
75. [REDACTED]
76. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

77. [REDACTED]

78. Admit that AMD lacked sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet demand for its microprocessors in some or all of 2003.

79. Admit that AMD lacked sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet demand for its microprocessors in some or all of 2004.

80. Admit that AMD lacked sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet demand for its microprocessors in some or all of 2005.

81. Admit that AMD lacked sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet demand for its microprocessors in some or all of 2006.

82. Admit that AMD did not have sufficient substrates to satisfy demand for its microprocessors in some or all of 2006.

83. Admit that AMD did not have sufficient substrates to satisfy demand for its microprocessors in some or all of the first half of 2007.

84. Admit that AMD has disseminated benchmark results that understated the actual performance of Intel microprocessors and overstated the actual performance of AMD microprocessors.

85. Admit that Nvidia has disseminated benchmark results that overstated the actual performance of Nvidia GPUs.

86. [REDACTED]

87. [REDACTED]

88. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

89. [REDACTED]

90. [REDACTED]

91. [REDACTED]

92. [REDACTED]

93. [REDACTED]

94. Admit that Complaint Counsel will not assert any monopolization, attempted monopolization, or other claim under Section 2 of the Sherman Act (through the Federal Trade Commission Act) or any unfair method of competition or unfair or deceptive act or practice claim under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to any type of chipset market other than “GPUs integrated onto chipsets” (Para. 37a of the Complaint).

95. Admit that Complaint Counsel will assert a monopolization, attempted monopolization, or other claim under Section 2 of the Sherman Act (through the Federal Trade Commission Act) or a unfair method of competition or unfair or deceptive act or practice claim under Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to a chipset market other than “GPUs integrated onto chipsets” (Para. 37a of the Complaint).

96. Admit that the only contracts, transactions, or agreements between Intel and any customer Complaint Counsel challenges in this case as violating Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act or Section 2 of the Sherman Act (through Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act) are those set out in Complaint Counsel's Response to Interrogatories 7 and 8.
97. Admit that the SATA specifications published by the SATA-IO organization do not require the use of an AHCI-compliant host controller to implement the specifications.
98. Admit that Microsoft has the sole authority to determine the requirements for Windows Hardware Quality Labs testing and requirements to obtain Microsoft certification logos
99. Admit that the USB 3.0 specification does not require the use of an xHCI-compliant host controller to implement the specification.
100. Admit that Intel allowed any interested party to sign the Azalia Developer's Agreement.

INSTRUCTIONS

- A. Provide separate and complete sworn responses for each Request for Admission ("Request").
- B. The Request will be deemed admitted unless, within ten days of service of this request, you serve a sworn written answer to the Request.
- C. Your answer should specifically admit or deny the Request or set forth in detail the reasons why you cannot truthfully admit or deny it after exercising due diligence to secure the information necessary to make full and complete answers, including a description of all efforts you made to obtain the information necessary to answer the Request fully.
- D. When good faith requires that you qualify your answer or deny only a part of the matter of which an admission is requested, specify so much of it as is true and qualify or deny the remainder.
- E. If you consider that a matter of which an admission has been requested presents a genuine issue for trial, you may not, on that ground alone, object to the request; instead, you must deny the matter or set forth reasons why you cannot admit or deny it.
- F. Answer each Request fully and completely based on the information and knowledge currently available to you, regardless of whether you intend to supplement your response upon the completion of discovery.
- G. Your answers to any Request herein must include all information within your possession, custody or control, including information reasonably available to you and your agents, attorneys or representatives. You may not give lack of information or knowledge as a

reason for failure to admit or deny unless you state that you have made reasonable inquiry and that the information known or readily obtainable by you is insufficient to enable you to admit or deny the matter.

- H. If in answering any of the Request you claim any ambiguity in either the Request or any applicable definition or instruction, identify in your response the language you consider ambiguous and state the interpretation you are using in responding.
- I. Each Request herein is continuing and requires prompt amendment of any prior response if you learn, after acquiring additional information or otherwise, that the response is in some material respect incomplete or incorrect. See 16 C.F.R. § 3.31(e).
- J. If you object to any Request or any portion of any Request on the ground that it requests information that is privileged (including the attorney-client privilege) or falls within the attorney work product doctrine, state the nature of the privilege or doctrine you claim and provide all other information as required by 16 C.F.R. § 3.38A.

Respectfully Submitted,

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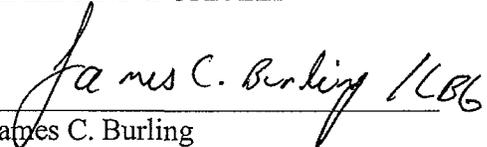
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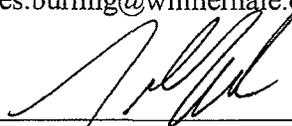
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Attorneys for Intel Corporation

Dated: June 1, 2010

Attachments 1 – 4 are entirely confidential,
therefore no public versions are available.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

**In the Matter of
INTEL CORPORATION,
a corporation**

DOCKET NO. 9341

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

**PROOF OF SERVICE OF PUBLIC FILINGS
AND CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 16 C.F.R. § 4.2**

I, Leon B. Greenfield, hereby certify that on this 1st day of June, 2010, I caused a copy of the documents listed below to be served *by hand* on each of the following: the Office of the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission (original and two copies) and The Honorable D. Michael Chappell (two copies); and *by electronic mail* to The Honorable D. Michael Chappell (oalj@ftc.gov), Melanie Sabo (msabo@ftc.gov), J. Robert Robertson (rrobertson@ftc.gov), Kyle D. Andeer (kandeer@ftc.gov), Teresa Martin (tmartin@ftc.gov), and Thomas H. Brock (tbrock@ftc.gov):

(i) A redacted public version of Respondent Intel Corporation's Second Set of Requests for Admission Issued to Complainant Federal Trade Commission (10-100); and

(ii) this Proof of Service of Public Filings.

Pursuant to 16 C.F.R. § 4.2, I hereby certify that a paper copy of each of these documents with an original signature is being filed with the Secretary of the Commission today by hand, and a true and correct electronic copy of these documents is being sent to the Secretary by email to secretary@ftc.gov and dclark@ftc.gov.

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Attorney for Intel Corporation

Dated: June 1, 2010