

ENTROPIC COMMUNICATIONS INC

Form 424B5

September 27, 2010

Table of Contents

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration Statement No. 333-168351

The information in this preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus relates to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, but is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities, and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Prospectus Supplement

(To Prospectus dated August 5, 2010)

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED SEPTEMBER 27, 2010

10,000,000 Shares

Common Stock

We are offering 10,000,000 shares of common stock.

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol ENTR. On September 24, 2010, the closing price of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market was \$9.94.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement and beginning on page 6 of the accompanying prospectus.

	Per Share	Total
Public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discounts	\$	\$
Proceeds to us (before expenses)	\$	\$

We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 1,500,000 shares from Entropic on the same terms and conditions set forth above if the underwriters sell more than 10,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares on or about _____, 2010.

Barclays Capital

J.P. Morgan

Craig-Hallum Capital Group

Signal Hill

Pacific Crest Securities

Prospectus Supplement dated , 2010

Merriman Capital, Inc.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

	Page
PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT	
<u>ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT</u>	S-ii
<u>PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY</u>	S-1
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	S-7
<u>FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	S-33
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	S-34
<u>CAPITALIZATION</u>	S-35
<u>PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK</u>	S-36
<u>DIVIDEND POLICY</u>	S-37
<u>DILUTION</u>	S-38
<u>BUSINESS</u>	S-39
<u>MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME AND ESTATE TAX CONSEQUENCES FOR CERTAIN NON-U.S. HOLDERS</u>	S-55
<u>UNDERWRITING</u>	S-58
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	S-64
<u>EXPERTS</u>	S-64
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	S-64
<u>INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE</u>	S-64
	Page
PROSPECTUS	
<u>ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS</u>	1
<u>SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>SELLING STOCKHOLDERS</u>	5
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	6
<u>FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	7
<u>RATIO OF FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERENCE DIVIDENDS TO EARNINGS</u>	8
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	8
<u>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</u>	8
<u>DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK</u>	11
<u>DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES</u>	14
<u>DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS</u>	20
<u>DESCRIPTION OF UNITS</u>	22
<u>LEGAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES</u>	23
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	26
<u>EXPERTS</u>	27
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	28
<u>INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE</u>	28

Table of Contents

About this Prospectus Supplement

You should assume that the information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front of the applicable document and that any information we have incorporated by reference is accurate only as of the date of the document incorporated by reference, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus, or any sale of a security. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

This document is in two parts. The first part is the prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering. The second part, the accompanying prospectus, provides more general information about securities we may offer from time to time, some of which may not apply to the securities we are offering. In addition, we incorporate important information into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus by reference. You may obtain the information incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus without charge by following the instructions under **Where You Can Find Additional Information** in this prospectus supplement. Generally, when we refer to this prospectus, we are referring to both parts of this document combined. We urge you to carefully read this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference before buying any of the securities being offered under this prospectus supplement. This prospectus supplement may add, update or change information contained in the accompanying prospectus. To the extent that any statement that we make in this prospectus supplement is inconsistent with statements made in the accompanying prospectus or any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein, the statements made in this prospectus supplement will be deemed to modify or supersede those made in the accompanying prospectus and such documents incorporated by reference herein or therein.

We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide any information other than that contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, and in any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this offering. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any information that others might give you. This prospectus supplement is an offer to sell only the securities offered hereby, and only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so.

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated herein and therein by reference include trademarks, service marks and trade names owned by us or other companies. All trademarks, service marks and trade names included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus are the property of their respective owners.

Unless otherwise mentioned or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this prospectus supplement to **Entropic**, **we**, **us**, **our**, **the company** or similar references refer to Entropic Communications, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

Prospectus Supplement Summary

*This summary highlights certain information about us, this offering and selected information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, in the accompanying prospectus and in the documents incorporated by reference. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our securities. To fully understand this offering and its consequences to you, you should read this entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus carefully, including the information referred to under the heading **Risk Factors** in this prospectus supplement beginning on page S-7, any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in connection with this offering, and the financial statements and other information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus when making an investment decision.*

Our Company

We are a leading fabless semiconductor company that designs, develops and markets systems solutions to enable connected home entertainment. Our technologies significantly change the way high-definition television-quality video, or HD video, and standard-definition television-quality video, or SD video, and other multimedia content such as movies, music, games and photos are brought into and delivered throughout the home.

We are a pioneer of key technologies that enable connected home networking of digital entertainment over existing coaxial cable. We are a founding member of the Multimedia over Coax Alliance, or MoCA, a global home networking consortium that sets standards for the distribution of video and other multimedia entertainment over coaxial cable. Our products include:

home networking chipsets based on the MoCA standard;

integrated circuits that simplify and enhance digital broadcast satellite, or DBS, services;

high-speed broadband access chipsets; and

silicon tuner integrated circuits.

Our products allow telecommunications carriers, cable operators and DBS service providers, which we collectively refer to as service providers, to enhance and expand their service offerings and reduce deployment costs in an increasingly competitive environment. Our MoCA home networking solutions are now being deployed into consumer homes to support multi-room DVR service by Comcast, Cox Communications, DIRECTV, Time Warner Cable and Verizon, as well as by a number of smaller service providers.

We generate the majority of our revenues from sales of our products to Original Design Manufacturers, or ODMs, and Original Equipment Manufacturers, or OEMs, that provide customer premises equipment to service providers. We have sold our products to more than 85 customers globally, including Actiontec, Motorola, Wistron and Zinwell. We have also established relationships with leading service providers including DIRECTV, DISH Network and Verizon. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, we generated net revenues of \$122.6 million, \$146.0 million and \$116.3 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, we generated net revenues of \$78.1 million. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, we incurred net losses attributable to common stockholders of \$32.1 million, \$136.4 million and \$13.2 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, we generated net income of \$4.9 million.

Industry Background

Intense competition among service providers seeking to maximize revenues is driving a revolution in the delivery of video and other multimedia content into and throughout the home. According to research by IMS

Table of Contents

Research, or IMS, the number of U.S. pay TV households with HD video is expected to grow from 48 million in 2010 to approximately 86 million by 2014, representing a compound annual growth rate of approximately 15.5%. These service providers are making significant infrastructure investments to differentiate their offerings by adding new video services such as HDTV, video-on-demand and multi-room DVR, as well as bundled video, voice and broadband data services, also referred to as triple-play services. In fact, consumers typically pay a higher price for video services than for traditional voice and broadband services. A successful video offering is critical for service providers to increase average revenue per user, drive subscriber growth and reduce subscriber turnover.

Several favorable consumer entertainment trends are contributing to the increasing video and multimedia revenue opportunity for service providers. These trends include:

Increasing availability of digital multimedia content;

Proliferation of connected digital multimedia devices within the home;

Introduction of new multimedia applications; and

Increasing consumer adoption of over-the-top, or OTT, services that directly deliver internet video content into the home.

Our Solutions

We provide systems solutions comprised of silicon integrated circuits with embedded software as a platform to enable delivery of multiple streams of HD video and other multimedia content into and throughout the home. Our solutions are based upon our ability to combine the following core competencies:

Video communications, networking algorithms and protocols. We have extensive experience in defining and developing physical layer and media access controller protocols as well as networking, routing and security protocols.

System-on-a-chip design, mixed signal and embedded software capabilities. We have the expertise to integrate multiple complex functions into a single silicon solution. Our mixed signal design expertise includes designing high-performance analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters.

Radio frequency integrated circuit design expertise. Our broad radio frequency systems and design capability allow us to provide solutions that seamlessly integrate radio frequency functionality within a digital communications platform.

Broad communications and radio frequency systems-level capabilities. We have significant experience in supplying solutions for service provider networks, including an understanding of the critical elements in coaxial cable and satellite networks.

Domain expertise in operator-based deployments. We have close working relationships with service providers, their ODM and OEM partners, and the consumer electronics markets that they serve.

Our products include home networking, broadband access, DBS outdoor unit solutions and silicon tuners. Our solutions target applications in HD video and other multimedia content distribution networks through cable, satellite, telecommunications and terrestrial mediums. Our solutions are currently used in consumer electronic and networking devices, including set-top boxes, broadband routers with embedded wireless home networking (utilizing in-home coaxial cables as a wireless backbone to increase the coverage of the wireless home network), optical network terminals, low-noise block converters, multi-room DVRs, residential gateways and Ethernet-to-coax bridges, and can potentially be

used in other devices, such as digital televisions, gaming consoles, OTT set-top-boxes, media servers and network attached storage devices.

S-2

Table of Contents

Our Strategy

Our goal is to be the leading provider of systems solutions for the connected home entertainment market by enabling the delivery of multiple streams of HD video and other multimedia content into and throughout the home. The key elements of our strategy are to:

Extend our technology leadership. We have created innovative systems-level solutions, such as our MoCA-based home networking and DBS outdoor unit products. We intend to extend our technology leadership by focusing on our research and development efforts and through targeted technology acquisitions.

Expand relationships with industry leaders and customers. We intend to expand our existing relationships with service providers, and their ODM and OEM partners, by securing additional design wins and by positioning our connected home entertainment technologies as the key differentiator in next generation customer premises equipment.

Continue to broaden our solutions and pursue complementary acquisitions. We intend to add additional features and capabilities to our products and provide full platform solutions to address the large and growing connected home entertainment market.

Expand our presence in international markets. We intend to continue to expand our sales and technical support organization to broaden our service provider reach in international markets, primarily in Asia and Europe.

Drive industry standards. We intend to continue to use our technology leadership to define specifications and drive industry standards, such as MoCA, which we believe will lead to widespread adoption of our solutions.

Recent Developments

On September 13, 2010, we announced revisions to our outlook for our operating results for the quarter ending September 30, 2010. We projected that third quarter revenue would range between \$60 million and \$61 million. We also announced that we expected to incur a higher accrual for variable compensation as a result of increased full year projections for revenue and profitability, resulting in modestly higher than anticipated operating expenses. Our announcement projected U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, net income per share for the third quarter of approximately \$0.13 to \$0.14 and non-GAAP net income per share of approximately \$0.16 to \$0.18. Information regarding this non-GAAP financial measure is set forth immediately below. The foregoing constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and should be read in light of the section of this prospectus supplement entitled Forward-Looking Statements. The foregoing are our projections only, and our actual results could differ materially and adversely from those set forth above as a result of various factors, some of which are listed in the section of this prospectus supplement entitled Risk Factors.

The non-GAAP financial measure provided above excludes the effects of all forms of stock-based compensation, non-cash acquired intangibles amortization, and their related effects on the number of diluted shares used in calculating non-GAAP net income per share. Our management uses this non-GAAP financial measure to manage our business, including setting operating budgets and executive compensation plans. This non-GAAP measure is also used to (i) supplement the financial results and forecasts reported to our board of directors, (ii) evaluate our operating performance, (iii) compare our performance to internal forecasts, and (iv) manage our business and benchmarking performance internally. This non-GAAP measure has been made available to our stockholders consistently in the past to provide transparency on how our management manages our operating performance. Our management believes that this non-GAAP operating measure is useful to investors, when used as a supplement to GAAP measures, in evaluating our ongoing operational performance.

Table of Contents

Non-GAAP financial measures disclosed by us should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. Non-GAAP financial measures used by us may be calculated differently from, and therefore may not be comparable to, similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Risk Factors

This investment involves a high degree of risk. See **Risk Factors** beginning on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in Delaware in January 2001. Our principal executive offices are located at 6290 Sequence Drive, San Diego, California 92121, and our telephone number is (858) 768-3600. Our corporate website address is www.entropic.com. Information contained in, or accessible through, our website does not constitute a part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

The Offering

Common stock offered by us 10,000,000 shares

Common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering 82,501,269 shares

Use of Proceeds

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, technologies or intellectual property, although we have no present commitments or agreements to do so. See the section titled **Use of Proceeds** in this prospectus supplement.

NASDAQ Global Market Listing

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol **ENTR**.

Outstanding Shares

The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering is based on 72,501,269 shares outstanding as of June 30, 2010 and excludes:

11,274,624 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of options outstanding having a weighted-average price of approximately \$2.71 per share and the release of restricted stock awards outstanding as of June 30, 2010 under our stock option and equity incentive plans;

8,298,434 additional shares of our common stock in the aggregate reserved for future issuance under our 2007 equity incentive plan and 2007 non-employee directors' stock option plan as of June 30, 2010; and

2,226,686 shares of our common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2007 employee stock purchase plan as of June 30, 2010.

Except as otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus supplement assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their overallotment option.

S-4

Table of Contents**Summary Consolidated Financial Data**

The following tables set forth our summary consolidated financial data. The summary consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are derived from our audited financial statements that have been incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. The summary consolidated statement of operations data for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 and summary consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2010 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements that have been incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus. You should read this summary consolidated financial data in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, related notes and other information incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. See the section titled *Incorporation by Reference* in this prospectus supplement. These historical results are not necessarily indicative of results of operations to be expected in any future period and the results for the six months ended June 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full year.

The as adjusted balance sheet data as of June 30, 2010 gives effect to our receipt of the estimated net proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock by us in this offering at the assumed public offering price of \$9.94 per share (the closing price of our common stock on September 24, 2010), after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

	Years Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
	(unaudited)				
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Net revenues	\$ 122,545	\$ 146,033	\$ 116,305	\$ 50,269	\$ 78,131
Cost of net revenues(1)	76,196	79,411	57,399	25,105	36,532
Gross profit	46,349	66,622	58,906	25,164	41,599
Operating expenses:					
Research and development(1)	35,235	55,769	45,161	23,425	23,284
Sales and marketing(1)	10,348	16,262	13,955	7,032	7,769
General and administrative(1)	8,685	12,752	10,868	5,401	5,712
Write off of in-process research and development	21,400	1,300			
Amortization of intangibles	2,634	2,735	16	16	
Restructuring charges		1,259	2,173	2,103	
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets		113,193	208	208	
Total operating expenses	78,302	203,270	72,381	38,185	36,765
(Loss) income from operations	(31,953)	(136,648)	(13,475)	(13,021)	4,834
Other income, net	31	229	142	89	45
Income tax provision (benefit)	44	(49)	(93)	91	29
Net (loss) income	(31,966)	(136,370)	(13,240)	(13,023)	4,850
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock	(118)				
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (32,084)	\$ (136,370)	\$ (13,240)	\$ (13,023)	\$ 4,850
Net (loss) income per share attributable to common stockholders - basic	\$ (2.47)	\$ (2.01)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.07
Net (loss) income per share attributable to common stockholders - diluted	\$ (2.47)	\$ (2.01)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.06
Weighted average number of shares used to compute net (loss) income per share - basic	13,011	67,733	69,834	69,113	71,621

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Weighted average number of shares used to compute net (loss) income per share - diluted	13,011	67,733	69,834	69,113	74,777
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(1) Includes stock-based compensation as follows:

S-5

Table of Contents

	Years Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
	(in thousands)				
Cost of net revenues	\$ 159	\$ 251	\$ 138	\$ 61	\$ 152
Research and development	3,141	7,048	4,552	2,518	2,290
Sales and marketing	1,174	2,334	1,401	694	694
General and administrative	2,044	3,854	3,276	1,755	1,613

	As of June 30, 2010	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(unaudited)	
	(in thousands)	
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,329	\$ 135,756
Working capital	70,687	165,114
Total assets	99,825	194,252
Total stockholders' equity	80,455	174,882

Table of Contents

Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Before purchasing our securities, you should carefully consider the following information, the other information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and the other information incorporated by reference herein and therein. If any of these risks were to occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects could be materially and adversely affected. In that event, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties we describe below and in the documents referenced above are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have had net operating losses for several years, had an accumulated deficit of \$237.1 million as of June 30, 2010 and only recently became profitable on a quarterly basis, and we are unable to predict whether we will remain profitable.

We were incorporated in 2001, did not commence shipping production quantities of our home networking products until December 2004 and only became profitable on a quarterly basis in the fourth quarter of 2009. Consequently, any predictions about future performance may not be as accurate as they could be if we had a longer history of successfully commercializing our home networking solutions. You should not rely on our operating results for any prior quarterly or annual periods as an indication of our future operating performance.

We have incurred substantial net operating losses during our limited operating history. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, we incurred net losses attributable to common stockholders of \$32.1 million, \$136.4 million and \$13.2 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2010, we had net income of \$4.9 million. Although we became profitable in the fourth quarter of 2009 and continued to maintain quarterly profitability in the first and second quarters of 2010, we have incurred significant net losses since our inception and have never been profitable on an annual basis. As of June 30, 2010, we had an accumulated deficit of \$237.1 million. We may incur operating losses in the future as we continue to make significant expenditures related to the development of our products and the expansion of our business. Our ability to sustain profitability depends on the extent to which we can maintain or increase revenue and control our costs in order to, among other things, counter any unforeseen difficulties, complications, product delays or other unknown factors that may require additional expenditures, or unforeseen difficulties or costs associated with the integration of acquired assets or businesses. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with our growth prospects, product development, sales and marketing and other efforts, we are unable to predict the extent of our profitability or future losses. If we are unable to achieve adequate growth, we may not sustain profitability.

We face intense competition and expect competition to increase in the future, with many of our competitors being larger, more established and better capitalized than we are.

The markets for our products are extremely competitive and have been characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards, rapid changes in customer requirements, short product life cycles and frequent introduction of next generation and new products, as well as competing technologies. This competition could make it more difficult for us to sell our products and result in increased pricing pressure, reduced gross profit as a percentage of revenues, or gross margins, increased sales and marketing expenses and failure to increase or the loss of market share or expected market share. Semiconductor products in particular have a history of declining prices driven by customer insistence on lower prices as the cost of production is reduced and as demand falls when competitive products or newer, more advanced products are introduced. If market prices decrease faster than product costs, our gross margins and operating margins would be adversely affected. Moreover, we expect increased competition from other established and emerging companies both domestically and internationally. In particular, we currently face, or in the future expect to face, competition from companies such as Broadcom, STMicroelectronics N.V., Trident Microsystems, Inc., Sigma Designs, Inc. and Cisco in the

Table of Contents

sale of MoCA-compliant chipsets and technology. For example, Broadcom has announced the availability of several multi-format video decoder system-on-a-chip solutions with integrated MoCA functionality. Broadcom's MoCA home networking reference design platform, which is based on Broadcom's MoCA-enabled system-on-a-chip product, has achieved MoCA 1.0 and MoCA 1.1 certification from the MoCA certification board. In addition, current and potential competitors may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties. If so, competitors or alliances that include our competitors may emerge and could acquire significant market share. Further, our current and potential competitors may also enter into licensing arrangements with third parties with respect to MoCA chipsets or technology on licensing terms that are more favorable than the licensing terms that we would be able to offer through the direct licensing of our MoCA chipsets and technology to such third parties. We expect these trends to continue as companies attempt to strengthen or maintain their market positions in an evolving industry. In addition, our competitors could develop products or technologies that cause our products and technologies to become non-competitive or obsolete, or cause us to substantially reduce our prices.

Currently, we face competition from a number of established companies that offer products based on competing technologies, such as Data over Cable Service Interface Specifications, versions of Digital Subscriber Line, Ethernet, HomePNA, HomePlug AV, Broadband over Power Line, High Performance Network Over Coax, or HiNOC, Wi-Fi and Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access, or WiMAX. Although some of these competing technologies were not originally designed to operate over coaxial cables, our competitors have modified certain technologies, including HomePNA, HomePlug AV, Broadband over Power Line and Wi-Fi, to work on the same in-home coaxial cables that our MoCA-based products use. We also expect to face competition from companies that offer products based on G.hn technology once the G.hn standard has been set by the International Telecommunication Union, or ITU. Many of our competitors and potential competitors are substantially larger and have longer operating histories, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources than we do. Given their capital resources, many of these larger organizations are in a better position to withstand any significant reduction in customer purchases or market downturns. Many of our competitors also have broader product lines and market focus, allowing them to bundle their products and services and effectively use other products to subsidize lower prices for those products that compete with ours or to provide integrated product solutions that offer cost advantages to customers. In addition, many of our competitors have been in operation much longer than we and therefore have better name recognition and more long-standing and established relationships with service providers, ODMs and OEMs.

Our ability to compete depends on a number of factors, including:

the adoption of our products and technologies by service providers, ODMs and OEMs;

the performance and cost effectiveness of our products relative to our competitors' products;

our ability to deliver high quality and reliable products in large volumes and on a timely basis;

our ability to build close relationships with service providers, ODMs and OEMs;

our success in developing and utilizing new technologies to offer products and features previously not available in the marketplace that are technologically superior to those offered by our competitors;

our ability to identify new and emerging markets and market trends;

our ability to reduce our product costs and receive favorable pricing from our suppliers;

our ability to recruit design and application engineers and other technical personnel; and

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our ability to protect our intellectual property and obtain licenses to the intellectual property of others on commercially reasonable terms.

Our inability to address any of these factors effectively, alone or in combination with others, could seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

S-8

Table of Contents

In addition, consolidation by industry participants could result in competitors with further increased market share, larger customer bases, greater diversified product offerings and greater technological and marketing expertise, which would allow them to compete more effectively against us. Current and potential competitors may also gain such competitive advantages by establishing financial or strategic relationships with existing or potential customers, suppliers or other third-parties. These new competitors or alliances among competitors, customers, or suppliers could emerge rapidly and acquire significant market share. In addition, some of our suppliers and customers offer or may offer products that compete with our products. Depending on the participants, industry consolidation or the formation of strategic relationships could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations by reducing our ability to compete successfully in our current markets and the markets we are seeking to serve.

We depend on a limited number of customers, and ultimately service providers, for a substantial portion of our revenues, and the loss of, or a significant shortfall in, orders from any of these parties could significantly impair our financial condition and results of operations.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers. For example, for the year ended December 31, 2007, Actiontec, Jabil and Motorola accounted for 26%, 15% and 39% of our net revenues, respectively; for the year ended December 31, 2008, Actiontec and Motorola accounted for 20% and 36% of our net revenues, respectively; and for the year ended December 31, 2009, Actiontec and Motorola accounted for 16% and 27% of our net revenues, respectively. More recently, during the six months ended June 30, 2010, Motorola, Wistron and Zinwell accounted for 18%, 14% and 12% of our net revenues, respectively. Our inability to generate anticipated revenues from our key existing or targeted customers, or a significant shortfall in sales to certain of these customers would significantly reduce our revenues and adversely affect our operating results. Our operating results in the foreseeable future will continue to depend on our ability to effect sales to existing and other large customers.

In addition, we depend on a limited number of service providers that purchase products from our customers that incorporate our products. To date, we primarily rely on two major service providers, Verizon and DIRECTV, to deploy products using our home networking solutions. We also primarily rely on two major service providers, DISH Network and DIRECTV, to deploy products using our digital broadcast satellite outdoor unit solutions. Based on our internal estimates, during the six months ended June 30, 2010, products sold to our customers that were incorporated into products purchased by DIRECTV, Verizon, DISH Network and Comcast accounted for approximately 90% of our net revenues with one of them accounting for approximately 50% of our net revenue. If these service providers, or other service providers that elect to use our products, reduce or eliminate purchases of our customers' products which incorporate our products, this would significantly reduce our revenues and adversely affect our operating results. In addition, any sudden or unexpected slowdown in deployments by service providers that incorporate our products may lead to an inventory buildup by our customers who may, in turn, postpone taking delivery of our products or wait to clear their existing inventory before ordering more products from us, which, in turn, may adversely affect our results. Our operating results for the foreseeable future will continue to depend on a limited number of service providers' demand for products which incorporate our products.

We may have conflicts with our customers or the service providers that purchase products from our customers that incorporate our products. Any such conflict could result in events that have a negative impact on our business, including:

reduced purchases of our products or our customers' products that incorporate them;

uncertainty regarding ownership of intellectual property rights;

litigation or the threat of litigation; or

settlements or other business arrangements imposing obligations on us or restrictions on our business, including obligations to license intellectual property rights or make cash payments.

Table of Contents

If we fail to develop and introduce new or enhanced products on a timely basis, our ability to attract and retain customers could be impaired, and our competitive position may be harmed.

To compete successfully, we must design, develop, market and sell new or enhanced products that provide increasingly higher levels of performance and reliability and meet the cost expectations of our customers. The introduction of new products by our competitors, the market acceptance of products based on new or alternative technologies, or the emergence of new industry standards could render our existing or future products obsolete. Our failure to anticipate or timely develop new or enhanced products or technologies in response to technological shifts could result in decreased revenues and an increase in design wins by our competitors. In particular, we may experience difficulties with product design, manufacturing, marketing or certification that could delay or prevent our development, introduction or marketing of new or enhanced products. If we fail to introduce new or enhanced products that meet the needs of our customers or penetrate new markets in a timely fashion, we may lose market share and our operating results will be adversely affected. In addition, a design loss to one of our competitors may negatively impact our financial results for several years.

Our results could be adversely affected if our customers or the service providers who purchase their products are unable to successfully compete in their respective markets.

Our customers and the service providers that purchase products from our customers face significant competition from their competitors. We rely on these customers' and service providers' ability to develop products and/or services that meet the needs of their customers in terms of functionality, performance, availability and price. If these customers and service providers do not successfully compete, they may lose market share, which would negatively impact the demand for our products. For example, for our home networking products, there is intense competition among service providers to deliver video and other multimedia content into and throughout the home. For the sale of our home networking products, we are currently dependent on Verizon's and DIRECTV's ability to compete in the market for the delivery of HD video and other multimedia content. Therefore, factors influencing Verizon's or DIRECTV's ability to compete in this market, such as competition from alternative content providers or laws and regulations regarding local cable franchising or satellite broadcasting rights, could have an adverse effect on our ability to sell home networking products. In addition, our digital broadcast satellite outdoor unit products are primarily supplied to digital broadcast satellite service providers by our ODM and OEM customers. Digital broadcast satellite service providers are facing significant competition from telecommunications carriers and cable multiple service operators as they compete for customers in terms of video, voice and data services. Moreover, ODMs and OEMs who market satellite set-top boxes using our silicon tuners are competing with a variety of internet protocol-based video delivery solutions, including versions of Digital Subscriber Line technology and certain fiber optic-based solutions. Many of these technologies compete effectively with satellite set-top boxes and do not require tuners such as the ones we sell. If our customers and the service providers who purchase products from our customers that incorporate our products do not successfully compete, they may lose market share, which would reduce demand for our products.

If the market for HD video and other multimedia content delivery solutions based on the MoCA standard does not develop as we anticipate, our revenues may decline or fail to grow, which would adversely affect our operating results.

We derive, and expect to continue to derive for the foreseeable future, a significant portion of our revenues from sales of our home networking products based on the MoCA standard. The market for multimedia content delivery solutions based on the MoCA standard is relatively new, still evolving and difficult to predict. Currently, the growth of the MoCA-based multimedia content delivery market and the success of our business are largely driven by the adoption and deployment of existing and future generations of the technology by service providers, ODMs and OEMs and, to a lesser extent, by consumer adoption of such technology which is dependent on the availability of over-the-top, or OTT, services that directly deliver internet video content into the home. It is uncertain whether the MoCA standard will achieve and sustain high levels of demand and market acceptance by service providers or consumers, whether the availability of OTT services will continue to grow or whether

consumers beyond the early technology adopters will embrace OTT services in increasing numbers, if at all.

Table of Contents

Some service providers, ODMs and OEMs have adopted, and others may adopt, multimedia content delivery solutions that rely on technologies other than the MoCA standard or may choose to wait for the introduction of products and technologies that serve as a replacement or substitute for, or represent an improvement over, MoCA-based solutions. The alternative technology solutions, which compete with MoCA-based solutions, currently include Ethernet, HomePNA, Home Plug AV, Wi-Fi and WiMedia. It is critical to our success that additional service providers, including telecommunications carriers, digital broadcast satellite service providers and cable operators, adopt the MoCA standard for home networking.

If the market for MoCA-based solutions does not continue to develop or develops more slowly than we expect, or if we make errors in predicting adoption and deployment rates for these solutions, our revenues may be significantly adversely affected. Our operating results may also be adversely affected by any delays in consumer adoption of OTT services, or if the market for OTT services develops more slowly than we expect.

Even if service providers, ODMs and OEMs adopt multimedia content delivery solutions based on the MoCA standard, we may not compete successfully in the market for MoCA-compliant chipsets.

As a member of MoCA, we are required to license any of our patent claims that are essential to implement the MoCA specifications to other MoCA members on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms. As a result, we are required to license some of our important intellectual property to other MoCA members, including other semiconductor manufacturers that may compete with us in the sale of MoCA-compliant chipsets. Furthermore, there may be disagreements among MoCA members as to specifically which of our patent claims we are required to license to them. If we are unable to differentiate our MoCA-compliant chipsets from other MoCA-compliant chipsets by offering superior pricing and features outside MoCA specifications, we may not be able to compete effectively in the market for such chipsets. Moreover, although we are currently and actively involved in the ongoing development of the MoCA standard, we cannot guarantee that future MoCA specifications will incorporate technologies or product features we are developing or that our products will be compatible with future MoCA specifications. As additional members, including our competitors, continue to join MoCA, they and existing members may exert greater influence on MoCA and the development of the MoCA standard in a manner that is adverse to our interests. If our home networking products fail to comply with future MoCA specifications, the demand for these products could be severely reduced.

The semiconductor and communications industries are highly cyclical and subject to rapid change and evolving industry standards and, from time to time, have experienced significant downturns in customer demand as well as unexpected increases in demand resulting in production capacity constraints. These factors could impact our operating results, financial condition and cash flows and may increase the volatility of the price of our stock.

The semiconductor and communications industries are highly cyclical and subject to rapid change and evolving industry standards and, from time to time, have experienced significant downturns in customer demand, most recently in late 2008 through 2009 as a result of the deterioration in global macroeconomic conditions. These downturns are characterized by decreases in product demand, excess customer inventories and accelerated erosion of prices; factors which have caused, and could continue to cause, substantial fluctuations in our net revenue and in our operating results. Any downturns in the semiconductor and communications industries may be severe and prolonged, and any failure of these industries to fully recover from downturns could harm our business. For example, because a significant portion of our expense is fixed in the near term or is incurred in advance of anticipated sales, during these downturns we will not be able to decrease our expenses rapidly enough to offset unanticipated shortfall in revenues during industry downturns, which would adversely affect our operating results. Even as the industry recovers from the most recent downturn, some OEMs and ODMs may slow down their research and development activities, cancel or delay new product development, reduce their inventories and/or take a cautious approach to acquiring products, which may negatively impact our business.

The semiconductor and communications industries also periodically experience increased demand and production capacity constraints, which may affect the ability of companies such as ours to ship products to

Table of Contents

customers. Any factor adversely affecting either the semiconductor or communications industries in general, or the particular segments of any of these industries that our products target, may adversely affect our ability to generate revenue and could negatively impact our operating results, cash flow and financial condition. During 2010, the semiconductor and communications industries began experiencing supply shortages due to sudden increases in demand beyond foundry capacity. In addition to capacity issues, during periods of increased demand these industries may also experience difficulty obtaining sufficient manufacturing, assembly and test resources from manufacturers. If, as a result of these industry issues, we are unable to meet our customers' increased demand for our products, we would miss opportunities for additional revenue and could experience a negative impact on our relationships with affected customers. Further, in response to the cyclical and rapidly changing nature of the semiconductor and communications industries, our operating results may fluctuate from period to period as we adjust our inventory and production requirements to meet the changing demands of our customers, which could impact our financial condition and cash flows and may increase the volatility of the price of our stock.

Our operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and we expect them to continue to fluctuate in the future, which could lead to volatility in the price of our common stock.

Our operating results have fluctuated in the past and are likely to continue to fluctuate, on an annual and a quarterly basis, as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control. These fluctuations in our operating results may cause our stock price to fluctuate as well. The primary factors that are likely to affect our quarterly and annual operating results include:

changes in demand for our products or those offered by service providers and our customers;

the timing and amount of orders, especially from significant service providers and customers;

the seasonal nature of the sales of products that incorporate our products by certain service providers which may affect the timing of orders for our products;

the level and timing of capital spending of service providers, both in the United States and in international markets;

competitive market conditions, including pricing actions by us or our competitors;

adverse market perception of MoCA-compliant products;

our unpredictable and lengthy sales cycles;

the mix of products and product configurations sold;

our ability to successfully define, design and release new products on a timely basis that meet customers' or service providers' needs;

costs related to acquisitions of complementary products, technologies or businesses;

new product introductions and enhancements, or the market anticipation of new products and enhancements, by us or our competitors;

announcements by service providers who purchase products from our customers;

the timing of revenue recognition on sales arrangements, which may include multiple deliverables and the effect of our use of inventory hubbing arrangements;

unexpected changes in our operating expenses;

general economic conditions (including the recent industry and economic downturn) and political conditions in the countries where we operate or our products are sold or used;

our ability to attain and maintain production volumes and quality levels for our products, including adequate allocation of wafer, assembly and test capacity for our products by our subcontractors;

our customers' ability to obtain other components needed to manufacture their products;

S-12

Table of Contents

the cost and availability of components and raw materials used in our products, including, without limitation, increases in the price of gold;

changes in manufacturing costs, including wafer, test and assembly costs, manufacturing yields and product quality and reliability;

productivity of our sales and marketing force;

our inability to reduce operating expenses in a particular quarter if revenues for that quarter fall below expectations;

future accounting pronouncements and changes in accounting policies;

costs associated with litigation; and

changes in domestic and international regulatory environments.

Unfavorable changes in any of the above factors, many of which are beyond our control, could significantly harm our business and results of operations. You should not rely on the results of prior periods as an indication of our future performance.

Adverse U.S. and international economic conditions have affected and may continue to adversely affect our revenues, margins and profitability.

Since September 2008, the credit markets and the financial services industry have been experiencing a period of unprecedented turmoil and upheaval characterized by the bankruptcy, failure, collapse or sale of various financial institutions and an unprecedented level of intervention from the U.S. federal government. These events, together with the current adverse economic conditions facing the broader economy and, in particular, the semiconductor and communications industries, have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, our business as service providers cut back or delay deployments that include our products and to the extent that consumers decrease their discretionary spending for enhanced video offerings from service providers, which may in turn lead to cautious or reduced spending by service providers and, in turn, may lead to a decrease in orders for our products, thereby adversely affecting our operating results. Our operating results may also be adversely affected if the State of California adopts laws to suspend net operating loss deductions as it has done in the past in response to the sharp decrease in tax revenue collections caused by the current adverse economic conditions.

We may also experience adverse conditions in our cost base due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates that reduce the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar, increase research and development expenses and other factors. These conditions may harm our margins and prevent us from sustaining profitability if we are unable to increase the selling prices of our products or reduce our costs sufficiently to offset the effects of effective increases in our costs. Our attempts to offset the effects of cost increases through controlling our expenses, passing cost increases on to our customers or any other method may not succeed.

The success of our digital broadcast satellite outdoor unit products depends on the demand for our products within the satellite digital television market and the growth of this overall market.

In addition to our MoCA home networking products, we also derive a significant portion of our revenues from sales of our digital broadcast satellite outdoor unit products into markets served by digital broadcast satellite providers and their ODM and OEM partners. The digital broadcast satellite market may not grow in the future as anticipated or a significant market slowdown may occur, which would in turn reduce the demand for applications or devices, such as set-top boxes and low-noise block converters that rely on our digital broadcast satellite outdoor unit products. Because of the intense competition in the satellite, terrestrial and cable digital television markets, the unproven technology of many products addressing these markets and the short product life cycles of many consumer applications or devices, it is difficult to predict the potential size and future growth rate of the markets for our digital broadcast satellite outdoor unit products. If the demand for our digital broadcast satellite outdoor unit products is not as great as we expect, or if we are unable to produce competitive products to meet that demand, our revenues could be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Market-specific risks affecting the digital television, digital television set-top boxes and digital television peripheral markets could impair our ability to successfully sell our silicon tuners.

The market for digital television applications in digital televisions, digital television set-top boxes and digital television peripherals is characterized by certain market-specific risks, any of which may adversely affect our ability to sell our silicon tuners. For example, sellers of module tuners that offer similar or better functionality than our silicon tuner solutions may dramatically lower their prices and become more competitive than we in the tuner market. In addition, our silicon tuners may not meet the specifications or have the feature sets desired by our customers or may not be architecturally compatible with other components in the customers' designs. Our efforts to penetrate the digital television market, in particular, will depend on our ability to overcome these and other challenges. To the extent our efforts are adversely affected by any of these risks or are otherwise unsuccessful, the demand for our silicon tuner products may not develop as anticipated or decline which would adversely affect our revenues, financial condition and results of operations.

The success of our silicon tuners is highly dependent on our relationships with demodulator manufacturers.

Our silicon tuners are designed to be interoperable with various specific demodulator integrated circuit products that are designed and manufactured by other companies. Historically, we have relied on strategic relationships with various demodulator manufacturers to enable both parties to offer an interoperable tuner/demodulator solution to mutual end customers. Although we work in concert with third-party demodulator manufacturers to complete highly functional reference designs, we have no control over their future product plans and product roadmaps and could be effectively designed out of future customer applications by the refusal of such a demodulator manufacturer to continue to support our products. Likewise, our ability to acquire new customers is dependent on the cooperation of third-party demodulator manufacturers. If such third-party manufacturers decide to partner with one of our competitors or to provide their own tuner solutions, we would effectively be prevented from selling our products to potential new customers. Furthermore, our dependence on these third-party demodulator manufacturers often limits our strategic direction. If we were to design products that were competitive with any of such demodulator manufacturers, they may choose to stop working with us.

If any of the current or prospective demodulator manufacturers with whom we have or intend to have relationships were to stop working with us in favor of other tuner manufacturers or in favor of deploying their own tuner products, we would be effectively designed out of current and potential customers' products and the demand for our silicon tuners would be substantially reduced.

The market for our broadband access products is limited and these products may not be widely adopted.

Our broadband access products are designed to meet broadband access requirements in areas characterized by fiber optic network deployments that terminate within one kilometer of customer premises. We believe the primary geographic markets for our broadband access products are currently in certain Asian countries such as China, Japan and Korea, and parts of Europe where there are many multi-dwelling units and fiber optic networks that extend to or near a customer premises. We do not expect to generate significant revenues from sales of our broadband access products in North America, which is generally characterized by low-density housing, or in developing nations which do not generally have extensive fiber optic networks. To the extent our efforts to sell our broadband access products into currently targeted markets are unsuccessful, the demand for these products may not develop as anticipated or may decline, either of which could adversely affect our future revenues. Moreover, these markets have a large number of service providers and varying regulatory standards, both of which may delay any widespread adoption of our products and increase the time during which competing technologies could be introduced and displace our products.

In addition, if areas characterized by fiber optic networks that terminate within one kilometer of customer premises do not continue to grow, or we are unable to develop broadband access products that are competitive outside of these areas, the demand for our broadband access products may not grow and our revenues may be limited. Even if the markets in which our broadband access products are targeted continue to grow or we are able to serve additional markets, customers and service providers may not adopt our technology. There are a growing

Table of Contents

number of competing technologies for delivering high-speed broadband access from the service provider's network to the customer's premises. For example, our broadband access products face competition from products using Data over Cable Service Interface Specifications, or DOCSIS, versions of Digital Subscriber Lines, or DSL, Ethernet and WiMAX-based solutions. Moreover, there are many other access technologies that are currently in development including some low cost proprietary solutions. If service providers adopt competing products or technologies, the demand for our broadband access products will decline and we may not be able to generate significant revenues from these products.

We intend to expand our operations and increase our expenditures in an effort to grow our business. If we are not able to manage this expansion and growth, or if our business does not grow as we expect, we may not be able to realize a return on the resources we devote to expansion.

We anticipate that we will continue to expand our infrastructure and grow our headcount to accommodate changes in our research and development strategy and achieve planned expansion of our product offerings, projected increases in our customer base and anticipated growth in the number of our product deployments. Our growth may place a strain on our administrative and operational infrastructure. Our success in managing our growth will be dependent upon our ability to:

enhance our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures;

expand our facilities and equipment and develop new sources of supply for the manufacture, assembly and testing of our semiconductor products;

successfully hire, train, motivate and productively deploy employees, including technical personnel; and

expand our international resources.

Our inability to address effectively any of these factors, alone or in combination with others, could harm our ability to execute our business strategy.

Further, we intend to continue to grow our business by entering new markets, developing new product offerings and pursuing new customers. If we fail to timely or efficiently expand operational and financial systems in connection with such growth or if we fail to implement or maintain effective internal controls and procedures, resulting operating inefficiencies could increase costs and expenses more than we planned and might cause us to lose the ability to take advantage of market opportunities, enhance existing products, develop new products, satisfy customer requirements, respond to competitive pressures, control our inventory or otherwise execute our business plan. Failure to implement or maintain such controls and procedures could also impact our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements. Additionally, if we increase our operating expenses in anticipation of the growth of our business and such growth does not meet our expectations, our financial results likely would be negatively impacted.

Any acquisition, strategic relationship, joint venture or investment could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition.

We actively pursue acquisitions, strategic relationships, joint ventures, collaborations or investments that we believe may allow us to complement our growth strategy, increase market share in our current markets or expand into adjacent markets, or broaden our technology and intellectual property. Such transactions may be complex, time consuming and expensive, and may present numerous challenges and risks including:

difficulties in assimilating any acquired workforce and merging operations;

attrition and the loss of key personnel;

an acquired company, asset or technology, or a strategic collaboration or licensed asset or technology not furthering our business strategy as anticipated;

S-15

Table of Contents

our overpayment for a company, asset or technology or changes in the economic or market conditions or assumptions underlying our decision to make an acquisition;

difficulties entering and competing in new product or geographic markets and increased competition, including price competition;

significant problems or liabilities, including increased intellectual property and employment related litigation exposure, associated with acquired businesses, assets or technologies;

in connection with any such transaction, the need to use a significant portion of our available cash, issue additional equity securities that would dilute the then-current stockholders' percentage ownership or incur substantial debt or contingent liabilities;

requirements to devote substantial managerial and engineering resources to any strategic relationship, joint venture or collaboration, which could detract from our other efforts or significantly increase our costs;

lack of control over the actions of our business partners in any strategic relationship, joint venture or collaboration, which could significantly delay the introduction of planned products or otherwise make it difficult or impossible to realize the expected benefits of such relationship; and

requirements to record substantial charges and amortization expense related to certain intangible assets, deferred stock compensation and other items.

Any one of these challenges or risks could impair our ability to realize any benefit from our acquisitions, strategic relationships, joint ventures or investments after we have expended resources on them.

In addition, from time to time we may enter into negotiations for acquisitions, relationships, joint ventures or investments that are not ultimately consummated. These negotiations could result in significant diversion of management time, as well as substantial out-of-pocket costs.

We cannot forecast the number, timing or size of future acquisitions, strategic relationships, joint ventures or investments, or the effect that any such transactions might have on our operating or financial results. Any such transaction could disrupt our business and harm our operating results and financial condition.

We may not realize the anticipated financial and strategic benefits from the businesses we have acquired or be able to successfully integrate such businesses with ours.

We will need to overcome significant challenges in order to realize the benefits or synergies from the acquisitions we have completed to date and any acquisitions that we may complete from time to time in the future. These challenges include the following:

integrating businesses, operations and technologies;

retaining and assimilating key personnel;

retaining existing customers and attracting additional customers;

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creating uniform standards, controls, procedures, policies and information systems;

meeting the challenges inherent in efficiently managing an increased number of employees, including some at geographic locations distant from our headquarters and senior management; and

implementing appropriate systems, policies, benefits and compliance programs.

Integration in particular may involve considerable risks and may not be successful. These risks include the following:

the potential disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of our management;

the potential strain on our financial and managerial controls and reporting systems and procedures;

S-16

Table of Contents

unanticipated expenses and potential delays related to integration of the operations, technology and other resources of the acquired companies;

the impairment of relationships with employees, suppliers and customers; and

potential unknown or contingent liabilities.

The inability to integrate successfully any businesses we acquire, or any significant delay in achieving integration, could delay introduction of new products and require expenditure of additional resources to achieve integration. For example, although we recorded significant amounts of goodwill and other intangible assets in connection with the acquisitions we completed in 2007 and 2008, as a result of the recent industry and economic turmoil and its effects on our market value and business outlook, we had to reduce the carrying amount of all of these long-lived assets and, as of June 30, 2010, we have recorded an aggregate impairment charge of \$113.4 million against our goodwill and intangible assets carrying value related to these acquisitions.

Investors should not rely on attempts to combine our historical financial results with those of any of our acquired businesses as separate operating entities to predict our future results of operations as a combined entity.

The average selling prices of our products have historically decreased over time and will likely do so in the future, which may reduce our revenues and gross margin.

Our products and products sold by other companies in our industry have historically experienced a decrease in average selling prices over time. We anticipate that the average selling prices of our products will continue to decrease in the future in response to competitive pricing pressures, increased sales discounts and new product introductions by our competitors. For example, we expect that other chipset manufacturers who are members of MoCA will produce competing chipsets and create pricing pressure for such products and Broadcom has announced the availability of competing chipsets for certain applications. Our future operating results may be harmed due to the decrease of our average selling prices. To maintain our current gross margins or increase our gross margins in the future, we must develop and introduce on a timely basis new products and product enhancements, continually reduce our product costs and manage product transitions in a timely and cost-effective manner. Our failure to do so would likely cause our revenues and gross margins to decline, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and cause the value of our common stock to decline.

Fluctuations in the mix of products we sell may adversely affect our financial results.

Because of differences in selling prices and manufacturing costs among our products, the mix and types of products sold affect the average selling price of our products and have a substantial impact on our revenues and profit margins. To the extent our sales mix shifts toward increased sales of our lower-margin products, our overall gross margins will be negatively affected. Fluctuations in the mix and types of our products sold may also affect the extent to which we are able to recover our costs and expenditures that are associated with a particular product, and as a result can negatively impact our financial results.

Our product development efforts are time-consuming, require substantial research and development expenditures and may not generate an acceptable return.

Our product development efforts require substantial research and development expense. Our research and development expense was \$23.4 million and \$23.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively. There can be no assurance that we will achieve an acceptable return on our research and development efforts.

The development of our products is also highly complex. Due to the relatively small size of our product design teams, our research and development efforts in our core technologies may lag behind those of our competitors, some of whom have substantially greater financial and technical resources. We occasionally have experienced delays in completing the development and introduction of new products and product enhancements, and we could experience delays in the future. Unanticipated problems in developing products could also divert

Table of Contents

substantial engineering resources, which may impair our ability to develop new products and enhancements and could substantially increase our costs. Furthermore, we may expend significant amounts on a research and development program that may not ultimately result in a commercially successful product, and we have in the past terminated ongoing research and development programs before they could be brought to successful conclusions. As a result of these and other factors, we may be unable to develop and introduce new products successfully and in a cost-effective and timely manner, and any new products we develop and offer may never achieve market acceptance. Any failure to develop future products that are commercially successful would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our products typically have lengthy sales cycles, which may cause our operating results to fluctuate, and a service provider, ODM or OEM customer may decide to cancel or change its service or product plans, which could cause us to lose anticipated sales.

Our products typically have lengthy sales cycles. A service provider must first evaluate our products. This initial evaluation period can vary considerably based on the service provider and product being evaluated, and could take a significant amount of time to complete. Products incorporating new technologies generally require longer periods for evaluation. After this initial evaluation period, if a service provider decides to adopt our products, that service provider and the applicable ODM or OEM customers will need to further test and evaluate our products prior to completing the design of the equipment that will incorporate our products. Additional time is needed to begin volume production of equipment that incorporates our products. Due to these lengthy sales cycles, we may experience significant delays from the time we incur research and development and sales expenses until the time, if ever, that we generate sales from these products. The delays inherent in these lengthy sales cycles increase the risk that a customer will decide to cancel or change its product plans. From time to time, we have experienced changes, delays and cancellations in the purchase plans of our customers. A cancellation or change in plans by a service provider, ODM or OEM customer could prevent us from realizing anticipated sales. In addition, our anticipated sales could be lost or substantially reduced if a significant service provider, ODM or OEM customer reduces or delays orders during our sales cycle or chooses not to release equipment that contains our products. We may invest significant time and effort in marketing to a particular customer that does not ultimately result in a sale to that customer. As a result of these lengthy and uncertain sales cycles for our products, it is difficult for us to predict if or when our customers may purchase products in volume from us, and our operating results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter, which may negatively affect our operating results for any given quarter.

If we do not complete our design-in activities before a customer's design window closes, we will lose the design opportunity, which could adversely affect our future sales and revenues and harm our customer relationships.

The timing of our design-in activities with key customers and prospective customers may not align with their open design windows, which may or may not be known to us, making design win predictions more difficult. If we miss a particular customer's design window, we may be forced to wait an entire year or even longer for the next opportunity to compete for the customer's next design. The loss of a particular design opportunity could eliminate or substantially delay revenues from certain target customers and markets, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and future prospects as well as our customer relationships.

Our products must interoperate with many software applications and hardware found in service providers' networks and other devices in the home, and if they do not interoperate properly, our business would be harmed.

Our products must interoperate with service providers' networks and other devices in the home, which often have varied and complex specifications, utilize multiple protocol standards, software applications and products from multiple vendors, and contain multiple generations of products that have been added over time. As a result, we must continually ensure that our products interoperate properly with existing and planned future networks. To meet these requirements, we must undertake development efforts that involve significant expense and the dedication of substantial employee resources. We may not accomplish these development efforts quickly or cost-effectively, if at all. If we fail to maintain or anticipate compatibility with products, software or equipment found in our customers' networks, we may face substantially reduced demand for our products, which would adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

From time to time, we may enter into collaborations or interoperability arrangements with equipment and software vendors providing for the use, integration or interoperability of their technology with our products. These arrangements would give us access to and enable interoperability with various products or technologies in the connected home entertainment market. If these relationships fail to achieve their goals, we would have to devote substantially more resources to the development of alternative products and the support of our existing products, or the addressable market for our products may become limited. In many cases, these parties are either companies that we compete with directly in other areas or companies that have extensive relationships with our existing and potential customers and may have influence over the purchasing decisions of these customers. A number of our competitors have stronger relationships than we do with some of our existing and potential customers and, as a result, our ability to have successful arrangements with these companies may be harmed. Our failure to establish or maintain key relationships with third-party equipment and software vendors may harm our ability to successfully sell and market our products. We are currently devoting significant resources to the development of these relationships. Our operating results could be adversely affected if these efforts do not result in the revenues necessary to offset these investments.

In addition, if we find errors in the software or hardware used in service providers' networks or problematic network configurations or settings we may have to modify our products so that they will interoperate with service providers' networks. This could cause longer installation times for our products and order cancellations, either of which would adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our customers may cancel their orders, change production quantities or delay production, and if we fail to forecast demand for our products accurately, we may incur product shortages, delays in product shipments or excess or insufficient product inventory.

We sell our products to customers who integrate them into their products. We do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers. We have limited visibility as to the volume of our products that our customers are selling or carrying in their inventory. In addition, certain service providers are affected by seasonality in their deployment of products that incorporate our products, which may in turn impact the timing of our sales. Because production lead times often exceed the amount of time required to fulfill orders, we often must build inventory in advance of orders, relying on an imperfect demand forecast to project volumes and product mix. Our demand forecast accuracy, and our ability to manage our inventory carrying levels accurately, can be adversely affected by a number of factors, including inaccurate forecasting by our customers, changes in market conditions, adverse changes in our product order mix and demand for our customers' products. We have in the past had customers dramatically decrease and increase their requested production quantities with little or no advance notice. Even after an order is received, our customers may cancel these orders, postpone taking delivery or request a decrease in production quantities. Any such cancellation, postponement of delivery or decrease in production quantity subjects us to a number of risks, most notably that our projected sales will not materialize on schedule or at all, leading to unanticipated revenue shortfalls, reduced profit margins and excess or obsolete inventory which we may be unable to sell to other customers or which we may be required to sell at reduced prices or write off entirely, or that any resulting disputes with our customers may adversely impact our future relationships with those customers. Alternatively, if we are unable to project customer requirements accurately, we may not build enough products, which could lead to delays in product shipments and lost sales opportunities in the near term, as well as force our customers to identify alternative sources of supply, which could affect our ongoing relationships with these customers and potentially reduce our market share. If we do not timely fulfill customer demands, our customers may cancel their orders and we may be subject to customer claims for cost of replacement.

Our ability to accurately predict revenues and inventory needs, and to effectively manage inventory levels, may be adversely impacted due to our use of inventory hubbing arrangements.

We are party to an inventory hubbing arrangement with Motorola and we may enter into similar arrangements with other customers in the future. Pursuant to these arrangements, we ship our products to a designated third-party warehouse, or hub, rather than shipping them directly to the customer. The products generally remain in the hub until the customer removes them for incorporation into its own products. In the

Table of Contents

absence of any hubbing arrangement, we generally recognize revenues on sales of our products upon shipment of those products to the buyer. Under our hubbing arrangement with Motorola, however, we maintain ownership of our products in the hub, and therefore do not recognize the related revenue, until the date Motorola removes them from the hub. As a result, our ability to accurately predict future revenues recognized from sales to Motorola or any other customers with which we implement hubbing arrangements may be impaired, and we may experience significant fluctuations in our quarterly operating results depending on when Motorola or any such other customers remove our products from the hub, which they may do with little or no lead time. In the short term, we may experience an increase in operating expenses as we build and ship inventory to the hub and will not recognize revenues from sales of this inventory, if at all, until Motorola or any such other customers remove it from the hub at a later time. Furthermore, because we continue to own but do not maintain control over our products after they are shipped to the hub, our ability to effectively manage inventory levels may be impaired as our shipments under the hubbing arrangement increase and we may be exposed to additional risk that the inventory in the hub becomes obsolete before sales are recognized.

We extend credit to our customers, sometimes in large amounts, but there is no guarantee every customer will be able to pay our invoices when they become due.

As part of our routine business, we extend credit to customers purchasing our products. While our customers may have the ability to pay on the date of shipment or on the date credit is granted, their financial condition could change and there is no guarantee that customers will ever pay the invoices. Rapid changes in our customers' financial conditions and risks associated with extending credit to our customers can subject us to a higher financial risk and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on a limited number of third parties to manufacture, assemble and test our products which reduces our control over key aspects of our products and their availability.

We do not own or operate a manufacturing, assembly or test facility for our products. Rather, we outsource the manufacture, assembly and testing of our products to third-party subcontractors including Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, TowerJazz, Amkor Technologies, Inc. and Giga Solution Tech. Co., Ltd. Accordingly, we are greatly dependent on a limited number of suppliers to deliver quality products on time. Our reliance on sole or limited suppliers involves several risks, including susceptibility to increased manufacturing costs if competition for foundry capacity intensifies and reduced control over the following:

supply of our products available for sale;

pricing, quality and timely delivery of our products;

prices and availability of components for our products; and

production capacity for our products, including shortages due to difficulties by suppliers in meeting production requirements because of unexpected increases in demand.

Because we rely on a limited number of third-party manufacturers, if we were required to change contract manufacturers or one of our contract manufacturers became unable or unwilling to continue manufacturing our products, we may sustain lost revenues, increased costs and damage to our customer relationships. In addition, we would need to expend significant time and effort to locate new third-party manufacturers, if available, and have them qualified by us and our customers.

Manufacturing defects may not be detected by the testing process performed by our subcontractors. If defects are discovered after we have shipped our products, we may be exposed to warranty and consequential damages claims from our customers. Such claims may have an adverse impact on our revenues and operating results. Furthermore, if we are unable to deliver quality products, our reputation would be harmed, which could result in the loss of future orders and business with our customers.

Table of Contents

When demand for manufacturing capacity is high, we may take various actions to try to secure sufficient capacity, which may be costly and negatively impact our operating results.

The ability of each of our subcontractors' manufacturing facilities to provide us with chipsets is limited by their available capacity and existing obligations. Although we have purchase order commitments to supply specified levels of products to our customers, we do not have a guaranteed level of production capacity from any of our subcontractors' facilities to produce our products. Facility capacity may not be available when we need it or at reasonable prices. In addition, our subcontractors may allocate capacity to the production of other companies' products and thereby reduce deliveries to us on short notice.

In order to secure sufficient manufacturing facility capacity when demand is high and mitigate the risks associated with an inability to meet our customers' demands for our products, we may enter into various arrangements with subcontractors that could be costly and harm our operating results, including:

option payments or other prepayments to a subcontractor;

nonrefundable deposits with or loans to subcontractors in exchange for capacity commitments;

contracts that commit us to purchase specified quantities of components over extended periods; and

purchase of testing equipment for specific use at the facilities of our subcontractors.

We may not be able to make any such arrangements in a timely fashion or at all, and any arrangements may be costly, reduce our financial flexibility and not be on terms favorable to us. Moreover, if we are able to secure capacity, we may be obligated to use all of that capacity or incur penalties. These penalties and obligations may be expensive and require significant capital and could harm our business.

We believe that transitioning certain of our silicon products to newer or better manufacturing process technologies will be important to our future competitive position. If we fail to make this transition efficiently, our competitive position could be seriously harmed.

We continually evaluate the benefits, on a product-by-product basis, of migrating to higher performance or lower cost process technologies in order to produce higher performance, more efficient or better integrated circuits because we believe this migration is required to remain competitive. Other companies in our industry have experienced difficulty in migrating to new process technologies and, consequently, have suffered reduced yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expense levels. We may experience similar difficulties. Moreover, we are dependent on our relationships with subcontractors to successfully migrate to newer or better process technologies. Our third-party manufacturers may not make newer or better process technologies available to us on a timely or cost-effective basis, if at all. If our third-party manufacturers do not make newer or better manufacturing process technologies available to us on a timely or cost-effective basis, or if we experience difficulties in migrating to these processes, it could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position and business prospects.

We rely on sales representatives and distributors to assist in selling our products, and the failure of these representatives to perform as expected could reduce our future sales.

We sell our products to some of our customers through third-party sales representatives and distributors. Our relationships with some of these third-party sales representatives and distributors are relatively new and we are unable to predict the extent to which our third-party sales representatives and distributors will be successful in marketing and selling our products. Moreover, many third-party sales representatives and distributors also market and sell competing products. Third-party sales representatives and distributors may terminate their relationships with us at any time, or with short notice, and may give greater attention to the products sold by our competitors. Our future performance will also depend, in part, on our ability to attract additional third-party sales representatives and distributors that market our products effectively, especially in markets in which we have not previously distributed our products. If we cannot retain our current third-party sales representatives and distributors and recruit additional or replacement third-party sales representatives and distributors, our revenues and operating results could be harmed.

Table of Contents

Our products may contain defects or errors which may adversely affect their market acceptance and our reputation and expose us to product liability claims.

Our products are very complex and may contain defects or errors, especially when first introduced or when new versions are released. Despite testing, errors may occur. Product errors could affect the performance of our products, delay the development or release of new products or new versions of products, adversely affect our reputation and our customers' willingness to buy products from us, and adversely affect market acceptance or perception of our products. Any such errors or delays in releasing new products or new versions of products or allegations of unsatisfactory performance could cause us to lose revenue or market share, increase our service costs, cause us to incur substantial costs in redesigning our products, subject us to liability for damages and divert our resources from other tasks. Our products must successfully interoperate with products from other vendors. As a result, when problems occur in a device or application in which our product is used, it may be difficult to identify the sources of these problems. The occurrence of hardware and software errors, whether or not caused by our products, could result in the delay or loss of market acceptance of our products, and therefore delay our ability to recognize revenue from sales, and any necessary revisions may cause us to incur significant expenses. Moreover, since one of the key benefits of our home networking products is reduction of the need for service providers to dispatch service vehicles to customer premises, often referred to as truck rolls, problems with our products would likely result in a greater number of truck rolls and this in turn could adversely affect our sales. The occurrence of any such problems could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Any limitation of liability provisions in our standard terms and conditions of sale may not fully or effectively protect us from claims as a result of federal, state or local laws or ordinances or unfavorable judicial decisions in the United States or other countries. The use of our products also entails the risk of product liability claims. We maintain insurance to protect against certain claims associated with the use of our products, but our insurance coverage may not adequately cover any claim asserted against us. In addition, even claims that ultimately are unsuccessful could result in our expenditure of funds in litigation and divert management's time and other resources.

We depend on key personnel to operate our business, and if we are unable to retain our current personnel and hire additional qualified personnel, our ability to develop and successfully market our products could be harmed.

We believe our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, engineering and sales and marketing personnel. Even during the recent economic downturn, there continues to be competition for qualified personnel in the markets in which we compete. In addition, the cost of living in the San Diego, California area, where our corporate headquarters is located, has proved to be an obstacle to attracting new employees in the past, and we expect that this will continue to impact, to some extent, our ability to attract and retain employees in the future. We do not have employment agreements with most of our executive or key employees and the unexpected loss of any key employees, including Patrick Henry, our president and chief executive officer, other members of our senior management or our senior engineering personnel, or an inability to attract additional qualified personnel, including engineers and sales and marketing personnel, could delay the development, introduction and sale of our products and our ability to execute our business strategy may suffer. In addition, in the event that there is a loss of key personnel, there is a potential for loss of important knowledge that may delay or negatively impact development or sale of our products and our ability to execute on our business strategy. We do not currently have any key person life insurance covering any executive officer or employee.

If we fail to comply with environmental regulatory requirements, our operating results could be adversely affected.

We face increasing complexity in our product design and procurement operations as we adjust to requirements relating to the materials composition of many of our products. The European Union has adopted certain directives to facilitate the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment sold in the European Union, including the Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment, or

Table of Contents

RoHS, directive that restricts the use of lead, mercury and certain other substances in electrical and electronic products placed on the market in the European Union after July 1, 2006, and many other countries, including China, Taiwan and Korea, where the majority of our products are manufactured and packaged and sold, have also adopted similar directives banning or limiting the use of specified substances in products introduced into their domestic markets. We have incurred costs in connection with our compliance with these environmental laws and regulations, such as costs related to eliminating lead from our semiconductor product packaging. Other environmental regulations may be enacted in the future, including in the United States, that require us to reengineer our products to utilize components that are compatible with these regulations, and this reengineering and component substitution may result in additional costs to us or disrupt our operations or logistics. If we or the third-party manufacturers of our products are unable to meet future environmental regulations in a timely manner, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Certain of our customers' products and service providers' services are subject to governmental regulation.

Governmental regulation could place constraints on our customers and service providers' services and consequently reduce our customers demand for our products. For example, the Federal Communications Commission has broad jurisdiction over products that emit radio frequency signals in the United States. Similar governmental agencies regulate these products in other countries. Moreover, laws and regulations regarding local cable franchising or satellite broadcasting rights could have an adverse effect on Verizon's, DIRECTV's and other service providers' ability to compete in the HD video and multimedia content delivery market. Although most of our products are not directly subject to current regulations of the Federal Communications Commission or any other federal or state communications regulatory agency, much of the equipment into which these products are incorporated is subject to direct governmental regulation. Accordingly, the effects of regulation on our customers or the industries in which they operate may, in turn, impede sales of our products. For example, demand for these products will decrease if equipment into which they are incorporated fails to comply with the specifications of the Federal Communications Commission.

Our failure to raise additional capital or generate the significant capital necessary to expand our operations and invest in new products could reduce our ability to compete and could harm our business.

We intend to continue spending substantial amounts to grow our business. We may need to obtain additional financing to pursue our business strategy, develop new products, respond to competition and market opportunities and acquire complementary businesses or technologies. We may not be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms or at all. The maximum credit available to us under the terms of our existing Loan and Security Agreement, as amended, with Silicon Valley Bank, was reduced in April 2010 from \$10.0 million to \$5.0 million at our request, but we have no assurance that we will be able to increase our line of credit or obtain additional credit from other lenders when and if a need arises.

If we were to raise additional capital through further sales of our equity securities, our stockholders would suffer dilution of their equity ownership. If we engage in debt financing, we may be required to accept terms that restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness, prohibit us from paying dividends, repurchasing our stock or making investments, and force us to maintain specified liquidity or other ratios, any of which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. If we need additional capital and cannot raise it on acceptable terms, we may not be able to, among other things:

develop or enhance our products;

continue to expand our product development and sales and marketing organizations;

acquire complementary technologies, products or businesses;

expand operations, in the United States or internationally;

hire, train and retain employees; or

respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated working capital requirements.

S-23

Table of Contents

Our failure to do any of these things could seriously harm our ability to execute our business strategy and may force us to curtail our research and development plans or existing operations.

Our effective tax rate may increase or fluctuate, and we may not derive the anticipated tax benefits from any expansion of our international operations.

Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by various factors, many of which are outside of our control. Our effective tax rate is directly affected by the relative proportions of revenue and income before taxes in the various domestic and international jurisdictions in which we operate. We are also subject to changing tax laws, regulations and interpretations in multiple jurisdictions in which we operate as well as the requirements of certain tax rulings. Changes in applicable tax laws may cause fluctuations between reporting periods in which the changes take place. If our business opportunities outside the United States continue to grow, we may expand our international operations and staff to better support our expansion into international markets. We anticipate that this expansion will include the implementation of an international organizational structure that could result in an increasing percentage of our consolidated pre-tax income being derived from, and reinvested in, our international operations. Moreover, we anticipate that this pre-tax income would be subject to foreign tax at relatively lower tax rates when compared to the U.S. federal statutory tax rate and as a consequence, our future effective income tax rate may be lower than the U.S. federal statutory rate. There can be no assurance that significant pre-tax income will be derived from or reinvested in our international operations, that our international operations and sales will result in a lower effective income tax rate, or that we will implement an international organizational structure. In addition, our future effective income tax rate could be adversely affected if tax authorities challenge any international tax structure that we implement or if the relative mix of U.S. and international income changes for any reason. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that our effective income tax rate will be less than the U.S. federal statutory rate.

Our ability to utilize our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may be limited, which could result in our payment of income taxes earlier than if we were able to fully utilize our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards.

As of December 31, 2009, we had federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards and capital loss carryforwards of approximately \$67.9 million, \$50.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, and federal and state research and development tax credit carryforwards of \$9.8 million and \$9.4 million, respectively. The tax benefits related to utilization of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may be limited due to ownership changes or as a result of other events. For example, Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, imposes an annual limitation on the amount of net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards that may be used to offset federal taxable income and federal tax liabilities when a corporation has undergone a significant change in its ownership. While prior changes in our ownership, including as a result of our acquisition of RF Magic, Inc., or RF Magic, have resulted in annual limitations on the amount of our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards that may be utilized in the future, we do not anticipate that such annual limitations will preclude the utilization of substantially all the net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards described above in the event we remain profitable. However, to the extent our use of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards is further limited by future stock offerings or transactions or by our implementation of an international tax structure or other future events, our income would be subject to cash payments of income tax earlier than it would be if we were able to fully utilize our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards without such further limitation.

We devote significant monetary and managerial resources to ensure our compliance with public company regulations.

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses to ensure our compliance with various public company regulations, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and various rules and regulations adopted by the SEC and the NASDAQ Stock Market, or NASDAQ. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires us to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls for

Table of Contents

financial reporting, and our management and other personnel devote a substantial amount of time to ensure our compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's requirements. Compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires us to adopt processes and procedures that make some activities more time-consuming and costly, thereby adding to our cost of operations. To ensure that we are in compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal controls over financial reporting annually to allow management and our independent registered public accounting firm to report on the effectiveness of our internal controls. If we identify deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by NASDAQ, the SEC or other regulatory authorities.

If we fail to manage our exposure to global financial and securities market risks successfully, our operating results could be adversely impacted.

We are exposed to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, credit markets and prices of marketable equity and fixed-income securities. The primary objective of most of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, a majority of our marketable investments are investment grade, liquid, fixed-income securities and money market instruments denominated in U.S. dollars. If the carrying value of our investments exceeds the fair value, and the decline in fair value is deemed to be other-than-temporary, we will be required to write down the value of our investments, which could materially harm our results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, the performance of certain securities in our investment portfolio is affected by the credit condition of the U.S. financial sector. Although there have been recent signs of improvement within the U.S. financial sector, the sector remains fragile and conditions may deteriorate rapidly, which could adversely affect the value, realized or unrealized, of our investments and cause us to record significant impairment losses.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

Our ability to compete and our business could be jeopardized if we are unable to secure or protect our intellectual property.

We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary rights. However, these legal means afford only limited protection and may not adequately protect our rights or permit us to gain or keep any competitive advantage. Our patent applications may not issue as patents at all or they may not issue as patents in a form that will be advantageous to us. Our issued patents and those that may issue in the future may be challenged, invalidated, rendered unenforceable or circumvented, which could limit our ability to stop competitors from marketing related products. Although we have taken steps to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technology, there is no assurance that third parties will not be able to invalidate, render unenforceable or design around our patents. Furthermore, although we have entered into confidentiality agreements and intellectual property assignment agreements with our employees, consultants and advisors, such agreements may not be enforceable or may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets or other proprietary information in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure or other breaches of the agreements. Moreover, we are required to license any of our patent claims that are essential to implement MoCA specifications to other MoCA members, who could potentially include our competitors, on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms. In addition, in connection with commercial arrangements with our customers and the service providers who deploy equipment containing our products, we may be required to license our intellectual property to third parties, including competitors or potential competitors.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our trademarks, products or technology. Monitoring unauthorized use of our trademarks and technology is difficult and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken to prevent such unauthorized use will be successful, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as comprehensively as in the United States. In addition, if we become aware of a third party's unauthorized use or

Table of Contents

misappropriation of our trademarks or technology, it may not be practicable, effective or cost-efficient for us to enforce our intellectual property and contractual rights, particularly where the initiation of a claim might harm our business relationships or risk a costly and protracted lawsuit, including a potential countersuit by a competitor with patents that may implicate our products. If competitors engage in unauthorized use or misappropriation of our trademarks or technology, our ability to compete effectively could be harmed.

Our participation in patent pools and standards setting organizations, or other business arrangements, may require us to license our patents to competitors and other third parties and limit our ability to enforce or collect royalties for our patents.

In addition to our existing obligations to license our patent claims that are essential to implement the MoCA specifications to other MoCA members, in the course of participating in patent pools and other standards setting organizations or pursuant to other business arrangements, we may agree to license certain of our technologies on a reasonable and non-discriminatory basis and, as a result, our control over the license of such technologies may be limited. We may also be unable to limit to whom we license some of our technologies, and may be unable to restrict many terms of the license. Consequently, our competitors may obtain the right to use our technology. In addition, our control over the application and quality control of our technologies that are included in patent pools or otherwise necessary for implementing industry standards may be limited.

Any dispute with a MoCA member regarding what patent claims are necessary to implement MoCA specifications could result in litigation which could have an adverse effect on our business.

We are required to grant to other MoCA members a non-exclusive and world-wide license on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms to any of our patent claims that are essential to implement MoCA specifications. The meaning of reasonable and non-discriminatory has not been settled by the courts, and accordingly, it is not a well-defined concept. If we had a disagreement with a MoCA member regarding which of our patent claims are necessary to implement MoCA specifications or on whether the terms of any license by us under the reasonable and non-discriminatory standard fall within the scope and meaning of reasonable and non-discriminatory, this could result in litigation. Any such litigation, regardless of its merits, could be time-consuming, expensive to resolve, divert our management's time and attention and harm our reputation. In addition, any such litigation related to which of our patent claims are necessary to implement MoCA could result in us being required to license on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms certain of our patent claims which we previously believed did not need to be licensed under our MoCA agreement. Significant disagreements or any litigation between us and any MoCA member regarding patent claims necessary to implement MoCA or the scope and meaning of our reasonable and non-discriminatory licensing terms could have an adverse effect on our business and harm our competitive position.

Possible third-party claims of infringement of proprietary rights against us, our customers or the service providers that purchase products from our customers, or other intellectual property claims or disputes, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation or financial condition.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by a high level of litigation based on allegations of infringement of proprietary rights. Numerous U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications owned by third parties exist in the fields in which we are selling and developing products. Because patent applications take many years to issue, currently pending applications, known or unknown to us, may later result in issued patents that we infringe. In addition, third parties continue to actively seek new patents in our field. It is difficult or impossible to keep fully abreast of these developments, and therefore, as we develop new and enhanced products, we may sell or distribute products that inadvertently infringe patents held by third parties.

We have in the past received and we, our customers or the service providers that purchase products from our customers may in the future receive inquiries from other patent holders and may become subject to claims that we infringe their intellectual property rights. Any intellectual property claim or dispute, regardless of its merits, could force us, our customers or the service providers that purchase our products from our customers to license the third-

Table of Contents

party's patents for substantial royalty payments or cease the sale of the alleged infringing products or use of the alleged infringing technologies, or force us to defend ourselves and possibly our customers or contract manufacturers in litigation. Any cessation of product sales by us, our customers or the service providers that purchase products from our customers could have a substantial negative impact on our revenues. Any litigation, regardless of its outcome, could result in substantial expense and significant diversion of our management's time and other resources. Moreover, any such litigation could subject us, our customers or the service providers that purchase our products from our customers to significant liability for damages (including treble damages), temporary or permanent injunctions, or the invalidation of proprietary rights or require us, our customers or the service providers that purchase products from our customers to license the third-party patents for substantial royalty or other payments.

In addition, we may also be required to indemnify our customers and contract manufacturers for damages they suffer as a result of such infringement or litigation.

Our use of open source and third-party software could impose limitations on our ability to commercialize our products.

We incorporate open source software into our products, including certain open source code which is governed by the GNU General Public License, Lesser GNU General Public License and Common Development and Distribution License. The terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by U.S. courts, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a manner that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products. In such event, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our products, make our proprietary code generally available in source code form (for example, proprietary code that links in particular ways to certain open source modules), which would result in our trade secrets being disclosed to the public and the potential loss of intellectual property rights in our software, re-engineer our products, discontinue the sale of our products if re-engineering cannot be accomplished on a cost-effective and timely basis, or become subject to other consequences, any of which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

In addition to technologies we have already licensed, we may find that we need to incorporate certain proprietary third-party technologies, including software programs, into our products in the future. However, licenses to relevant third-party technologies may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Therefore, we could face delays in product releases until alternative technology can be identified, licensed or developed, and integrated into our current products. Such alternative technology may not be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all, and may ultimately not be as effective as the preferred technology. Any such delays or failures to obtain licenses, if they occur, could materially adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Because we license some of our software source code directly to customers, we face increased risks that our trade secrets will be exposed through inadvertent or intentional disclosure, which could harm our competitive position or increase our costs.

We license some of our software source code to our customers, which increases the number of people who have access to some of our trade secrets and other proprietary rights. Contractual obligations of our licensees not to disclose or misuse our source code may not be sufficient to prevent such disclosure or misuse. The costs of enforcing contractual rights could substantially increase our operating costs and may not be cost-effective, reasonable under the circumstances or ultimately succeed in protecting our proprietary rights. If our competitors access our source code, they may gain further insight into the technology and design of our products, which would harm our competitive position.

Table of Contents

Risks Related to International Operations

We expect a significant portion of our future revenues to come from our international customers, and, as a result, our business may be harmed by political and economic conditions in foreign markets and the challenges associated with operating internationally.

We have derived, and expect to continue to derive, a significant portion of our revenues from international markets. Many of our customers in Asia incorporate our chipsets into their products that are then sold to U.S.- based service providers. Net revenues outside of the United States comprised 97% of our total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010. International business activities involve certain risks, including:

difficulties involved in the staffing and management of geographically dispersed operations;

longer sales cycles in certain countries, especially on initial entry into a new geographical market;

greater difficulty evaluating a customer's ability to pay, longer accounts receivable payment cycles and greater difficulty in the collection of past-due accounts;

general economic conditions in each country;

challenges associated with operating in diverse cultural and legal environments;

seasonal reductions in business activity specific to certain markets;

loss of revenue, property and equipment from expropriation, nationalization, war, insurrection, terrorism and other political risks;

foreign taxes and the overlap of different tax structures, including modifications to the United States tax code as a result of international trade regulations;

foreign technical standards;

changes in currency exchange rates; and

import and export licensing requirements, tariffs, and other trade and travel restrictions.

To the extent our international sales are adversely affected by any of these risks or are otherwise unsuccessful, we could experience a reduction in revenue and our operating results could suffer.

In addition, certain foreign countries where we sell our products, such as China and Korea, have historically limited recognition and enforcement of contractual and intellectual property rights. In particular, we may have difficulty preventing ODMs and OEMs in these countries from incorporating our inventions, technologies, copyrights or trademarks into their products without our authorization or without paying us licensing fees. We may also experience difficulty enforcing our intellectual property rights in these countries, where intellectual property rights are not as respected as they are in the United States, Japan and Europe. Unauthorized use of our technologies and intellectual property rights may dilute or

undermine the strength of our brand. Further, if we are not able to adequately monitor the use of our technologies by foreign-based ODMs and OEMs, or enforce our intellectual property rights in foreign countries, our revenue potential could be adversely affected.

Our products are subject to export and import controls that could subject us to liability or impair our ability to compete in international markets.

Our products are subject to U.S. export controls and may be exported outside the United States only with the required level of export license or through an export license exception, in most cases because we incorporate encryption technology into our products. In addition, various countries regulate the import of certain encryption technology and have enacted laws that could limit our ability to distribute our products or could limit our customers' ability to implement our products in those countries. Changes in our products or changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products in international markets, prevent our customers with international operations from deploying our products throughout their global systems or, in some cases, prevent the export or import of our products to certain countries altogether. Any change in export or

S-28

Table of Contents

import regulations or related legislation, or change in the countries, persons or technologies targeted by such regulations or legislation, could result in decreased use of our products by, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products to, existing or potential customers internationally.

In addition, we may be subject to customs duties and export quotas, which could have a significant impact on our revenue and profitability. The future imposition of significant increases in the level of customs duties or export quotas could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our third-party contractors are concentrated primarily in areas subject to earthquakes and other natural disasters. Any disruption to the operations of these contractors due to catastrophic events could cause significant delays in the production or shipment of our products.

Substantially all of our products are manufactured by third-party contractors located in the Pacific Rim. The risk of an earthquake in these areas is significant due to the proximity of major earthquake fault lines to the facilities of our foundry, assembly and test subcontractors. The occurrence of earthquakes or other natural disasters, or the occurrence of other catastrophic events such as a pandemic in the region, could result in the disruption of our foundry or assembly and test capacity. Any disruption resulting from such events could cause significant delays in the production or shipment of our products until we are able to shift our manufacturing, assembling or testing from the affected contractor to another third-party vendor. We may not be able to obtain alternate capacity on favorable terms, if at all.

Risks Related to This Offering

Our management will have broad discretion over the use of the proceeds we receive in this offering and might not apply the proceeds in ways that increase the value of your investment.

Our management will have broad discretion to use the net proceeds from this offering, and you will be relying on the judgment of our management regarding the application of these proceeds. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for general corporate purposes. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, technologies or intellectual property, although we have no present commitments or agreements to do so. Our management might not apply the net proceeds from the offering in ways that increase the value of your investment and might not yield a significant return, if any, on any investment of such net proceeds. You will not have the opportunity to influence our decisions on how to use such proceeds.

You will experience immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value per share of the common stock you purchase. You will experience further dilution if we issue additional equity in future financing transactions or upon exercise of options.

Since the price per share of our common stock being offered is substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of our common stock, you will suffer substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of the common stock you purchase in this offering. Based on an assumed public offering price of \$9.94 per share (the closing price of our common stock on September 24, 2010), if you purchase shares of common stock in this offering, you will suffer immediate and substantial dilution of \$7.83 per share in the net tangible book value of the common stock. See the section entitled "Dilution" for a more detailed discussion of the dilution you will incur if you purchase common stock in this offering.

If we raise additional funds by issuing additional common stock, or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for common stock, our stockholders, including investors who purchase shares of common stock in this offering, could experience additional dilution.

As of June 30, 2010, 8,298,434 shares of common stock in the aggregate were reserved for future issuance under our 2007 equity incentive plan and 2007 non-employee directors' stock option plan and 2,226,686 shares of common stock were reserved for future issuance under our 2007 employee stock purchase plan. As of that date, there were also unreleased restricted stock awards and options outstanding to purchase 11,274,624 shares of

Table of Contents

our common stock. You will incur dilution upon exercise of any outstanding stock options or upon grant of any shares under our stock plans or 2007 employee stock purchase plan.

If securities and/or industry analysts fail to continue publishing research about our business, if they change their recommendations adversely or if our results of operations do not meet their expectations, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline. In addition, it is likely that in some future period our operating results will be below the expectations of securities analysts or investors. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our stock, or if our results of operations do not meet their expectations, our stock price could decline.

Our stock price is volatile and may decline regardless of our operating performance, and you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the price at which you purchased such shares.

The market price for our common stock is volatile and may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, most of which we cannot control, including:

price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market;

market conditions or trends in our industry or the economy as a whole;

changes in operating performance and stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those that sell semiconductor products in particular;

the timing of customer or service provider orders that may cause quarterly or other periodic fluctuations in our results that may, in turn, affect the market price of our common stock;

the seasonal nature of the deployment of products that incorporate our products by certain service providers which may affect the timing of orders for our products;

the timing of revenue recognition on sales arrangements, which may include multiple deliverables, and the effect of our use of inventory hubbing arrangements;

the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in these projections or our failure to meet these projections;

changes in financial estimates or ratings by any securities analysts who follow our common stock, our failure to meet these estimates or failure of those analysts to initiate or maintain coverage of our common stock;

the public's response to press releases or other public announcements by us or third parties, including our filings with the SEC and announcements relating to product development, litigation and intellectual property impacting us or our business;

the sustainability of an active trading market for our common stock;

future sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors and significant stockholders;

announcements of mergers or acquisition transactions;

our inclusion or deletion from certain stock indices;

announcements of technical innovations, new products or design wins by our competitors or customers;

announcements of changes in our senior management;

other events or factors, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism, natural disasters or responses to these events; and

changes in accounting principles.

S-30

Table of Contents

In addition, the stock markets, and in particular the NASDAQ Global Market, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many technology companies. Stock prices of many technology companies have fluctuated in a manner unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In the past, stockholders have instituted securities class action litigation following periods of market volatility. If we were involved in securities litigation, we could incur substantial costs and our resources and the attention of management could be diverted from our business.

Future sales of our common stock or the issuance of securities convertible into or exercisable for shares of our common stock may depress our stock price.

A significant number of shares of our common stock are held by a small number of stockholders. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, the issuance of securities convertible into or exercisable for shares of our common stock or the expectation or perception in the market that the holders of a large number of our shares of common stock intend to sell their shares, could significantly reduce the market price of our common stock. Although the average daily trading volume of our common stock has slowly increased in recent months, our common stock is still less liquid than the stock of companies with broader public ownership and, as a result, the trading of a relatively small volume of our common stock may have a greater impact on the trading price for our stock and lead to increased volatility in our stock price. In particular, certain venture capital funds have held shares of our common stock for a substantial period of time and may distribute shares to their limited partners or members at any time and without notice. Any such distribution may result in a substantial number of our shares being sold, which could have an adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law might deter acquisition bids for us that you might consider favorable.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our company more difficult without the approval of our board of directors. These provisions:

establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;

authorize the issuance of undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and shares of which may be issued without stockholder approval, and which may include rights superior to the rights of the holders of common stock;

prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;

provide that the board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter, or repeal our bylaws;

establish advance notice requirements for nominations for elections to our board or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings; and

provide that in addition to any vote required by law or by our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, the approval by holders of at least 66 2/3% of our then outstanding common stock is required to adopt, amend or repeal any provision of our amended and restated bylaws.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law which, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits stockholders owning in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us. These anti-takeover provisions and other provisions under Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of our company, even if doing so would benefit our stockholders. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and cause us to take other corporate actions you desire.

Table of Contents

Our principal stockholders, executive officers and directors have substantial control over the company, which may prevent you and other stockholders from influencing significant corporate decisions and may harm the market price of our common stock.

As of June 30, 2010, our executive officers, directors and holders of five percent or more of our outstanding common stock, beneficially owned, in the aggregate, 13% of our outstanding common stock. These stockholders may have interests that conflict with our other stockholders and, if acting together, have the ability to influence the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election and removal of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. Accordingly, this concentration of ownership may harm the market price of our common stock by:

delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control;

impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business combination involving us; or

discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

We do not expect to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future.

The continued expansion of our business will require substantial funding. Accordingly, we do not anticipate that we will pay any cash dividends on shares of our common stock for the foreseeable future. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon our results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our board of directors deems relevant. Investors seeking cash dividends in the foreseeable future should not purchase or hold our common stock.

Table of Contents

Forward-Looking Statements

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in this offering and the documents incorporated herein and therein by reference contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning our ability to achieve or sustain profitability, the competitive nature of the markets in which we compete and the effect of competing products and technologies; the demand for our products; the adoption of our technologies and the MoCA standards; the competitive nature of service providers; our dependence on manufacturers, sales representatives and other third parties; our ability to create and introduce new products and technologies; our ability to effectively manage growth; our ability to successfully acquire companies or technologies that would complement our business; the ability of our contract manufacturers to produce and deliver products in a timely manner and at satisfactory prices; the transitioning of our silicon products to improved manufacturing process technologies; our ability to protect our intellectual property and avoid infringement of the intellectual property of others; our reliance on our key personnel; the effects of government regulation; our ability to obtain sufficient capital to expand our business; our ability to manage our business in the midst of a downturn in the economy; the cyclical nature of our industry; our ability to effectively transact business in foreign countries; and our ability to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in this offering and the documents incorporated herein and therein by reference are based on our current expectations, estimates, approximations and projections about our industry and business, management's beliefs, and certain assumptions made by us, all of which are subject to change. Forward-looking statements can often be identified by words such as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, predicts, believes, seeks, estimates, may, will, should, would, could, potential, continue, ongoing and similar expressions, and variations of these words. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, our actual results could differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including the risks, uncertainties and other factors referenced under Risk Factors above, in the accompanying prospectus and in any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein. These forward-looking statements reflect our management's belief and views with respect to future events and are based on estimates and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. We operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in this offering and the documents incorporated herein and therein by reference herein or therein.

In addition, past financial or operating performance is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future performance and you should not use our historical performance to anticipate results or future period trends. We can give no assurances that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if any of them do, what impact they will have on our results of operations and financial condition. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to revise our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date of this prospectus supplement or the respective dates of documents incorporated herein or therein that include forward-looking statements. Thus, you should not assume that our silence over time means that actual events are bearing out as expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements. Before deciding to purchase our common stock, you should carefully consider the risk factors incorporated by reference herein, in addition to the other information set forth in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, any free writing prospectus that we have authorized for use in this offering and in the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein.

Table of Contents

Use of Proceeds

We estimate that the net proceeds to us from the sale of the 10,000,000 shares of common stock we are offering at an assumed public offering price of \$9.94 per share (the closing price of our common stock on September 24, 2010) will be approximately \$94.4 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. If the underwriters exercise their overallotment option in full, the total net proceeds of the shares we sell will be approximately \$108.7 million.

We intend to use the net proceeds for general corporate purposes. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, technologies or intellectual property, although we have no present commitments or agreements to do so.

The amounts and timing of our use of the net proceeds from this offering will depend on a number of factors, such as the timing and progress of our research and development efforts, technological advances and the competitive environment for our products. As of the date of this prospectus supplement, we cannot specify with certainty all of the particular uses for the net proceeds to us from this offering. Accordingly, we will retain broad discretion over the use of these proceeds. Pending application of the net proceeds as described above, we intend to temporarily invest the proceeds in short-term interest bearing instruments.

S-34

Table of Contents**Capitalization**

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of June 30, 2010:

on an actual basis; and

on an as adjusted basis to give effect to our receipt of the estimated net proceeds from the sale of 10,000,000 shares of common stock by us in this offering based on an assumed public offering price of \$9.94 per share (the closing price of our common stock on September 24, 2010) and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

You should read this summary consolidated financial data in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, related notes and other information incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus.

	As of June 30, 2010	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(unaudited)	
	(in thousands, except	
	per share data)	
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 10,000 shares authorized and no shares issued and outstanding	\$	\$
Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 200,000 shares authorized and 72,501 shares issued and outstanding, actual; 200,000 shares authorized and 82,501 shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted	73	83
Additional paid-in capital	317,495	411,912
Accumulated deficit	(237,057)	(237,057)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(56)	(56)
Total stockholders' equity	80,455	174,882
Total capitalization	\$ 80,455	\$ 174,882

The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering is based on 72,501,269 shares outstanding as of June 30, 2010 and excludes:

11,274,624 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of options outstanding having a weighted-average price of approximately \$2.71 per share and the release of restricted stock awards outstanding as of June 30, 2010 under our stock option and equity incentive plans;

8,298,434 additional shares of our common stock in the aggregate reserved for future issuance under our 2007 equity incentive plan and 2007 non-employee directors' stock option plan as of June 30, 2010; and

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2,226,686 shares of our common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2007 employee stock purchase plan as of June 30, 2010.

S-35

Table of Contents**Price Range of Common Stock**

The following table sets forth the high and low intraday sale prices for our common stock as reported by the NASDAQ Global Market for the periods indicated:

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2010		
First Quarter	\$ 5.24	\$ 2.91
Second Quarter	\$ 6.81	\$ 4.31
Third Quarter (through September 24, 2010)	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.92
Year Ended December 31, 2009		
First Quarter	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.42
Second Quarter	\$ 2.96	\$ 0.75
Third Quarter	\$ 3.47	\$ 2.22
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.53	\$ 2.23
Year Ended December 31, 2008		
First Quarter	\$ 7.67	\$ 3.75
Second Quarter	\$ 5.73	\$ 3.72
Third Quarter	\$ 4.70	\$ 1.10
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.55	\$ 0.41

Table of Contents

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on shares of our common stock and, under the terms of our existing credit facility, we are not permitted to pay cash dividends without our lender's prior consent. We currently intend to retain all of our earnings, if any, for use in the continued expansion of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon our results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our board of directors deems relevant.

S-37

Table of Contents**Dilution**

Our net tangible book value as of June 30, 2010 was approximately \$79.6 million, or \$1.10 per share. Net tangible book value per share is determined by dividing our total tangible assets, less total liabilities, by the number of shares of our common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2010. Dilution in net tangible book value per share represents the difference between the amount per share paid by purchasers of shares of our common stock in this offering and the net tangible book value per share of our common stock immediately after this offering.

After giving effect to the sale of 10,000,000 shares of our common stock offered by us in this offering at an assumed public offering price of \$9.94 per share (the closing price of our common stock on September 24, 2010) and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, our as adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2010 would have been approximately \$174.1 million, or \$2.11 per share. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value of \$1.01 per share to existing stockholders and immediate dilution in net tangible book value of \$7.83 per share to new investors purchasing our common stock in this offering at the assumed public offering price. The following table illustrates this dilution on a per share basis:

Assumed public offering price per share		\$ 9.94
Net tangible book value per share as of June 30, 2010	\$ 1.10	
Increase per share attributable to new investors	\$ 1.01	
As adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering		\$ 2.11
Dilution per share to new investors		\$ 7.83

At an assumed public offering price of \$9.94 per share (the closing price of our common stock on September 24, 2010), if the underwriters exercise the overallotment option granted by us in full, the as adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2010 will increase to approximately \$188.3 million, or \$2.24 per share, representing a total increase to existing stockholders of approximately \$1.14 per share, and there will be an immediate dilution of approximately \$7.70 per share to new investors.

The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering is based on 72,501,269 shares outstanding as of June 30, 2010 and excludes:

11,274,624 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of options outstanding having a weighted-average price of approximately \$2.71 per share and the release of restricted stock awards outstanding as of June 30, 2010 under our stock option and equity incentive plans;

8,298,434 shares of our common stock in the aggregate reserved for future issuance under our 2007 equity incentive plan and 2007 non-employee directors stock option plan as of June 30, 2010; and

2,226,686 shares of our common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2007 employee stock purchase plan as of June 30, 2010.

To the extent that outstanding options are exercised, you will experience further dilution. In addition, we may choose to raise additional capital due to market conditions or strategic considerations even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of these securities could result in further dilution to our stockholders.

Table of Contents

Business

Our Company

We are a leading fabless semiconductor company that designs, develops and markets systems solutions to enable connected home entertainment. Our technologies significantly change the way HD video and standard-definition television-quality video, or SD video, and other multimedia content such as movies, music, games and photos are brought into and delivered throughout the home.

We are a pioneer of key technologies that enable connected home networking of digital entertainment over existing coaxial cable. We are a founding member of MoCA, a global home networking consortium that sets standards for the distribution of video and other multimedia entertainment over coaxial cable. Our products include:

home networking chipsets based on the MoCA standard;

integrated circuits that simplify and enhance DBS services;

high-speed broadband access chipsets; and

silicon tuner integrated circuits.

Our products allow telecommunications carriers, cable operators and DBS service providers, which we collectively refer to as service providers, to enhance and expand their service offerings and reduce deployment costs in an increasingly competitive environment.

Our home networking solutions capitalize on the worldwide conversion of multimedia content, including video, from analog to digital. Multimedia content is now easy to store on digital video recorders, or DVRs, gaming consoles, digital versatile disk, or DVD, recorders and personal computers. The ability to store this content on various devices has created islands of digital entertainment within the home. Our products bridge these islands and allow consumers to access their multimedia content throughout the home. Today, we are the only high-volume supplier of MoCA-compliant chipsets, which can be embedded in a wide variety of consumer electronic devices. Service providers can employ our solutions to offer consumer applications such as multi-room DVR, multi-room and online gaming, personal computer-to-television personal content sharing and streaming of downloaded movies stored on a personal computer to a television. Additionally, our products can be purchased directly by consumers to connect consumer electronic devices within the home such as personal computers, televisions and game consoles to the home's broadband connection such as DSL routers or cable modems and thereby enable the devices to benefit from OTT services that are made available on the internet. Our MoCA home networking solutions are now being deployed into consumer homes to support multi-room DVR service by Comcast, Cox Communications, DIRECTV, Time Warner Cable and Verizon, as well as by a number of smaller service providers.

We have extensive core competencies in video communications, networking algorithms and protocols, system-on-a-chip design, embedded software, mixed signal and radio frequency integrated circuit design, and communications and radio frequency systems. We use our considerable experience with service provider-based deployments to create solutions that address the complex requirements associated with delivering multiple streams of HD video into and throughout the home while seamlessly coexisting with video, voice and data services that are using the same coaxial cable infrastructure.

We generate the majority of our revenues from sales of our products to ODMs and OEMs that provide customer premises equipment to service providers. We have sold our products to more than 85 customers globally, including Actiontec, Motorola, Wistron and Zinwell. We have also established relationships with leading service providers including DIRECTV, DISH Network and Verizon. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, we generated net revenues of \$122.6 million, \$146.0 million and \$116.3 million, respectively. For the six

Table of Contents

months ended June 30, 2010, we generated net revenues of \$78.1 million. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, we incurred net losses attributable to common stockholders of \$32.1 million, \$136.4 million and \$13.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, we generated net income of \$4.9 million.

Industry Background

Intense competition among service providers seeking to maximize revenues is driving a revolution in the delivery of video and other multimedia content into and throughout the home. According to research by IMS, the number of U.S. pay TV households with HD video is expected to grow from 48 million in 2010 to approximately 86 million by 2014, representing a compound annual growth rate of approximately 15.5%. These service providers are making significant infrastructure investments to differentiate their offerings by adding new video services such as HDTV, video-on-demand and multi-room DVR as well as triple-play services. In fact, consumers typically pay a higher price for video services than for traditional voice and broadband services. A successful video offering is critical for service providers to increase average revenue per user, drive subscriber growth and reduce subscriber turnover.

Several favorable consumer entertainment trends are contributing to the increasing video and multimedia revenue opportunity for service providers. These trends include:

Increasing availability of digital multimedia content. The conversion of multimedia content from an analog to a digital format, the increasing number of broadcast content providers who make their video content available for online video streaming, and the introduction of three dimensional, or 3D, video content, are significantly increasing the amount and variety of video, music, photos and other multimedia content that consumers buy, receive and store.

Proliferation of connected digital multimedia devices within the home. As a result of the increasing availability of multimedia content from sources inside the home and from the internet, connected digital multimedia devices such as HDTVs, desktop and laptop personal computers, DVD players, Blu-ray players, portable media players, gaming consoles, DVRs and OTT set-top boxes can now be found in U.S. households in increasing numbers.

Introduction of new multimedia applications. An increasing number of multimedia applications utilize digital video and other multimedia content for consumer home entertainment. Some examples of these application