According to this configuration, it is possible to give a greater variation to the mode of vibration used at the time of a report. For example, the vibration time, the magnitude of vibration, and the period of the strength of the vibration may be freely changed.

[0406] Further, the memory **112** stores sample data of the drive signal waveform. The drive signal generation circuit **114** converts the sample data from a digital to analog (D/A) format to generate the drive signal.

[0407] [Modification 2]

[0408] In the above first to third embodiments, a user can designate whether to enable or disable the vibration report mode. In this case, the CPU **113** displays a screen for prompting the user to designate whether to enable or disable the report function by operation input from the user. When enablement or disablement is designated by the operation input from the user, the CPU **113** sets the value of the vibration flag in the memory **112**"0" (disable) or "1" (enable) in accordance with the designated content. Further, the CPU **113**, in the case of detecting operation input from the touch panel **102** or the operation keys **104***a* to **104***c*, determines whether to report by vibration or not in accordance with the value of the vibration flag.

[0409] [Modification 3]

[0410] For example, the present invention can also be applied to an operation panel **990** installed at a location separate from the body of a lighting facility and for inputting an operation instruction to the body of the facility. The operation panel **990** shown in the figure is installed for example on the wall of a room. The rear surface of the operation panel **990** is provided with a vibration generator **991** such as an oscillatory actuator **115**. Further, while not shown, the control device for controlling the main body of the lighting facility controls the report by vibration including driving the vibration generator **991**.

[0411] When the user switches an on/off key **992** of the operation panel **990** by his or her fingertip, the control device drives the vibration generator **991** and transmits vibration to the fingertip of the user touching the on/off key **992**. Further, in the lighting facility, the amount of the lighting can be continuously changed from bright to dark. If the user operates a slider switch **993** for instructing the amount of the lighting to the control device by his or her fingertip, vibration of a magnitude in accordance with the amount of lighting changed by this operation is transmitted to the fingertip of the user operating the slider switch **993**. Note that instead of the slider switch **993**, it is also possible to use a dial type switch **994** shown in **FIG. 79** or a plus key **995** and a minus key **996** shown in **FIG. 80** having the same function as the slider switch **993**.

[0412] Further, as shown in **FIG. 91**, it is of course possible to apply the present invention to an electronic device not having a touch panel or display unit such as a remote controller of a television or video. In the case of such an electronic device, it is sufficient to report to the user that input has been received from an operation key by causing the operation key or housing to vibrate.

[0413] [Modification 4]

[0414] In the first to 12th embodiments, the direction of vibration generated from the vibration generator such as an oscillatory actuator or vibrator is not limited to a direction perpendicular to the front surface of the touch panel or the direction of pressing the operation keys. Further, the frequency of the drive signal applied to the oscillatory actuator is not limited to the frequency for causing resonance in the housing or touch panel of the electronic device or the liquid crystal display panel provided with the touch panel or the oscillatory actuator itself. Similarly, the drive voltage applied to the vibrator also is not limited to a drive voltage for making the frequency of the DC motor correspond to the natural frequency of the housing or touch panel of the electronic device or the liquid crystal display panel provided with the touch panel or the vibrator itself.

[0415] [Modification 5]

[0416] In the first to twelfth embodiments, the vibrator generator is not limited to a linear oscillatory actuator or a vibrator having an eccentric weight. For example, it is also possible to use a vibration generator using a piezoelectric element.

[0417] Further, in the embodiments other than the second embodiment, the explanation was made of a linear oscillatory actuator using a permanent magnet as a movable weight. Here, the movable weight requires a mechanism for obtaining a suitable mass necessary for causing the generation of vibration and excitation for the movable weight to reciprocate. In the above embodiments, a permanent magnet was used as the mechanism for obtaining the suitable mass and excitation. The movable weight however may be comprised by assembling a permanent magnet into part of the member of the weight. Further, a permanent magnet may be fixed in the case of the linear oscillatory actuator and a coil used as the movable weight. Further, a coil may be fixed in the case and another coil used as the movable weight. Naturally, in this case, when the coil used as the movable weight does not have a sufficient mass, it is sufficient to use the coil as part of the weight having a suitable mass. Further, the linear oscillatory actuator may also be movable iron core type linear oscillatory actuator.

[0418] Further, the oscillatory actuator may also be a so-called electrostatic type oscillatory actuator using electrostatic force. **FIG. 82** is a view for explaining an electrostatic type oscillatory actuator according to a first example of this modification. In the figure, an oscillatory actuator **800** has a movable weight (weight) **803** provided with an electrode **802** inside the case **801**, an electrode **804** provided at the inside wall of the case **801**, and a spring **805**. Note that in the figure, the vibratory member is provided at a position facing the electrode **804** across the case **801**.

[0419] The movable weight **803** is a columnar weight provided with an annular electrode **802** at its bottom surface. This movable weight **803** is supported by the spring **805** in a state able to linearly reciprocate in the vertical direction in the figure in the space formed inside the case **801**. This spring **805**, as shown in the figure, has one end connected to the case **801** contacting the vibratory (base member) and has the other end connected to the movable weight **803**. Note that the movable weight **803** other than the electrode **802** should be a weight having a suitable mass. Further, the annular electrode **804** is provided at the surface of the inside wall of the case **801** facing the electrode **802**.

[0420] This electrode **804** is supplied with a plus or minus constant potential from the outside of the oscillatory actuator