UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

(Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-Q)

(Mark One)

x **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005

OR

¨ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number: 000-51026

Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

Delaware	**77-0466789**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**

983 University Avenue, Building A, Los Gatos, CA 95032 (408) 357-6600

(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES, INCLUDING ZIP CODE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: NONE

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, $0.001 Par Value

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ¨ No x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ¨ No x

There were 27,862,365 shares of the Registrant s common stock issued and outstanding as of May 9, 2005.

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MONOLITHIC POWER SYSTEMS, INC.

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Explanatory Note

We are filing this amendment to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q to restate our condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004. See Note 10 for detail regarding the restatement.

The following sections in this report have been amended as a result of the restatement:

Part 1 Item 1 Financial Statements

Part 1 Item 2 Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Part 1 Item 4 Controls and Procedures

Part II Item 6 Exhibits

We have not modified or updated disclosures presented in the original Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005, except as required to reflect the effects of the restatement in this Form 10-Q/A. Accordingly, this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of our original quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005 and does not modify or update those disclosures affected by subsequent events, except for the restatement referenced above. Information not affected by this restatement is unchanged and reflects the disclosures made at the time of the original filing of the Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005 filed on May 13, 2005. References to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q herein shall refer to our quarterly report on Form 10-Q originally filed on May 13, 2005.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MONOLITHIC POWER SYSTEMS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2005 (As restated, see Note 10)	December 31, 2004 (As restated, see Note 10)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 33,014,627	$ 32,018,593
Short-term Investments	16,600,000	17,000,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowances $227,212 in 2005 and $222,163 in 2004	4,125,886	3,995,662
Inventories	6,484,187	5,398,418
Deferred income tax assets current	1,980,000	1,393,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	939,269	1,115,767
Total current assets	63,143,969	60,921,440
Property and equipment, net	4,562,669	4,180,200
Deferred income tax assets long term	508,000	508,000
Other assets	152,226	133,939
Restricted assets	6,668,304	6,640,855
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 75,035,168	$ 72,384,434
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 4,759,419	$ 3,396,081
Accrued compensation and related benefits	1,925,623	1,517,744
Accrued income tax payable	227,163	374,316
Accrued liabilities	3,623,206	2,995,516
Total current liabilities	10,535,411	8,283,657
Deferred rent	208,300	161,448
Common stock, $0.001 par value, $27,834 in 2005 and $27,741 in 2004; shares authorized: 150,000,000; shares issued and outstanding: 27,834,429 and 27,740,541 in 2005 and 2004, respectively	92,916,642	93,235,744
Deferred stock compensation	(6,852,049)	(8,940,984)
Notes receivable from stockholders	(397,600)	(397,600)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	208,495	242,843
Accumulated deficit	(21,584,031)	(20,200,674)
Total stockholders equity	64,291,457	63,939,329

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	$ 75,035,168	$ 72,384,434

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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MONOLITHIC POWER SYSTEMS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2005 (As restated, see Note 10)	2004 (As restated, see Note 10)
Revenues	$ 14,637,009	6,795,194
Cost of revenues (including stock-based compensation of $129,121 in 2005 and $248,575 in 2004)	5,546,202	3,313,499
Gross profit	9,090,807	3,481,695
Operating expenses:		
Research and development (including stock-based compensation of $778,407 in 2005 and $1,304,182 in 2004)	3,182,302	2,668,465
Selling, general and administrative (including stock-based compensation of $752,167 in 2005 and $1,499,392 in 2004)	3,555,128	3,030,325
Patent litigation	4,497,659	600,813
Total operating expenses	11,235,089	6,299,603
Loss from operations	(2,144,282)	(2,817,908)
Other income (expense):		
Interest and other income	372,604	26,415
Interest and other expense	(41,199)	(1,051)
Total other income (expense), net	331,405	25,364
Loss before income taxes	(1,812,877)	(2,792,544)
Income tax benefit	(429,520)	
Net loss	(1,383,357)	(2,792,544)
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock		334,877
Loss attributable to common stockholders	$ (1,383,357)	(3,127,421)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	$ (0.05)	$ (0.48)
Shares used in basic and diluted loss per common share	27,537,204	6,482,056

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statement.

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MONOLITHIC POWER SYSTEMS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2005 (As restated, see Note 10)	2004 (As restated, see Note 10)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (1,383,357)	$ (2,792,544)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	375,451	267,037
Deferred income taxes	(587,000)	
Amortization of deferred stock compensation and other stock based expense	1,662,405	3,217,885
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(130,224)	1,678,712
Inventories	(1,085,769)	(774,635)
Prepaid expenses and other	158,211	(716,938)
Accounts payable	1,363,338	361,961
Accrued liabilities	627,689	532,932
Accrued tax payable	(147,153)	
Accrued compensation and related benefits	407,880	413,380
Deferred rent	46,852	23,366
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,308,323	2,211,156
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Property and equipment purchases	(757,920)	(303,281)
Purchases of investments	(1,800,000)	
Proceeds from sale of investments	2,200,000	
Change in Restricted assets	(27,449)	(5,269,270)
Net cash used in investing activities	(385,369)	(5,572,551)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	139,466	165,399
Additional IPO offering expenses	(32,038)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	107,428	165,399
Effect of change in exchange rates	(34,348)	(822)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	996,034	(3,196,818)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	32,018,593	12,135,409
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 33,014,627	$ 8,938,591
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Income tax paid	$ 247,500	$

Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Deferred stock compensation, net of forfeitures	$		$	9,635,780
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	$	(16,565)	$	(4,375)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. ***Basis of Presentation*** The Company s accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared without audit in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted in accordance with these rules and regulations. The information in this report should be read in conjunction with the Company s audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in its Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on March 9, 2006.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to summarize fairly the Company s financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The operating results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2005 or for any other future period. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2004 is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year then ended.

2. *Stock-Based Compensation* The Company accounts for stock-based awards to employees under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. The Company amortizes deferred stock-based compensation over the vesting periods of the related options, which are generally four years, in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 28, *Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans, an interpretation of APB Opinions No. 15 and 25*. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation related to equity instruments issued to non-employees in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services* and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. The Company amortizes deferred stock compensation using the multiple option award method. Accounting for employee stock-based compensation using the fair value method in accordance with SFAS No. 123 would have produced the following results:

	Three months ended March 31, 2005	2004
Net loss, as reported	$ (1,383,357)	$ (2,792,544)
Add stock-based employee compensation included in net loss	1,051,330	2,835,301
Less stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value method, net of tax	(1,659,125)	(2,455,372)
Pro forma net loss	(1,991,152)	(2,412,615)
Basic and diluted loss per share:		
As reported	$ (0.05)	$ (0.48)
Pro forma	$ (0.07)	$ (0.42)

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

3. *Inventories*

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Work in progress	$ 3,692,229	$ 3,426,623
Finished goods	2,791,958	1,971,795
Total inventories	$ 6,484,187	$ 5,398,418

4. *Accrued Liabilities*

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	March 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Warranty	$ 54,753	$ 52,911
Legal	3,145,408	2,441,854
Other	423,045	500,751
Total accrued liabilities	$ 3,623,206	$ 2,995,516

5. *Comprehensive Loss and Net Loss per Share*

The Company s comprehensive loss includes unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities and foreign currency translation adjustments. The following table sets forth the components of other comprehensive income (loss) net of income tax (in thousands):

	Three months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Net Loss Attributable to Common Stockholders	$ (1,383,357)	$ (2,792,544)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(16,565)	(4,375)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(17,783)	
Comprehensive Loss	$ (1,417,705)	$ (2,796,919)

For the three months ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004, the Company had securities outstanding, which could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were excluded in the computation of diluted net loss per share in the periods presented, as their effect would have been antidilutive. The shares of common stock issuable upon conversion or exercise of such outstanding securities consist of the following:

	Three months ended March 31,

	2005	2004
Convertible preferred stock		10,368,260
Redeemable convertible preferred stock		5,087,767
Stock options	8,315,276	6,469,934
Warrants	93,718	213,718
Total	8,408,994	22,139,679

6. *Income Taxes*

The provision for income taxes has been calculated based on the Company s estimate of its effective tax rate for the full fiscal year. At March 31, 2005, the Company s estimate of the effective tax rate for the year ending December 31, 2005 was 18.3%. This estimate differed from the statutory rate primarily due to deferred stock-based compensation expense and the tax rate differential on foreign earnings. The Income tax benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2005 included an increase in the net deferred tax assets as a result of additions to deferred stock compensation. At March 31, 2004, the Company s estimate of the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2004 was zero. This estimate differed from the statutory rate primarily due to the deferred stock-based compensation expense and the reduction of the valuation allowance attributable to net deferred tax assets current.

During the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company recorded a $1.8 million pre-tax loss and recognized a $0.4 million tax benefit. This benefit was recorded as a net increase to the net deferred tax asset.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

The determination of the provision for income taxes requires the Company to take positions on certain issues where there is uncertainty in the application of the tax law. The provision for income taxes includes amounts intended to satisfy unfavorable adjustments by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities in an examination of the Company s income tax returns. The ultimate resolution of these uncertainties may result in an assessment that is materially different from the current estimate of the liability and, if favorable, may result in income tax benefits being recognized in a future period.

7. *Segment Information*

As defined by the requirements of SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, the Company operates in one reportable segment: the design, development, marketing and sale of high-performance, mixed-signal analog semiconductors for the personal computing and telecommunications markets. The Company s chief operating decision maker is its chief executive officer. Geographic revenue is based on the customer s ship-to location. The Company derived substantially all of its sales from international sales during the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004. The Company had significant sales to a third party with whom it had a distribution arrangement in the United States who resells primarily to customers in Asia for the three months ended March 31, 2004. In March 2004, the Company discontinued using this particular third party and began using other distributors in Asia for sales to customers in that region.

The Company s largest direct customers for the three months ended March 31, 2005, (including such third parties under distribution arrangements) were Uppertech, AIT, and Yosun, which accounted for 24%, 20%, and 11% of revenues, respectively. The Company s largest customers for the three months ended March 31, 2004 were CTP, Uppertech and AIT, which accounted for 16%, 13% and 11%, respectively.

The following is a summary of net revenues by geographic region based on customer location:

Country	Three Months Ended March 31, 2005	2004
United States	$ 175,863	$ 1,386,186
Taiwan	4,186,511	2,134,416
Japan	979,982	653,942
China	7,488,747	1,304,948
Korea	1,589,724	
Other	216,182	1,315,702
Total	$ 14,637,009	$ 6,795,194

The following is a summary of net revenue by product type:

	Three months ended March 31, 2005	2004
LCD Backlight Inverters	$ 6,753,513	$ 3,412,279
Direct Current (DC) to DC Converters	6,115,404	2,722,905
LED Drivers	1,194,818	593,788
Audio Amplifiers	573,274	66,222
Total	$ 14,637,009	$ 6,795,194

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

The following is a summary of long-lived assets by geographic region; excluding restricted assets:

	As of March 31, 2005	As of December 31, 2004
United States	$ 4,528,846	$ 4,153,201
Taiwan	83,609	70,901
China	81,835	69,347
Korea	20,605	20,690
Total	$ 4,714,895	$ 4,314,139

8. ***Litigation***

For a complete description of the Company s legal proceedings, please see the Company s 10K/A filed with the SEC on March 9, 2006. Only significant developments from March 31, 2005 through May 31, 2005 are included in this filing.

O2 Micro, Inc.

U.S. Litigation

In the case pending in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas in which O2 alleges that certain of the Company s CCFL products infringe O2 s 129 patent, O2 amended its complaint to add ASMC and two of our customers as additional defendants, and asserted claims against them for infringement of the 129, 722, and 615 patents. ASMC has recently been served with summons and complaint in the case, and the Company has agreed to indemnify it.

In the case pending in the Northern District of California in which the Company asserts that O2 infringes its 814 and 881 patents and O2 claims that the Company misappropriated its trade secrets, the trial has been continued for a few weeks from May 31 to June 27.

Taiwan Litigation

In the provisional seizure filed by O2 Micro, Inc. in Shihlin District Court, the judge has ruled to revoke the provisional seizure and transferred the case to Taipei District Court.

Linear Technology Corporation

In the investigation initiated by Linear Technology Corporation in the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), the judge has rescheduled the trial to commence June 22, 2005, and the ITC has extended the target date for conclusion of the investigation to February 17, 2006.

Microsemi Corporation

In the patent infringement case filed by Microsemi Corporation in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, trial has been scheduled for March 6, 2006.

Micrel Corporation

In the patent infringement case filed by Micrel in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, the Company s motion to dismiss certain claims on statute of limitations grounds was granted by the Court; however Micrel was given permission to file an amended complaint to try to state claims that fall within the statute of limitations. On May 2, 2005, Micrel filed an amended complaint and the Company is considering its options with respect to its response to the amended complaint.

The Company has assessed the above developments and is not able to estimate or determine the outcome of these matters.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

9. New Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets, an amendment of APB* No. 29, *Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions.* SFAS 153 requires exchanges of productive assets to be accounted for at fair value, rather than at carryover basis, unless (1) neither the asset received nor the asset surrendered has a fair value that is determinable within reasonable limits or (2) the transactions lack commercial substance. SFAS 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R). SFAS 123R eliminates the alternative of applying the intrinsic value measurement provisions of Opinion 25 to stock compensation awards issued to employees. Rather, the new standard requires enterprises to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

The Company has not yet quantified the effects of the adoption of SFAS 123R, but it is expected that the new standard will likely result in significant stock-based compensation expense. The effects of adopting SFAS 123R will be dependent on numerous factors including, but not limited to, the valuation model chosen by the Company to value stock-based awards; the assumed award forfeiture rate; the accounting policies adopted concerning the method of recognizing the fair value of awards over the requisite service period; and the transition method (as described below) chosen for adopting SFAS 123R.

On April 14, 2005, the SEC decided to allow companies to adopt the standard at the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2005. The Company will be required to implement SFAS No. 123R beginning January 1, 2006. The adoption will be applied on a modified prospective basis and measured and recognized on January 1, 2006. Under this method SFAS 123R is applied to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the effective date. Additionally, compensation cost for the portion of awards granted or modified after July 13, 2004 for which the requisite service has not been rendered (such as unvested options) that are outstanding as of the date of adoption shall be recognized as the remaining requisite services are rendered. The compensation cost relating to unvested awards at the date of adoption shall be based on the grant-date fair value of those awards as calculated for pro forma disclosures under the original SFAS 123.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47 (FIN 47), *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations.* FIN 47 clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in FASB Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations,* refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of settlement. Uncertainty about the timing and (or) method of settlement of a conditional asset retirement obligation should be factored into the measurement of the liability when sufficient information exists. FIN 47 also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The Company will adopt FIN 47 in its fiscal year 2006. The Company is currently analyzing FIN 47 and believes the adoption of FIN 47 will not have material impact on the Company s financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

10. Restatement

Subsequent to the issuance of the condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2005, the Company determined that certain non-statutory stock options were incorrectly classified as incentive stock options. Therefore, the Company had not previously recognized the appropriate tax benefit associated with these stock options. The Company also determined that its provision for income taxes was not calculated and recorded correctly. Therefore, the Company had not previously recognized the appropriate income tax benefit. In addition, the Company determined that errors were made in the computation of stock-based compensation expense and the recognition of decreases to these expenses arising from cancelled grants as a result of the departure of employees.

The Company also corrected the presentation for changes in restricted cash balances in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 to present such changes as an investing activity. The Company previously presented such changes as an operating activity. This correction resulted in a decrease of $27,449 and $5,269,270 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, to investing cash flows and a corresponding increase to operating cash flows from the amounts previously reported.

The Company has restated the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 from amounts previously reported to correct the accounting for taxes and reduce the income tax benefit in the amount of $31,480 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and to reduce stock-based compensation expense in the amount of $70,091 and $107,638 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. There was no effect to taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

A summary of the effects of the restatement is shown below.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	As of March 31, 2005		As of December 31, 2004	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported	As Restated
Deferred income tax assets current	$ 1,356,264	$ 1,980,000	$ 806,684	$ 1,393,000
Total current assets	62,520,233	63,143,959	60,335,124	60,921,440
Deferred income tax assets long term	657,569	508,000	657,569	508,000
Total assets	74,561,001	75,035,168	71,947,687	72,384,434
Common stock	93,351,356	92,916,642	93,526,801	93,235,744
Deferred stock compensation	(7,164,531)	(6,852,049)	(9,179,900)	(8,940,984)
Accumulated deficit	(22,111,530)	(21,584,031)	(20,689,562)	(20,200,674)
Total stockholders equity	63,886,190	64,291,457	63,502,582	63,939,329
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	74,561,001	75,035,168	71,947,687	72,384,434

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Consolidated Statement of Operations

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2005		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2004	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported	As Restated
Cost of revenues (including stock-based compensation) (1a)	$ 5,535,414	$ 5,546,202	$ 3,272,636	$ 3,313,499
Gross profit	9,101,595	9,090,807	3,522,558	3,481,695
Research and development expense (including stock-based compensation) (1b)	3,286,388	3,182,302	2,375,773	2,668,465
Selling, general and administrative expense (including stock-based compensation) (1c)	3,531,921	3,555,128	3,469,876	3,030,325
Total operating expenses	11,315,968	11,235,089	6,446,462	6,299,603
Loss from operations	(2,214,373)	(2,144,282)	(2,923,904)	(2,817,908)
Loss before income taxes	(1,882,968)	(1,812,877)	(2,898,540)	(2,792,544)
Income tax benefit	(461,000)	(429,520)		
Net loss	(1,421,968)	(1,383,357)	(2,898,540)	(2,792,544)
Loss attributable to common stockholders	(1,421,968)	(1,383,357)	(3,233,417)	(3,127,421)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	$ (0.05)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.50)	$ (0.48)

(1) Stock-based compensation included in the following:

a Cost of revenues	$ 118,333	$ 129,121	$ 207,712	$ 248,575
b Research and development	882,493	778,407	1,011,490	1,304,182
c Selling, general and administrative	728,960	752,167	1,938,943	1,499,392

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2005		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2004	
	As Previously Reported	As Restated	As Previously Reported	As Restated
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 1,280,874	$ 1,308,323	$ (3,058,114)	$ 2,211,156
Net cash used in investing activities	(357,920)	(385,369)	(303,281)	(5,572,551)
Net cash provided by financing activities	107,428	107,428	165,399	165,399
Effect of change in exchange rates	(34,348)	(34,348)	(822)	(822)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 996,034	$ 996,034	$ (3,196,818)	$ (3,196,818)

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A contains forward-looking statements that involve many risks and uncertainties. These statements relate to future events and our future performance and are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. These include statements concerning the above-average industry growth of product and market areas that we have targeted, the increasing percentage of our revenue that we expect to derive from DC to DC converter and LED driver ICs and the degree to which we expect to see the impact of such changes in our product mix on our gross margins offset by increased sales of higher margin products. In other cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as would, could, may, will, should, expect, intend, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential, targets, seek, or continue, the negative of these terms or other variations of such terms. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our business and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions based upon assumptions made that are believed to be reasonable at the time, and are subject to risk and uncertainties. Therefore, actual events or results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. In evaluating these statements, you should specifically consider the risks described below and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q/A. These factors may cause our actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Restatement of Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying Management s Discussion and Analysis reflects the effects of the restatement discussed in Note 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Overview

We design, develop, and market proprietary, advanced analog and mixed-signal semiconductors. Our products include liquid crystal display (LCD) backlight inverter Integrated Circuits (ICs), direct current (DC) to DC converter ICs, light emitting diode (LED) driver ICs, and audio amplifier ICs. These products are used to perform functions such as lighting electronic displays, converting or controlling voltages or current within systems, and amplifying sound. Since our incorporation in 1997, we have focused on delivering products for large and high growth market opportunities, currently targeting the computing, consumer electronics, and wireless markets.

We operate in the cyclical semiconductor industry. Although the semiconductor industry has recently experienced increased demand, the industry may experience downturns in the future. While we will not be immune from future industry downturns, we have targeted product and market areas that we believe have the ability to offer above average industry growth over the long term. In addition, we currently operate as a fabless semiconductor company, working with third parties to manufacture and assemble our integrated circuits, which has enabled us to minimize our capital expenditures and fixed costs, while focusing our engineering and design resources on our core strengths.

We have derived a significant portion of our revenues from sales of our LCD backlight inverter product family to the computing and consumer electronics markets. In the future, we expect to derive an increasing percentage of our revenues from sales of our other products, such as DC to DC converter ICs and LED driver ICs. Our ability to achieve revenue growth will depend in part upon our ability to enter new market segments, gain market share, diversify our customer base, and successfully secure manufacturing capacity.

The markets to which we sell our products are subject to seasonality. Our revenues generally tend to increase in the third and fourth quarters of each calendar year, when customers place orders to meet year-end holiday demand, and our revenues tend to decrease in the first quarter of each calendar year.

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However, our recent rapid revenue growth makes it difficult for us to assess the impact of seasonal factors on our business. This difficulty is partly attributable to a shift in our product mix from seasonally impacted markets to less seasonally impacted markets and to the impact of market share growth during what we would expect to be a seasonally down quarter.

Our sales cycle generally takes 6 to 12 months to complete following the introduction of a product, and volume production of products that use our ICs generally takes an additional 3 to 6 months to be achieved, after initial customer orders are received. As a result of our sales cycle and our relatively long product life cycles, characteristics of an analog and mixed-signal semiconductor company, our revenue for any given period tends to be weighted toward products that we introduced for sale in the prior one to two years. This combined with the fact that orders in the semiconductor industry can typically be cancelled or rescheduled without significant penalty to the customer, makes the forecasting of our orders and revenues challenging.

We sell our ICs primarily through distribution arrangements and through our direct sales and applications support organization to original design manufacturers and electronic manufacturing service providers. Our largest direct customers for the three months ended March 31, 2005, (including such third parties under distribution arrangements) were Uppertech, AIT and Yosun, which accounted for 24%, 20%, and 11% of our revenues, respectively. Our largest customers for the three months ended March 31, 2004 were CTP, Uppertech and AIT, which accounted for 16%, 13% and 11%, respectively. Original design manufacturers, electronic manufacturing service providers and other third parties under distribution arrangements are not end customers, but rather serve as a channel to many end users of our products, while other end users of our products purchase from us directly. Our end users include Acer, Dell, Hewlett-Packard, and IBM in the computing industry, LG Electronics, Samsung, and Sharp in the consumer electronics industry, and Apple, Dell, LG Electronics, and Motorola in the wireless industry.

We derive a substantial majority of our revenues from direct or indirect sales to foreign customers, including 98.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2005 from sales either directly or through distribution arrangements to parties located in Asia, a majority of which represents revenues from parties with whom we have distribution arrangements for resale to users of our product in Taiwan. This is because most of the products that use our ICs are manufactured in Asia. As a result, we believe that a substantial majority of our revenues will continue to come from customers located in Asia, although in the future we expect sales into Taiwan to decrease as a percentage of revenues as sales into other Asian regions increase.

Our gross margins have improved steadily over the past three years, reaching 62.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2005. On a quarterly basis, our gross margins may fluctuate, and our first quarters have historically been our lowest gross margin quarters due to seasonality. As a fabless semiconductor company, we rely on a third party foundry to manufacture our wafers. We also rely on third-party assemblers to assemble and package our ICs prior to final product testing and shipping. Our improvement in gross margins was primarily due to a growth in unit volumes, which resulted in a lower per unit cost, as well as a reduction in our overall manufacturing costs. As we diversify our revenue mix, we expect to see a reduction in overall average selling prices as our DC to DC converter and LED driver ICs, which we expect will represent an increasing percentage of revenues, typically sell at lower prices. However, we expect the impact of these changes in product mix on our overall gross margins to be approximately offset by increased sales of new higher margin products and lower manufacturing costs. However, there can be no assurance that margin growth can be achieved, and margins can fluctuate due to changes in overall average selling prices, product mix, market acceptance of new products, and manufacturing efficiencies.

In reviewing our performance, we focus on the following key non-financial factors: customers and market penetration, product introductions and performance. We evaluate our performance as to these non-financial factors against our operating plans and internally developed goals. We also focus on the following key financial factors: revenues, gross margin and income or loss from operations as a percentage of revenue. The following table summarizes those key financial factors over the last five quarters:

	Three Months Ended				
	Mar. 31, 2005	**Dec. 31, 2004**	**Sept. 30, 2004**	**June 30, 2004**	**Mar. 31, 2004**
Net revenue (in thousands)	$ 14,637	$ 14,799	$ 14,737	$ 11,264	$ 6,795
As a percent of net revenue:					
Gross margin	62%	62%	60%	58%	51%
Loss from operations	(15)%	(4)%	(7)%	(6)%	(41)%

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We evaluate our estimates on an on-going basis, including those related to uncollectible accounts receivable, inventories, income taxes, warranty obligations and contingencies, and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Because these estimates can vary depending on the situation, actual results may differ from the estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenues in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*, as amended by SAB 101A and 101B (SAB 101) and Staff Accounting Bulletin No.104, *Revenue Recognition* (collectively referred to as SAB 104) issued by the Staff of the SEC. SAB 104 requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the fee is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured. Determination of criteria (3) and (4) are based on management s judgment regarding the fixed nature of the fee charged for products delivered and the collectibility of those fees. The application of these criteria has resulted in our recognizing revenue upon shipment (when title passes) to most customers, but in the case of one third party, who accounted for 16% of our revenue in three months ended 2004, we have recognized revenue upon its sale of our products to its customers (sell through basis). We discontinued using this third party in March 2004. Should changes in conditions cause management to determine these criteria are not met for certain future transactions, revenues recognized for any reporting period could be adversely impacted.

The majority of our sales are made through distribution arrangements with third parties. Although some of these arrangements include stock rotation rights that permit the return of up to 5% of the previous six months purchases (no more than once every six months), we have not experienced any significant returns pursuant to these provisions. Our normal payment terms with our distributors are 30 days from invoice date and our arrangements with our largest distributors do not include price protection provisions. Although some of our arrangements with smaller distributors include price protection provisions permitting them a credit for unsold inventory if we reduce our list prices, we have not experienced any significant claims pursuant to these provisions. In addition, terms of our significant distribution agreements include the non-exclusive right to sell, and the agreement to use best efforts to promote and develop a market for, our products in certain regions of the world and the ability to terminate the agreement by either party with three months notice. We provide a standard 90-day warranty against defects in materials and workmanship and will either repair the goods, provide replacements at no charge

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to the customer, or refund amounts to the customer for defective products. Estimated sales returns and warranty costs, based on historical experience by product, are recorded at the time product revenue is recognized. We formerly had one distribution arrangement with a third party with extended payment terms. These terms were the lesser of 60 days or upon receipt of end customer payment by the third party. Revenue for this arrangement was recognized on a sell-through basis, when the goods were shipped by the third party to the end customer. Under such distribution arrangement, the third party did not stock inventory of our products.

Inventory Valuation. We value our inventory at the lower of the actual costs of our inventory or its current estimated market value. We write down inventory for obsolescence or unmarketable inventories based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Accounting for Income Taxes. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, (SFAS No. 109), *Accounting for Income Taxes*, establishes financial accounting and reporting standards for the effect of income taxes. In accordance with SFAS No. 109, we recognize federal, state and foreign current tax liabilities or assets based on our estimate of taxes payable or refundable in the current fiscal year by tax jurisdiction. We also recognize federal, state and foreign deferred tax assets or liabilities for our estimate of future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards; and we record a valuation allowance to reduce any deferred tax assets by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence and judgment, are not expected to be realized. Our valuation allowance was $1.8 million for March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004. Management determined that valuation allowances were necessary because not all tax benefits associated with deferred tax assets were expected to be realized.

Our calculation of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on certain estimates and judgments and involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Our estimates of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities may change based, in part, on added certainty or finality to an anticipated outcome, changes in accounting or tax laws in the United States, or U.S., or foreign jurisdictions where we operate, or changes in other facts or circumstances. In addition, we recognize liabilities for potential U.S. and foreign income tax contingencies based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes may be due. If we determine that payment of these amounts is unnecessary or if the recorded tax liability is less than our current assessment, we may be required to recognize an income tax benefit or additional income tax expense in our financial statements, accordingly.

Contingencies. From time to time, we receive notices or become aware that our products or manufacturing processes may be infringing the intellectual property rights of others. When this occurs, we will investigate and determine whether a contingent liability in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5 (SFAS 5), *Accounting for Contingencies,* should be recorded. In making this determination, management may, depending on the nature of the matter, consult with internal and external legal counsel and technical experts. Based on management s judgment and given the facts and circumstances in each matter, we determine whether it is probable that a contingent loss may be incurred and whether the amount of such loss can be estimated. Should a loss be probable and estimable, we record a contingent loss in accordance with SFAS 5. In determining the amount of a contingent loss, we take into account advice received from the technical experts in each specific matter, the status of legal proceedings, settlement negotiations, which may be ongoing, prior case history and other factors. Should the judgments and estimates made by management need to be adjusted as additional information becomes available, we may need to record additional contingent losses that could materially and adversely impact our results of operations. Alternatively, if the judgments and estimates made by management are adjusted, for example if a particular contingent loss does not occur, the contingent loss recorded would be reversed which could result in a favorable outcome to operations.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Our stock-based employee compensation plans are described more fully in Note 8 to the audited consolidated financial statements included in Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on March 9, 2006. We account for these plans

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under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. We amortize deferred stock-based compensation over the vesting periods of the related options, which are generally four years, in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 28, *Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans, an interpretation of APB Opinions No. 15 and 25*.

We have recorded deferred stock-based compensation representing the difference between the deemed fair market value of our common stock at the grant date and the option exercise price. We determined the fair market value of our common stock based upon several factors, including trends in the broad market for technology stocks and the expected valuation we would obtain in an initial public offering. Had different assumptions or criteria been used to determine the fair market value of our common stock, materially different amounts of stock-based compensation could have been reported.

Pro forma information regarding net loss attributable to common stockholders and net loss per share attributable to common stockholders is required in order to show our net loss as if we had accounted for employee stock options under the fair value method of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Transition and Disclosure*. This information is contained in Note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements. The fair value of options issued pursuant to our option plan at the grant date was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

Results of Operations.

The table below sets forth our statements of operations data as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues (including stock-based compensation)	37.9	48.8
Gross profit	62.1	51.2
Operating expenses:		
Research and development (including stock-based compensation	21.7	39.3
Selling, general and administrative (including stock-based compensation)	24.3	44.6
Patent litigation	30.7	8.8
Total operating expenses	76.7	92.7
Operating loss	(14.6)	(41.5)
Other income (expense):		
Interest and other income	2.5	0.4
Interest and other expense	(0.2)	
Total other income (expense), net	2.3	0.4
Loss before income taxes	(12.3)	(41.1)
Income tax benefit	(2.8)	
Net loss	(9.5)%	(41.1)%

Revenues. Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005 were $14.6 million, an increase of $7.8 million, or 115.4%, over $6.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Revenues from our DC to DC converter product family increased $3.4 million, or 124.6%, due to higher volume shipments resulting from increased order rates for existing and new products for shipments into the computer and consumer electronic communications markets. Revenues from our LCD backlight inverter product family increased $3.3 million or 97.9%, due to higher volume shipments resulting from increased order rates for existing and new products. Revenues from our LED driver product family

increased $0.6 million, or 101.2%, due to higher volume shipments resulting from increased order rates for existing and new products. Revenues for our audio amplifier product family increased $0.5 million, or 768.2%, due to an increased demand for our existing products.

Geographically, international revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005 were $14.5 million or 98.8%, an increase of $9.1 million as compared to international revenues of $5.4 million or 79.6% of net revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004. This increase was due mainly to our discontinuation of a distribution arrangement with a third party located in the United States who resold primarily to customers in Asia. International revenues consist of shipments to countries outside the United States.

Due primarily to increased sales of our LCD backlight inverter product family and our DC to DC converter product family, we have experienced significant revenue growth and have gained significant market share in a relatively short period of time. Specifically, our annual revenues increased from $12.2 million in 2002 to $24.2 million in 2003 to $47.6 million in 2004. However, we do not expect similar revenue growth or market share gains in the future periods. Accordingly, you should not rely on results of any prior quarterly or annual periods as an indication of our future operating performance.

The following table illustrates changes in our revenues by product family (amounts in thousands):

	For the three months ended March 31,				
	2005 (in thousands)		2004 (in thousands)		
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Change
LCD Backlight Inverters	$ 6,754	46.1%	$ 3,412	50.2%	97.9%
DC to DC Converters	6,115	41.8%	2,723	40.1%	124.6%
LED Drivers	1,195	8.2%	594	8.7%	101.2%
Audio Amplifiers	573	3.9%	66	1.0%	768.2%
	$ 14,637	100.0%	$ 6,795	100.0%	115.4%

Gross Profit. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues, or gross margin, was 62.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to 51.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The increase in gross margin was primarily due to volume efficiencies attributable to a growth in unit shipments from our DC to DC converter product family and from our CCFL backlight inverter product family. The gross margin was favorably impacted by a reduction in stock compensation expense to $129,000, or 0.9%, for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to $249,000, or 3.7% of net revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

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Research and Development.

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2005	2004	Change
		(in thousands)	
Net revenues	$ 14,637	$ 6,795	115.4 %
Research and development (R&D) (excluding stock-based compensation)	2,404	1,365	76.1%
Research and development expenses (R&D) stock-based compensation	778	1,304	(40.3)%
Total research and development expenses	3,182	2,669	19.2%
R&D as a percentage of revenues	21.7%	39.3%	(17.6)%

Research and development expenses (excluding stock-based compensation) were $2.4 million, or 16.4% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and $1.4 million, or 20.1% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004. This increase of $1.0 million was due to an increase in personnel and expenses associated with new product development activities.

Stock-based compensation allocated to research and development expenses was $0.8 million, or 5.3% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to $1.3 million, or 19.2% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The decrease of $0.5 million was primarily due to our current year employee options being granted with exercise prices equal to the fair market value resulting in no stock-based compensation expense under current accounting rules while our prior year options were granted with exercise prices less than fair market value resulting in deferred stock-based compensation which we amortize to expense following the multiple grant approach, which results in substantially higher amounts of amortization in earlier years as opposed to the single grant approach, which results in equal amortization over the vesting period of the options; and the elimination of deferred compensation as a result of the termination of employment of certain employees.

Selling, General and Administrative.

	Three months ended March 31,		
	2005	2004	Change
		(in thousands)	
Net revenues	$ 14,637	$ 6,795	115.4%
Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) (excluding stock-based compensation)	2,803	1,531	83.1%
Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) stock-based compensation	752	1,499	(49.8)%
Total selling, general and administrative	3,555	3,030	17.3%
SG&A as a percentage of net revenues	24.3%	44.6%	(20.3)%

Selling, general and administrative expenses (excluding stock-based compensation) were $2.8 million, or 19.1% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and $1.5 million, or 22.5% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The increase of $1.3 million was due to an increase in sales and marketing personnel in the United States, Taiwan and China to support our increase in customers and growth in revenues. In addition, general and administrative expenses increased due to an increase in professional fees, such as Sarbanes Oxley consultants, audit, director and officer liability insurance, legal and tax. Sales, general and administrative expenses could increase in absolute dollar amounts in the future as a result of on-going efforts to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Stock-based compensation allocated to selling, general and administrative expenses were $0.8 million, or 5.1% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to $1.5 million, or 22.1% of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The decrease of $0.7 million was primarily due to our current year employee options being granted with exercise prices equal to the fair market value resulting in no stock-based compensation expense under current accounting rules while our prior year options were granted with exercise prices less than fair market value resulting in deferred stock-based compensation which we amortize to expense following the multiple grant approach, which results in substantially higher amounts of amortization in earlier years as opposed to the single grant approach, which results in equal amortization over the vesting period of the options; and the elimination of deferred compensation as a result of the termination of employment of certain employees.

Patent Litigation.

	Three months ended March 31,		
(in thousands)	**2005**	**2004**	**Change**
Net revenues	$ 14,637	$ 6,795	115.4%
Litigation expenses	4,498	601	648.4%
Litigation expenses as a percentage of net revenues	30.7%	8.8%	21.9%

Patent litigation expenses were $4.5 million, or 30.7% of revenue, for the three months ended March 31, 2005, and $0.6 million or 8.8% of revenue, for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The increase was due to the increase in activities associated with multiple lawsuits in the U.S. and Taiwan. In addition to the O2 lawsuit that existed in 2003, three more patent infringement suits were brought against us in the last half of 2004 by Linear, Microsemi and Micrel, and O2 brought an additional action against us in Texas.

Interest and Other Income, Net. Interest and other income, net, was $373,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005, and $26,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Interest income is earned on our cash and investments. The increase in interest and other income, net was due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents that are held in interest bearing accounts.

Interest and Other Expense, Net. Interest and other expense, net was $41,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and $1,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The increase in interest and other expense, net was due to Taiwan value added taxes withheld from royalty payments for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

Income Tax Benefit. In the first quarter of 2005, we had an income tax benefit of $430,000. This was the result of our $1.8 million pre-tax loss for the three months ended March 31, 2005, partially offset by an increase in net deferred tax assets related to additions to deferred stock compensation. Income tax expense in 2005 is based on our estimated annual effective tax rate of 18.3%. Our effective tax rate is based on the mix of income between domestic and international operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources.

As of March 31, 2005, we had working capital of $52.6 million, including cash and cash equivalents of $33.0 million and investments of $16.6 million, compared to working capital of $52.6 million, including cash and cash equivalents of $32.0 million and investments of $17.0 million, as of December 31, 2004. We have financed our growth primarily with proceeds from the issuance of preferred and common stock, and from operating activities. In November 2004, we received total proceeds of $34.9 million, net of related issuance fees and estimated offering costs, from our initial public offering. We believe that our current cash, cash equivalents and investments as well as cash flows from operations will be sufficient to continue our operations and meet our capital needs for at least the next twelve months.

Net cash provided by operating activities was $1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005, compared to $2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. The cash provided by

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operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2005, was primarily due to increases in accrued liabilities of $0.6 million, accrued compensation of $0.4 million and accounts payable of $1.4 million. This was offset by an increase in inventory of $1.1 million, an increase in accounts receivable of $0.1 million, and a decrease in accrued taxes payable of $0.2 million. In addition, we had $1.7 million of stock-based compensation expense and $0.4 million of depreciation, which are each non-cash transactions, and our loss of $1.4 million. The increase in inventory is the result of product built to meet increased customer demand. The cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2004 was primarily due to a $1.7 million decrease in accounts receivable and $3.2 million in stock compensation expense, a non-cash transaction which more than offset our net loss of $2.8 million.

Net cash used in investing activities was $0.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2005 and $5.6 million in the three months ended March 31, 2004. In the three months ended March 31, 2005, we purchased $0.8 million of capital equipment and $1.8 million of short-term investments, which was partially offset by the sale of $2.2 million of short-term investments. In the three months ended March 31, 2004, we purchased $0.3 million of capital equipment and made deposits of $5.3 million to a court in Taiwan relating to the O2 patent litigation.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 was $0.1 and $0.2 million respectively. Net cash provided by financing activities for both periods was due to exercises of stock options.

In addition, we have the following litigation-related contingencies that might also affect our liquidity and capital resources: cash bonds of approximately $6.1 million posted with Taiwanese courts, potential penalties relating to our injunctions, and/or possible future legal fees and indemnification obligations to be incurred in connection with our O2, Linear, Microsemi, and Micrel litigation matters. The information in this report should be read in conjunction with the Company s audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in its Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on March 9, 2006.

Contractual Obligation and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements.

The following summarizes our non cancelable purchase commitments as of March 31, 2005 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow over the next 12 months.

	Total	Less than 1 year
Non-cancelable purchase commitments	13,708,000	13,708,000
Total obligations	$ 13,708,000	$ 13,708,000

As of March 31, 2005, the Company had no off-balance sheet financing arrangements or activities outside of operating leases and non-cancelable purchase orders, none of which have changed materially from December 31, 2004.

Factors that May Affect Future Operating Results.

Our business is inherently risky. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission in evaluating our business. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, operating results, and growth prospects would likely be adversely affected. In such an event, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment in our common stock.

We have a history of losses, and we may not achieve or sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

We have incurred losses on an annual basis since our inception. As of March 31, 2005, we had an accumulated deficit of $21.6 million. We expect to incur significant operating expenses over the next several years in connection with the continued development and expansion of our business. Our operating expenses include general and administrative expenses, selling and marketing expenses,

litigation expenses, stock based compensation expenses, and research and development expenses relating to products that will not be introduced and will not generate revenues until later periods, if at all. We may not achieve or sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future.

If we are unsuccessful in our current lawsuits with O2 Micro International Limited in either the U.S. or in Taiwan, we could be prevented from selling many of our products and/or be required to pay substantial damages or fines. Any unfavorable outcome would cause our revenues in the LCD backlight product family to decline significantly and severely harm our business and operating results.

We are engaged in multiple legal proceedings with O2 Micro, Inc. and its parent corporation, O2 Micro International Limited. We refer to O2 Micro and O2 Micro International together as O2. These proceedings involve various claims and counterclaims in the United States and Taiwan by O2 and us alleging, among other things, patent infringements and misappropriation of trade secrets, all of which relate to our CCFL backlight inverter ICs, which are part of our LCD backlight inverter product family. O2 has obtained an injunction in Taiwan prohibiting us from manufacturing, designing, displaying, importing, or selling two of our most significant products in Taiwan, either directly or through a third party acting at our request. The patent dispute in both the United States and the Taiwanese litigation involves issues that could affect all of our CCFL backlight inverter products used in the United States and Taiwan. O2 has also taken legal action against our wafer manufacturer and some of our customers and users of our products in the United States and Taiwan. If we are not successful in our litigation with O2, we could be ordered to pay monetary fines and/or damages to O2 and/or our customers if we are found to be in violation of the Taiwan injunction or liable to O2 on its claims against us. We could also be prevented from selling many of our products, either into Taiwan, directly or through the distribution arrangements we currently employ, or in the U.S. Because we have agreed to indemnify certain of our customers and our manufacturer against certain patent infringement claims, and we are currently defending our manufacturer and one of our customers against claims by O2, we could be liable to our manufacturer or customers whom we have indemnified against liability for damages arising from patent infringement claims by O2 or others. Our customers and end-users of our products could decide not to use our products; our wafer manufacturer could decide to reduce or eliminate its manufacturing of some or all of our LCD backlight inverter product family; or our products or our customers accounts payable to us, could be seized from them.

A significant portion of our expected future revenues over the next several years is expected to come from users of our LCD backlight product family in Taiwan. Any of the outcomes described above would have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations for one or more quarters, and any injunction that prohibits us from selling significant products for any length of time would have an immediate and drastic negative effect on our business and results of operations. Depending on the scope and severity of those claims, any injunctions that may be issued against us, or fines and/or damages that we may have to pay, could have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

If we are unsuccessful in our current patent infringement lawsuits with Linear Technology Corporation, Microsemi Corporation, or Micrel, Incorporated, or in any additional third party lawsuits, we could be prevented from selling many of our products and/or be required to pay substantial damages or fines. Any unfavorable outcome would cause our revenues to decline significantly and severely harm our business and operating results.

In July 2004, Linear Technology Corporation (Linear) filed a complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) alleging that two of our products, the MP1556 (a product within our DC to DC converter product family) and the EV0063 (the evaluation board containing the MP1556), infringe its U.S. Patent Nos. 5,481,178 and 6,580,258. Linear has subsequently supplemented its infringement allegations to include certain additional products and products under development. Linear s complaint requests that the ITC issue an exclusion order and a cease and desist order that would prevent products utilizing the circuitry in question from being imported into the U.S. Sales of our products identified by Linear in its complaint accounted for less than 2% of our revenues for 2004. However, if Linear successfully adds other products to its complaint, then the potential financial impact on the Company could be much greater. Our DC to DC converter products are expected to account for a significant portion of our future revenues over the next several years.

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In October 2004, Microsemi Corporation (Microsemi) sued us in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging that our products infringe four of its patents. Microsemi s complaint does not identify which claims in the four patents are allegedly infringed nor does it identify which of our products supposedly infringe the patent claims. We have filed an answer and counterclaim, denying infringement and seeking a declaration that we do not infringe the patents and/or that the patents are invalid based upon the description of the technology contained in Microsemi s complaint and responses to our discovery requests. We understand that Microsemi will contend that one or more of our CCFL backlight inverter products infringes some of the claims in its patents. The complaint requests an injunction to prevent us from allegedly infringing the patents, as well as unspecified damages, attorneys fees, costs, and expenses.

In November 2004, Micrel, Incorporated (Micrel) sued us in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California alleging that our products infringe two of its patents. Michael Hsing, our Chief Executive Officer, and another of our employees are named inventors on both of Micrel s patents and Jim Moyer, our Chief Design Engineer, is a named inventor on one of them. All three of these individuals are former Micrel employees. Micrel s complaint does not identify which claims in the two patents are allegedly infringed nor does it identify which of our products supposedly infringe the patent claims. However, because Micrel s patents relate to semiconductor manufacturing processes and semiconductor design elements rather than a specific device, all of our products could potentially be implicated. Micrel s complaint requests an injunction to prevent us from allegedly infringing the patents, as well as unspecified damages, attorneys fees, costs, and expenses. Micrel subsequently filed an amended complaint adding Messrs. Hsing and Moyer as defendants, and adding causes of action for alleged statutory and common law misappropriation of trade secrets, breach of confidentiality agreements by Messrs. Moyer and Hsing, and alleged violation of California s Unfair Competition law. Our motion to dismiss these claims on statute of limitations grounds was granted with leave to amend, and Micrel has filed a second amended complaint adding additional alleged facts.

If we do not prevail in the Linear litigation, the Microsemi litigation, or the Micrel litigation, we could be enjoined from selling one or more of our products into the U.S., either directly or indirectly. Because many of our products are sold indirectly by our customers back into the U.S., a U.S. injunction covering one or more of our products would likely substantially reduce sales of those products. In addition, if we do not prevail in the Microsemi or Micrel litigation, we could be ordered to pay monetary damages to Microsemi and/or Micrel. We could also be liable to customers who have purchased our products and whom we have indemnified against liability for damages arising from claims that our products infringe the intellectual property rights of others. Even if we are ultimately successful in the litigation with Linear, Microsemi, and Micrel, we could lose customers in the interim due to the surrounding uncertainty. Any of these results would have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations for one or more quarters, and any injunction that prohibits us from selling significant products for any length of time would have an immediate and drastic negative effect on our business and results of operations.

In addition, along with the claims asserted by O2, Linear, Microsemi, and Micrel, these or other third parties could assert that these or other of our products infringe their intellectual property rights, which could result in restrictions or prohibitions on the sale of our products and/or cause us to pay license fees and damages. Further, we have agreed to indemnify some of our customers and our supplier in some circumstances against liability from infringement by our products. In the event any third party were to make a new infringement claim against us or our customers, we could be enjoined from selling some or potentially all of our products, or could be required to indemnify our customers or pay royalties or other damages to third parties. If we were unable to obtain necessary licenses or other rights on acceptable terms, we would either have to change our products so that they did not infringe or stop selling the infringing products, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition, and cash flows.

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Given our inability to control the timing and nature of significant events in our litigations, our legal expenses are difficult to forecast, and may vary substantially from our predictions with respect to any given quarter, and interim developments in the litigations may contribute to increased volatility in our stock price and business.

As described in Management s Discussion of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview Patent Litigation, until our litigations with O2, Linear, Microsemi, and Micrel are resolved we will continue to incur substantial legal expenses that vary with the level of activity in the legal proceedings. This level of activity is not within our control as we may need to respond to legal actions by the opposing parties or scheduling decisions by the judges. Consequently, we may find it difficult to predict the legal expenses for any given quarter, which will impair our ability to forecast our results of operations for that quarter. It is likely that these expenses will increase leading up to and during our O2 trial scheduled in Oakland and the 02-Sumida trial in Texas, and the Linear ITC trial, all currently scheduled to take place in June 2005. Interim developments in these lawsuits may also contribute to increased volatility in our stock price as the market assesses the impact of those developments on the likelihood that we will or will not ultimately prevail. Interim developments may also affect customer perception of risk with respect to the purchasing of our products, and could unfavorably impact our business.

Our ongoing patent litigations and the potential for new litigations may divert financial and management resources.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by frequent claims of infringement and litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights, such as our litigation matters with O2, Linear, Microsemi, and Micrel. Patent infringement is an ongoing risk, in part because other companies in our industry could have patent rights that may not be identifiable when we initiate development efforts. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, and we may have to defend ourselves against infringement claims. Such litigation is very costly and may divert our management s resources. Our management team could also be required to devote so much time, effort and energy to the legal proceedings that the rest of our business may suffer. For example, we spent $7.8 million, or 16.5% of revenue in 2004, on patent litigation expenses, and we expect patent litigation expenses to increase in 2005.

We do not expect to sustain our recent growth rate.

Due primarily to increased sales of our LCD backlight inverter product and our DC to DC converter product family, we have experienced significant revenue growth and have gained significant market share in a relatively short period of time. Specifically, our annual revenues increased from $12.2 million in 2002 to $24.2 million in 2003 to $47.6 million in 2004. However, we do not expect similar revenue growth or market share gains in the future periods. Accordingly, you should not rely on results of any prior quarterly or annual periods as an indication of our future operating performance.

Due to our limited operating history, we may have difficulty both in accurately predicting our future revenues and appropriately budgeting for our expenses.

We were incorporated in 1997 and did not begin generating meaningful revenues until 2000. As a result, we have only a short history from which to predict future revenues. Our limited operating experience combined with the rapidly evolving nature of the markets into which we sell our products, as well as other factors which are beyond our control, reduces our ability to accurately forecast quarterly or annual revenues. We are currently expanding our staff and increasing our expense levels in anticipation of future revenue growth. If our revenues do not increase as anticipated, significant losses could result due to our higher expense levels.

We expect our operating results to fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year, which may make it difficult to predict our future performance and could cause our stock price to decline.

Our revenues, expenses, and results of operations are difficult to predict, have varied significantly in the past and will continue to fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year in the future

due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. For example, our revenues for the first quarter of each year tend to be significantly less than the revenues for the last quarter of the previous year. We expect fluctuations to continue for a number of reasons, including:

- the timing of developments in our litigation matters with O2, Linear, Microsemi, Micrel and any future litigation and the related expenses;
- the timing of new product introductions by us and our competitors;
- our ability to develop new process technologies and achieve volume production;
- the scheduling, rescheduling, or cancellation of orders by our customers;
- the cyclical nature of demand for our customers products;
- inventory level and product obsolescence;
- seasonality and variability in the computer, consumer electronics, and wireless markets;
- the availability of adequate supply commitments from our outside suppliers;
- changes in manufacturing yields;
- general economic conditions in the countries where our products are used; and
- movements in exchange rates, interest rates, or tax rates

Due to the factors noted above and other risks described in this section, many of which are beyond our control, you should not rely on quarter-to-quarter or year-over-year comparisons to predict our future financial performance. Unfavorable changes in any of the above factors may seriously harm our business and cause our stock price to decline.

The highly cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, which has produced significant and sometimes prolonged downturns, could materially adversely affect our operating results, financial condition, and cash flows.

The semiconductor industry has historically been highly cyclical and, at various times, has experienced significant downturns and wide fluctuations in supply and demand. These conditions have caused significant variances in product demand, production capacity and rapid erosion of average selling prices. Although the semiconductor industry has recently experienced strong demand, the industry may experience severe or prolonged downturns in the future, which could result in pricing pressure on our products as well as lower demand for our products. Because a significant portion of our expenses is fixed in the short term or is incurred in advance of anticipated sales, we may not be able to decrease our expenses in a timely manner to offset any shortfall of sales. This could materially adversely affect our operating results, financial condition, and cash flows.

If demand for our products declines in the major end markets that we serve, our revenues will decrease.

We believe that applications of our products in the computer, consumer electronics and wireless markets will continue to account for a majority of our revenues. In addition, within these markets we are dependent upon a small number of products. We are particularly dependent on the computing market, including notebook and flat panel monitor applications, and we expect that a significant level of our revenues and operating results will continue to be dependent upon notebook and flat panel monitor applications for at least the near term. If demand for our products declines in the major end markets that we serve, our revenues will decrease.

We receive a significant portion of our revenues from a small number of customers and the loss of any one of these customers or failure to collect a receivable from them could adversely affect our operations and financial position.

We market our products through distribution arrangements and through our direct sales and applications support organization to customers that include original equipment manufacturers, original design manufacturers, and electronic manufacturing service providers. Receivables from our customers are not secured by any type of collateral and are subject to the risk of being uncollectible. Significant deterioration in the liquidity or financial condition of any of our major customers or any group of our customers could have a material adverse impact on the collectibility of our accounts receivable and our future operating results.

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We primarily conduct our sales on a purchase order basis, rather than pursuant to long-term supply contracts. The loss of any significant customer, any material reduction in orders by any of our significant customers or by their OEM customers, the cancellation of a significant customer order, or the cancellation or delay of a customer s or OEM s significant program or product could reduce our revenues and adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Moreover, we believe a high percentage of our products are eventually sold to a small number of end customer original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, such as Dell, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, and Sony. Although we communicate with OEMs in an attempt to achieve design wins, which are decisions by OEMs and/or original design manufacturers to use our products, we do not have agreements with any of these end customers, formal or informal. Therefore, there can be no assurance that they will continue to choose to incorporate our ICs into their products. We cannot be certain that we will continue to achieve design wins from large OEMs, that our direct customers will continue to be successful in selling to OEMs, or that the OEMs will be successful in selling products which incorporate our ICs.

We purchase inventory in advance based on expected demand for our products, and if demand is not as expected, we may have insufficient or excess inventory, which could adversely impact our financial position

As a fabless semiconductor company, we purchase our inventory from a third party manufacturer in advance of selling our product. We place orders with our manufacturer based on existing and expected orders from our customers for particular products. While our contracts with our customers and distributors include lead time requirements and cancellation penalties that are designed to protect us from misalignment between customer orders and inventory levels, we must nonetheless make some predictions when we place orders with our manufacturer. In the event that our predictions are inaccurate due to unexpected increases in orders, we could have insufficient inventory to meet demand, which could have an adverse impact on our business and financial position. In the event that we order product that we are unable to sell due to a decrease in orders, unexpected order cancellations or product returns, we would have excess inventory which, if we were unable ultimately to sell it, we would be required to scrap.

We have recently become a public company and have had to improve our internal accounting systems and controls, and if we fail to make continued improvements and to manage the related expenses, our business may suffer.

We completed our initial public offering in November 2004. As a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. In addition, our administrative staff will be required to perform additional tasks. For example, in 2004, we created or revised the roles and duties of our board committees, adopted additional internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures, retained a transfer agent and a financial printer and adopted an insider trading policy, and we will have all of the internal and external costs of preparing and distributing periodic public reports in compliance with our obligations under the securities laws.

Our reporting obligations as a public company place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources and systems for the foreseeable future. As we have been an early stage private company, we have had limited accounting personnel and other resources with which to address our internal controls and procedures. If, however, we fail to continue to adequately staff our accounting and finance function and maintain internal controls adequate to meet the demands that will be placed upon us as a public company, including the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, our business may suffer. Moreover, we are placing increased reliance on our internal information technology infrastructure; a catastrophic failure of that infrastructure could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Standards for compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 are uncertain, and if we fail to comply in a timely manner, our business could be harmed and our stock price could decline.

We must comply with the rules promulgated under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, by December 31, 2005. We expect to incur additional administrative expense as we implement Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires management to report on, and our independent registered public accounting firm to attest to, our internal controls. In addition, The NASDAQ National Market, on which our common stock is listed, has adopted comprehensive rules and regulations relating to corporate governance. These laws, rules and regulations have increased and will continue to increase the scope, complexity and cost of our corporate governance, reporting and disclosure practices, which could harm our results of operations and divert management s attention from business operations. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards are also subject to varying interpretations in many cases, and as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could result in higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. If we fail to comply in a timely manner with the requirements of Section 404 or other requirements, public perception of our internal controls could be damaged, causing our financial results to suffer and our stock price to decline.

The loss of any of our key personnel or the failure to attract or retain specialized technical and management personnel could impair our ability to grow our business.

Our future success depends upon our ability to attract and retain highly qualified technical and managerial personnel. We are particularly dependent upon the continued services of Michael Hsing, our President and Chief Executive Officer, who founded our company and developed our proprietary process technology. Also, personnel with highly skilled analog and mixed-signal design engineering expertise are scarce and competition for personnel with these skills is intense. There can be no assurance that we will be able to retain existing key employees or that we will be successful in attracting, integrating or retaining other highly qualified personnel with critical capabilities in the future. If we are unable to retain the services of existing key employees or are unsuccessful in attracting new highly qualified employees quickly enough to meet the demands or our business, including design cycles, our business could be harmed.

We currently depend on one third-party supplier to provide us with wafers for our products. If our wafer supplier fails to provide us sufficient wafers at acceptable yields and at anticipated costs, our revenues and gross margins may decline.

We have a supply arrangement with ASMC for the production of wafers. Although certain aspects of our relationship with ASMC are contractual, many important aspects of this relationship depend on their continued cooperation. We began this relationship with ASMC in 2001 and commenced volume production at ASMC s facilities in the first half of 2003. O2 has sued ASMC in two cases for patent infringement based on its manufacture of our products, and it is possible that our relationship with ASMC could be materially and adversely affected by the O2 litigation.

In addition, the fabrication of ICs is a highly complex and precise process. Problems in the fabrication process can cause a substantial percentage of wafers to be rejected or numerous ICs on each wafer to be non-functional, thereby reducing yields. The failure of ASMC to supply us wafers at acceptable yields could prevent us from fulfilling our customers orders for our products and would likely cause a decline in our revenues.

Although we provide ASMC with rolling forecasts of our production requirements, their ability to provide wafers to us is limited by the available capacity of the facilities in which they manufacture wafers for us. An increased need for capacity to meet internal demands or demands of other customers could cause ASMC to reduce capacity available to us. ASMC may also require us to pay amounts in excess of contracted or anticipated amounts for wafer deliveries or require us to make other concessions in order to acquire the wafer supply necessary to meet our customers requirements. If ASMC extends lead times, limits supplies, or increases prices due to capacity constraints or other factors, our revenues and gross margins may decline.

Further, as is common in the semiconductor industry, our customers may reschedule or cancel orders on relatively short notice. We are required under our agreement with ASMC to order wafers at

least three months in advance. If we cancel these orders after ASMC s commencement of manufacturing which generally occurs six to fourteen weeks before scheduled delivery of the wafers, we must pay cancellation fees to ASMC. If our customers cancel orders after we have ordered the corresponding wafers from ASMC, we may be forced to incur cancellation fees or to purchase wafers that we may not be able to resell, which would adversely affect our operating results, financial condition, and cash flows.

We might not be able to deliver our products on a timely basis if our relationships with our assembly and test subcontractors are disrupted or terminated.

All of our products are assembled by third-party subcontractors and a small percentage of our testing is performed by third-party subcontractors. We do not have any ongoing agreements with these subcontractors. As a result, we may not have direct control over product delivery schedules or product quality. Also, due to the amount of time typically required to qualify assembly and test subcontractors, we could experience delays in the shipment of our products if we were forced to find alternate third parties to assemble or test our products. Any future product delivery delays or disruptions in our relationships with our subcontractors could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition, and cash flows.

Failure to protect our proprietary technologies or maintain the right to certain technologies may negatively affect our ability to compete.

We rely heavily on our proprietary technologies. Our future success and competitive position depend in part upon our ability to obtain and maintain protection of certain proprietary technologies used in our products. We pursue patents for some of our new products and unique technologies, and we also rely on a combination of nondisclosure agreements and other contractual provisions, as well as our employees commitment to confidentiality and loyalty, to protect our technology, know-how, and processes. Despite the precautions we take, it may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy aspects of our current or future technology or products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. We intend to continue protecting our proprietary technology, including through patents. There can be no assurance that the steps we take will be adequate to protect our proprietary rights, that our patent applications will lead to issued patents, that others will not develop or patent similar or superior products or technologies, or that our patents will not be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented by others. Furthermore, the laws of the countries in which our products are or may be developed, manufactured, or sold may not protect our products and intellectual property rights to the same extent as laws in the United States. Our failure to adequately protect our proprietary technologies could harm our business.

We derive a substantial majority of our revenues from direct or indirect sales to foreign customers and have significant foreign operations, which may expose us to political, regulatory, economic, foreign exchange, and operational risks.

We derive a substantial majority of our revenues from direct or indirect sales to foreign customers, including 98.9% for 2004 from sales either directly or through distribution arrangements to parties located in Asia, a majority of which represents revenues from parties with whom we have distribution arrangements for resale to users of our products in Taiwan. As a result, we are subject to increased risks due to this concentration of business and operations. There are risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

- changes in, or impositions of, legislative or regulatory requirements, including tax laws in the United States and in the countries in which we manufacture or sell our products;
- trade restrictions;
- transportation delays;
- international political relationships and threats of war;
- terrorism and threats of terrorism;

epidemics and illnesses affecting international travel

work stoppages;

economic and political instability;

changes in import/export regulations, tariffs, and freight rates;

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- longer accounts receivable collection cycles and difficulties in collecting accounts receivables;

- difficulties in collecting receivables and enforcing contracts generally;

- currency exchange rate fluctuations adversely impacting intra-company transactions; and

- less effective protection of intellectual property.

We and our manufacturing partners are or will be subject to extensive government regulation, and may receive the benefit of various incentives from Chinese governments, which could increase our costs or limit our ability to sell products and conduct activities in China.

Most of our manufacturing partners, including ASMC, our current foundry, are located in China. In addition, we are currently in the process of establishing a facility in China, initially for the testing of our ICs. The Chinese government has broad discretion and authority to regulate the technology industry in China. China s government has implemented policies from time to time to regulate economic expansion in China. It also exercises significant control over China s economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. New regulations or the readjustment of previously implemented regulations could require us and our manufacturing partners to change our business plans, increase our costs, or limit our ability to sell products and conduct activities in China, which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

In addition, the Chinese government and provincial and local governments have provided, and continue to provide, various incentives to encourage the development of the semiconductor industry in China. Such incentives include tax rebates, reduced tax rates, favorable lending policies, and other measures, some or all of which may be available to our manufacturing partners and to us with respect to the facility we are establishing in China. Any of these incentives could be reduced or eliminated by governmental authorities at any time. Any such reduction or elimination of incentives currently provided to our manufacturing partners could adversely affect our business and operating results.

For example, pursuant to our agreement to establish the facility in Chengdu, China, the local authorities have agreed to pay for, design, and build our plant and related infrastructure based on our specifications. We have agreed to buy the plant five years after completion for the actual cost of construction. Prior to the plant purchase, we have agreed to make quarterly lease payments, which will ultimately be applied against the construction costs due at the end of the five years. The local authorities have agreed to ensure that we will obtain all necessary licenses for doing business, that we will obtain favorable tax treatment, similar to other foreign technology companies, and that we will obtain our land use rights. Additionally, we will not require an export license and, upon approval by the applicable authorities, will be exempt from certain import value-added taxes and custom duties. If, at the end of five years, we elect not to purchase the plant, then the agreement will be terminated and the local authorities can take back title to the plant, revoke our land use rights, and will refund our land purchase price. However, the local authority will retain all lease payments. If any of these terms or incentives is reduced, altered or eliminated, the profitability of our China facility could be harmed and overall our revenues and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We may be unsuccessful in developing and selling new products or in penetrating new markets required to maintain or expand our business.

We operate in a dynamic environment characterized by rapidly changing technologies and industry standards and technological obsolescence. Our competitiveness and future success depend on our ability to design, develop, manufacture, assemble, test, market, and support new products and enhancements on a timely and cost-effective basis. A fundamental shift in technologies in any of our product markets could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position within these markets. Our failure to develop new technologies or to react to changes in existing technologies could materially delay our development of new products, which could result in product obsolescence, decreased revenues, and/or a loss of market share to competitors.

The success of a new product depends on accurate forecasts of long-term market demand and future technological developments, as well as on a variety of specific implementation factors, including:

- timely and efficient completion of process design and device structure improvements;

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timely and efficient implementation of manufacturing, assembly, and test processes;

product performance;

the quality and reliability of the product; and

effective marketing, sales and service.

To the extent that we fail to introduce new products or penetrate new markets, our revenues and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Because of the lengthy sales cycles for our products and the fixed nature of a significant portion of our expenses, we may incur substantial expenses before we earn associated revenues and may not ultimately achieve our forecasted sales for our products.

The introduction of new products presents significant business challenges because product development plans and expenditures must be made up to two years or more in advance of any sales. It takes us up to 12 months or more to design and manufacture a new product prototype. Only after we have a prototype do we introduce the product to the market and begin selling efforts in an attempt to achieve design wins. This sales process, which averages 6 to 12 months, requires us to expend significant sales and marketing resources without any assurance of success. Volume production of products that use our ICs, if any, may not be achieved for an additional 3 to 6 months after an initial sale. Sales cycles for our products are lengthy for a number of reasons:

our customers usually complete an in-depth technical evaluation of our products before they place a purchase order;

the commercial adoption of our products by original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and original device manufacturers is typically limited during the initial release of their product to evaluate product performance and consumer demand;

our products must be designed into a customer s product or system; and

the development and commercial introduction of our customers products incorporating new technologies frequently are delayed.

As a result of our lengthy sales cycles, we may incur substantial expenses before we earn associated revenues because a significant portion of our operating expenses is relatively fixed and based on expected revenues. The lengthy sales cycles of our products also make forecasting the volume and timing of orders difficult. In addition, the delays inherent in lengthy sales cycles raise additional risks that customers may cancel or change their orders. Our sales are made by purchase orders. Because industry practice allows customers to reschedule or cancel orders on relatively short notice, backlog is not always a good indicator of our future sales. If customer cancellations or product changes occur, we could lose anticipated sales and not have sufficient time to reduce our inventory and operating expenses.

Our products must meet exacting specifications, and undetected defects and failures may occur, which may cause customers to return or stop buying our products and may expose us to product liability risk.

Our customers generally establish demanding specifications for quality, performance, and reliability that our products must meet. Integrated circuits as complex as ours often encounter development delays and may contain undetected defects or failures when first introduced or after commencement of commercial shipments, which might require product replacement or recall. We have from time to time in the past experienced product quality, performance or reliability problems. If defects and failures occur in our products, we could experience lost revenues, increased costs, including warranty expense and costs associated with customer support, delays in or cancellations or rescheduling of orders or shipments, and product returns or discounts, any of which would harm our operating results. In addition, product liability claims may be asserted with respect to our technology or products. Although we currently have insurance, there can be no assurance that we have obtained a sufficient amount of insurance coverage, that asserted claims will be within the scope of coverage of the insurance, or that we will have sufficient

resources to satisfy any asserted claims.

We intend to expand our operations, which may strain our resources and increase our operating expenses.

We plan to expand our operations, domestically and internationally, and may do so through internal growth, strategic relationships, or acquisitions, including but not limited to the ongoing establishment of a testing facility in China. We expect that any such expansion will strain our systems and operational and financial controls. In addition, we are likely to incur significantly higher operating costs. To manage our growth effectively, we must continue to improve and expand our systems and controls. If we fail to do so, our growth will be limited. If we fail to effectively manage our planned expansion of operations, our business and operating results may be harmed.

We compete against many companies with substantially greater financing and other resources, and our market share may be reduced if we are unable to respond to our competitors effectively.

The analog and mixed-signal semiconductor industry is highly competitive, and we expect competitive pressures to continue. Our ability to compete effectively and to expand our business will depend on our ability to continue to recruit applications and design talent, our ability to introduce new products, and our ability to maintain the rate at which we introduce these new products. We compete with several domestic and international semiconductor companies, many of which have substantially greater financial and other resources with which to pursue engineering, manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of their products. We are in direct and active competition, with respect to one or more of our product lines, with at least 10 manufacturers of such products, of varying size and financial strength. The number of our competitors has grown due to expansion of the market segments in which we participate. We consider our primary competitors to include Intersil Corporation, Linear, Maxim Integrated Products, Micrel, Microsemi, National Semiconductor Corporation, O2, Semtech Corporation, STMicroelectronic, and Texas Instruments. We expect continued competition from existing competitors as well as competition from new entrants in the semiconductor market.

We cannot assure you that our products will continue to compete favorably or that we will be successful in the face of increasing competition from new products and enhancements introduced by existing competitors or new companies entering this market, which would materially and adversely affect our results of operations and our financial condition.

Our current backlog may not be indicative of future sales.

Due to the nature of our business, in which order lead times may vary, and customers are generally allowed to reschedule or cancel orders on short notice, we believe that backlog is not necessarily a good indicator of future sales. Our quarterly revenues also depend on orders booked and shipped in that quarter. Because lead times for the manufacturing of our products generally take 6 to 8 weeks, we often must build in advance of orders. This exposes us to certain risks, most notably the possibility that expected sales will not materialize, leading to excess inventory, which we may be unable to sell to other customers. Therefore, our backlog may not be a reliable indicator of future sales.

Major earthquakes or other natural disasters and resulting systems outages may cause us significant losses.

Our corporate headquarters, the production facilities of our third-party wafer supplier, a portion of our assembly and research and development activities, and certain other critical business operations are located in or near seismically active regions and are subject to periodic earthquakes. We do not maintain earthquake insurance and could be materially and adversely affected in the event of a major earthquake. Much of our revenues, as well as our manufacturers and assemblers, are concentrated in Southeast Asia. Such concentration increases the risk that other natural disasters, labor strikes, terrorism, war, political unrest, epidemics, and/or health advisories like Sudden Acute Respiratory Syndrome or bird flu could disrupt our operations. In addition, we rely heavily on our internal information and communications systems and on systems or support services from third parties to manage our operations efficiently and effectively. Any of these are subject to failure due to a natural disaster or other disruption. System-wide or local failures that affect our information processing could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition, operating results, and cash flows.

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We may engage in future acquisitions that dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders and cause us to incur debt or to assume contingent liabilities, and we may be unable to successfully integrate these companies into our operations, which would adversely affect our business.

As a part of our business strategy, we expect to review acquisition prospects that would complement our current product offerings, enhance our design capability or offer other growth opportunities. In the event of future acquisitions, we could use a significant portion of our available cash, issue equity securities which would dilute current stockholders percentage ownership, and/or incur substantial debt or contingent liabilities. Such actions by us could impact our operating results and/or the price of our common stock.

In addition, if we are unsuccessful in integrating any acquired company into our operations or if integration is more difficult than anticipated, we may experience disruptions that could harm our business.

The future trading price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a variety of factors.

The future trading price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including: the depth and liquidity of the market for our common stock;

- developments generally affecting the semiconductor industry;
- commencement of or developments relating to our involvement in litigation, including the ongoing O2, Linear, Microsemi, and/or Micrel litigation matters;
- investor perceptions of us and our business;
- changes in securities analysts expectations or our failure to meet those expectations;
- actions by institutional or other large stockholders;
- terrorist acts;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our results of operations;
- developments with respect to intellectual property rights;
- announcements of technological innovations or significant contracts by us or our competitors;
- introduction of new products by us or our competitors;
- our sale of common stock or other securities in the future;

- conditions and trends in technology industries;
- changes in market valuation or earnings of our competitors;
- changes in the estimation of the future size and growth rate of our markets;
- our results of operations and financial performance; and
- general economic, industry and market conditions.

In addition, the stock market in general often experiences substantial volatility that is seemingly unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

If securities or industry analysts do not continue to publish research or reports about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will depend on the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. We do not have any control over these analysts. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our stock, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock could harm the market price of our stock.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of common stock in the public market soon after the lock-up period ends, the market price of our common stock could fall. We will have 19,693,392 shares eligible for sale in the public market on May 18, 2005 which is 180 days from the date of our initial public offering on November 18, 2004, all of which are subject to lock-up agreements with us and/or the underwriters. Either we or the underwriters may in our respective sole discretion and at any time without notice, release all or any portion of the securities from the restrictions imposed by our respective lock-up agreements with security holders prior to the expiration of such 180-day period. Additionally, 261,324 shares are restricted securities that will become eligible for sale in the public market pursuant to Rule 144 at various dates in the future. The sale of a significant number of these shares could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Because of their significant stock ownership, our officers and directors will be able to exert significant influence over our future direction.

Executive officers, directors, and affiliated entities beneficially own in aggregate, approximately 36.2% of our outstanding common stock. Additionally, Jim Jones, one of our directors, is associated with BAVP, L.P., which owns approximately 8.3% of our outstanding common stock. These stockholders, if acting together, would be able to significantly influence all matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For a discussion of market risks at December 31, 2004, refer to Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in our annual report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. During the first quarter of 2005, there were no material changes or developments that would materially alter the market risk assessment performed as of December 31, 2004.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company s reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company s management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Previously, the Company s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with the participation of management, had evaluated the effectiveness of the Company s disclosure controls and procedures, and concluded that the Company s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period March 31, 2005 as covered by the Company s quarterly report on Form 10-Q. In connection with the filing of this Amendment No. 1 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A, the Company s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with the participation of management, reevaluated the effectiveness of the Company s disclosure controls and procedures, and concluded that due to the material weaknesses described below, the Company did not have effective disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Management identified the following material weaknesses in assessing the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting:

1. As of March 31, 2005, the Company did not maintain effective controls over the accuracy, presentation and disclosure of stock-based compensation expense in conformity with

generally accepted accounting principles. Specifically, the Company did not maintain effective controls over the following:

i. the completeness and accuracy of accounting for option cancellations, and

ii. the accuracy of the recording of equity compensation.

These control deficiencies resulted in a misstatement of stock-based compensation expense that would result in a material misstatement to the financial statements that was not prevented or detected. Accordingly, management has determined that these control deficiencies constitute a material weakness.

2. As of March 31, 2005, the Company did not maintain effective controls over accounting for income taxes, including the calculation of income tax provision and the related deferred tax assets and liabilities. This control deficiency resulted in a misstatement of the tax provision and related deferred tax asset that would result in a material misstatement to the financial statements that was not prevented or detected. Accordingly, management has determined that this control deficiency constitutes a material weakness.

There was no change in the Company s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q/A that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a complete description of our legal proceedings, please see our Form 10K/A filed with the SEC on March 9, 2006, which is incorporated herein by reference. Only significant developments since March 31, 2005 are included in this filing.

O2 Micro, Inc.

U.S. Litigation

In the case pending in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas in which O2 alleges that certain of the Company s CCFL products infringe O2 s 129 patent, O2 amended its complaint to add ASMC and two of our customers as additional defendants, and asserted claims against them for infringement of the 129, 722, and 615 patents. ASMC has recently been served with summons and complaint in the case, and the Company has agreed to indemnify it.

In the case pending in the Northern District of California in which we assert that O2 infringes its 814 and 881 patents and O2 claims that the Company misappropriated its trade secrets, the trial has been continued for a few weeks from May 31 to June 27.

Taiwan Litigation

In the provisional seizure filed by O2 Micro, Inc. in Shihlin District Court, the judge has ruled to revoke the provisional seizure and transferred the case to Taipei District Court.

Linear Technology Corporation

In the investigation initiated by Linear Technology Corporation in the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), the judge has rescheduled the trial to commence June 22, 2005, and the ITC has extended the target date for conclusion of the investigation to February 17, 2006.

Microsemi Corporation

In the patent infringement case filed by Microsemi Corporation in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, trial has been scheduled for March 6, 2006.

Micrel Corporation

In the patent infringement case filed by Micrel in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, our motion to dismiss certain claims on statute of limitations grounds was granted by the Court; however Micrel was given permission to file an amended complaint to try to state claims that fall within the statute of limitations. On May 2, 2005, Micrel filed an amended complaint.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(a) Not applicable.

(b) On November 18, 2004, our registration statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-117327) was declared effective for our initial public offering. Our initial public offering of common stock occurred on November 18, 2004. This offering terminated upon the expiration of the unexercised portion of the underwriters over-allotment option; therefore, 39,175 of the registered shares covered by the underwriters over-allotment option were not sold. The underwriting syndicate was managed by Goldman, Sachs & Co., Merrill Lynch & Co., Deutsche Bank Securities, and Piper Jaffray.

Under this registration statement, we registered 6,325,000 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of $8.50 per share, including 825,000 shares subject to the underwriters over-allotment option (which option was exercised in part), with an aggregate public offering price of approximately $53.8 million. We registered 4,825,000 of these shares on the Company s behalf and 1,500,000 of these shares on behalf of certain of our selling stockholders.

The sale of 4,785,825 shares of common stock by the Company, including 785,825 shares sold pursuant to the underwriters exercise of the over-allotment option, resulted in aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of approximately $40.7 million, approximately $2.8 million of which the Company applied to underwriting discounts and commissions and approximately $2.9 million of which the Company applied to related costs. As a result, the Company received net proceeds of approximately $34.9 million from the offering.

As of May 1, 2005, we had invested the $34.9 million in net proceeds from the offering in government securities and corporate preferred equities. We intend to use these proceeds for general corporate purposes, including working capital, research and development, general and administrative expenses and capital expenditures, including the facility we are establishing in China, which facility involves a commitment of at least $5 million. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds to fund possible investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, products or technologies or in establishing joint ventures, although none is currently contemplated.

(c) Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) See Exhibit Index.

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MONOLITHIC POWER SYSTEMS, INC

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

MONOLITHIC POWER SYSTEMS, INC.

Dated: March 9, 2006

By: /s/ C. Richard Neely Jr.
C. Richard Neely Jr.
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

3.1(1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
3.2(2)	Amended and Restated Bylaws.
10.1(3)	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement with Tim Christoffersen.
31.01	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.02	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.01*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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* This exhibit shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that Section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filings under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any filings.

(1) Previously filed as Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant s Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-117327), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 18, 2004.

(2) Previously filed as Exhibit 3.4 of the Registrant s Form S-1 Registration Statement (Registration No. 333-117327), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 18, 2004.

(3) Previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 28, 2005.