7. An inductor at the driver output could do some or all of the possibilities. The dominant effect of the inductor is to limit the instantaneous current that can be delivered to the T-line. This results in a larger rise or fall time of the launched signal. The effect of inductance at the driver output is nearly identical to inductance in the V_{DD} line except it effects both rising + falling edges.

Provided the inductor is not too large, it will not limit the eventual logic high or low voltage levels. That is, its RL time constant must be small enough to allow the line to fully charge to one state before switching occurs again.

Since the inductor limits the rise + fall time of the waveform, the higher frequency components are somewhat filtered out. If impedance mismatches do exist on the T-line, the reflections generated (over or undershoot) may be smaller in amplitude.