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Hello! I would like to know how to use the words "fast"? A more particular question without baving eaten anything prior to it, would I say "you should take the pill while fasting"? Or "you should take a certain medication without having eaten anything prior to it, would I say "you should take the pill while fasting"? Or "you should take a certain medication without having eaten anything prior to it, would I say "you should take the pill while fasting"? Or "you should take a certain medication without having eaten anything prior to it, would I say "you should take the pill while fasting"? Or "you should take the pill while fasting"? pill on a fast"? I just really confused as to which prepositions should be used in each case... Thanks in advance! I am fasting or I am on a fast are both used. For medicine I usually see on the label " take on an empty stomach or not to be taken with food." If someone said they were "on a fast," I would expect it to be for spiritual reasons. More often, we simply say we are "fasting." "You should take the pill while fasting" is a grammatically correct sentence, but when giving instructions to a patient, I would want to be more specific. "Don't eat anything for two hours before taking the medication, or for an hour afterwards" would be ore helpful. "You should take the pill on a fast" sounds strange at best. Actually if you are giving directions about medicine you need to be quite specific. Usually we say "take the pill on an empty stomach." But that doesn't answer your question. A doctor may tell a patient to go have blood drawn (at a lab or hospital) and might tell the patient to "go in fasting" or "you don't need to go in fasting." But it it better to be more specific, for example "don't eat anything after midnight." Someone who is refraining from eating for dietary, medical, or religious reasons might say "I'm fasting today," or "I have to fast until sundown." If a person says he is "on a fast" this usually refers to a fast of a longer duration -- several days or more. In such a case, he will probably be taking some kind of nutrition. In BrE the expression "a fasting blood test" is used to denote that the patient must not eat anything after midnight on the day of the test. Thanks, everyone! To clarify: I'm not looking to actually give any patients any instructions, so I'm not too worried about simplifying the information. I am working with drug safety (pharmacovigilance) and I need to translate reports from my language to English and send them to the company headquarters. So my question is just so I can write these kinds of sentences in a gramatically correct way. As it turns out, the word in my language is far more common than it seems to be in English... And no matter how I say it in English. I'm never really sure if I'm getting it right or not...That being said, how would you say that a patient took the pill without any food beforehand? "He took the pill in fasting"? (Uh, sorry, it's very frustrating that I'm havin such a hard time grasping the concept here!) The "in" in Sparky's post goes with "go" - "go in fasting" = "go in to the lab (while)fasting. "With a pill, it's usually only necessary to not eat for a few hours so that there is no food in your stomach." "Fasting" usually refers to overnight or longer so the last food that you ate has been completely digested. He took the pill after fasting overnight. He took the pill after fasting for six hours. He took the pill after fasting for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning and control approach planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning and control approach planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network: an end-to-end planning for a month. @ 1. "Flying through a narrow gap using neural network." avoidance4:28~4:59Aggressive Robust control3.2 Planner-----0:16 ~ 0:30Geometry Constrained Trajectory optimization for multicoptersAuthors: Zhepei Wang, Xin Zhou, Chao Xu and Fei GaoWebsite: 31 ~ 0:44EGO-Planner: An ESDF-free Gradient-based Local Planner for QuadrotorsAuthors: Xin Zhou, Zhepei Wang, Hongkai Ye, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 45-00:55Fast-Racing: An Open-source Strong Baseline for SE(3) Planning in Autonomous Plights in Dynamic Environments with Onboard Vision Authors: Yingjian Wang, Jialin Ji, Qianhao Wang, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 11 ~ 1:20 External Forces Resilient Safe Motion Planning for Quadrotor Authors: Yuwei Wu, Ziming Ding, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 20 ~ 1:34 Mapless-Planner: A Robust and Fast Planning Framework for Aggressive Autonomous Flight without Map Fusion Authors: Jialin Ji, Zhepei Wang, Yingjian Wang, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 35 ~ 1:45 EVA-Planner: Environmental Adaptive Quadrotor PlanningAuthors: Lun Quan, Zhiwei Zhang, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: Swarm-------1:48~2:12EGO-Swarm: A Fully Autonomous and Decentralized Qu_adrotor Swarm System in Cluttered EnvironmentsAuthorsXin Zhou, Jiangchao Zhu, Hongyu Zhou, Chao Xu, Fei GaoScience : Paper: 13 ~ 2:27Distributed Swarm Trajectory Optimization for Formation Flight in Dense EnvironmentsAuthors: Lun Quan, Longji Yin, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: (To be open-sourced)---------2:28~ 2:48Decentralized Spatial-Temporal Trajectory Planning for Multicopter SwarmsAuthors: Xin Zhou, Zhepei Wang, Xiangyong Wen, Jiangchao Zhu, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 49 ~ 3:07Meeting-Merging-Mission: A Multi-robot Coordinate Framework for Large-Scale Communication-Limited ExplorationAuthors: Yuman Gao, Yingjian Wang, Xingguang Zhong, Tiankai Yang, Mingyang Wang, Zhixiong Xu, Yongchao Wang, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 3.3 Tracking -Tracker 2.0: Improving Autonomy of Aerial Tracking with Active Vision and Human Location RegressionAuthors: Neng Pan, Ruibin Zhang, Tiankai Yang, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 27 ~ 3:38 Elastic Tracker: A Spatio-temporal Trajectory Planner Flexible Aerial Tracking Authors: Jialin Ji, Neng Pan, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 39 ~ 3:46 Visibility-aware ---3:47 ~ 3:59GPA-Teleoperation: Gaze Enhanced Perception-aware Safe Assistive Aerial TeleoperationAuthor: Oianhao Wang, Botao He, Zhiren Xun, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 3.4 Trajectory Optimization with Application to Aerial TrackingAuthors: Qianhao Wang, Yuman Gao, Jialin Ji, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: (To be open-sourced)--- $-4:03\sim4:13$ Autonomous Flights in Dynamic Environments with Onboard Vision (IROS2021 Best Application Paper Award Finalists) Author: Yingjian Wang, Jialin Ji, Qianhao Wang, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: $14\sim4:25$ FAST-Dynamic-Vision: Detection and Tracking Dynamic Objects with Event and Depth SensingAuthors: Botao He, Haojia Li, Siyuan Wu, Dong Wang, Zhiwei Zhang, Qianli Dong, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: Aggressive Robust control------4:28~4:44Geometrically Constrained Trajectory Optimization for Multicopters Authors: Zhepei Wang, Xin Zhou, Chao Xu, Fei Gao Paper: 44~4:58CMPCC: Corridor-based Model Predictive Contouring Control for Aggressive Drone FlightAuthors: Jialin Ji, Xin Zhou, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: 4. 4.1 ZJU FAST-LABZJU FAST-LABDublications, ~4.2 Ph.Dplanning-------Teach-Repeat-Replan: A Complete and Robust System for Aggressive Flight in Complex Environments(T-RO Best Paper Award Honorable Mention) Authors Fei Gao, Luqi Wang, Boyu Zhou, Xin Zhou, Jie Pan, Shaojie Shen Paper on point clouds: online trajectory generation for quadrotor in cluttered environments Authors: Fei Gao, William Wu, Wenliang Gao, Shaojie Shen Paper on point clouds: online trajectory generation for quadrotors using fast marching method and bernstein fast method and bernstein fast marching method and bernstein fast method and bernstein fast marching method and bernstein fast basis polynomialAuthors: Fei Gao; William Wu; Yi Lin; Shaojie Shen Paper: quadrotor trajectory generation and autonomous navigation on point clouds(SSRR 2016 Best Conference Paper Award)Authors: Fei Gao and Shaojie ShenPaper: -content/uploads/2016/09/ssrr2016Fei.pdf4.3 uav groupUAV planning--

collaborative exploration with a decentralized multi-UAV systemAuthorsBoyu Zhou, Yichen Zhang, Hao Xu, Xinyi Chen and Shaojie Shenvideo Robust and Perception-aware Trajectory Replanning for Quadrotor Fast FlightAuthorsBoyu Zhou, Jie Pan, Fei Gao and Shaojie ShenPaper //github.com/HKUST-Aerial-Robotics/Fast-Planner

-----FUEL: Fast UAV Exploration using Incremental Frontier Structure and Hierarchical PlanningAuthorsBoyu Zhou, Yichen Zhang, Xinyi Chen, Shaojie ShenPaper: and Efficient Quadrotor Trajectory Generation for Fast Autonomous FlightAuthors: Boyu Zhou, Fei Gao, Luqi Wang, Chuhao Liu, Shaojie ShenPaper: planning-

----Avoiding dynamic small obstacles with onboard sensing and computating on aerial robotsAuthors: Fanze Kong, Wei Xu, Fu ZhangPaper: Constrained Optimization for Visibility Planning with Application to Aerial InspectionAuthors: Tianyu Liu, Qianhao Wang, Xingguang Zhong, Zhepei Wang, Fu Zhang, Chao Xu, Fei GaoPaper: . uav path planning 2018 planning SLAM ~ Hi all, I have a question to ask you. Let's see. What is correct to say in this sentence? 1-You have to run more fast if you want to get on time. 2-You have to run more fast if you want to get on time. 2-You have to run more fast if you want to get on time. 2-You have to run faster if you want to get on time. 2-You hav opinion sentece 2- should be correct, and not number 1-. However, I listen quite often to people using the version number 1-. What do you think? 1-You have to run faster if you want to get on time. 2-You have to run more fast if you want to get on time. ...fast is here acting as an adverb... "faster" is an adverb in sentence 1 (it means ms rpidamente). In that case, I understand that this story of adding -er to a one-syllable word is not exclusive for adjectives, but also applies to adverbs. Is that correct? Thank you! Last edited: Sep 12, 2013 Although "faster" is the superlative of "fast", the problem here is that technically, neither is correct. It should be "more quickly", since fast is an adjective and quickly is an adverb. However, "faster" is the superlative of "fast", the problem here is that technically, neither is correct. It should be "more quickly", since fast is an adjective and quickly is an adverb. However, "faster" is accepted speech, as people now use adjectives as adverbs in cases like these. I disagree. Personally I see nothing wrong with saying, e.g. "I can't run any faster." Here's support from a dictionary fastadverb /fst/ DefinitionThe accident was caused by people driving too fast in bad conditions. You'll have to act fast. Children's publishing is a fast-growing business. (Definition of fast adverb from the Cambridge University Press) Last edited by a moderator: Sep 12, 2013 If what gringuitoloco says is correct (and I think so), then the sentence grammatically correct would be number 2You have to run more fast if you want to get on time. Likewise, you can say "you have to ran more quickly". An adjective here doesn't fit, so in my opinion "faster" (adjective) is no correct because that describes a noun, not a verb. If anything, this is my understanding: fast = rpido faster = ms rpido (comparative) fastest = el/la ms rpido/a (superlative) I would say that 1) The rules for forming comparatives (which is the case here, but also superlatives) are the same for one-syllable adverbs 2) In this sentence "fast" is an adverb. My conclusion is that both "faster" and "more quickly" would be perfectly correct, though I think "faster" would probably be used more often by natives. If what gringuitoloco says is correct (and I think so), then the sentence grammatically correct would be number 2You have to ran more quickly". An adjective here doesn't fit, so in my opinion "faster" (adjective) is no correct because that describes a noun, not a verb. Regardless of what gringuitoloco says, I'm afraid that both your answers are incorrect under any circumstances (2) You haven't understood what gringuitoloco said because he says that 'fast' cannot be an adverb. Therefore your sentence is wrong whoever you agree with, "you have to run more quickly" You could say "You have to run more quickly" I would say that 1) The rules for forming comparatives (which is the case here, but also superlatives) are the same for one-syllable adjectives as one-syllable adverbs 2) In this sentence "fast" is an adverb. My conclusion is that both "faster" and "more quickly" would be perfectly correct, though I think "faster" would probably be used more often by natives. I agree. I would say that 1)The rules for forming comparatives (which is the case here, but also superlatives) are the same for one-syllable adjectives as one-syllable adverbs 2)In this sentence "fast" is an adverb.My conclusion is that both "faster" and "more quickly" would be perfectly correct, though I think "faster" would probably be used more often by natives. Thank you inib, now I understand that it also applies to adverbs. In that case, "You have to run faster" is totaly correct, and "more fast" totaly wrong. By the way, Biffo, from your answer I notice a little bit of rancor. I didn't mean to sound smarty, I just said what I was understanding from gringoloco's answer. I appologise if you didn't like my tone. Thank you inib, now I understand. I thought that the process of adding -er was only for adjectives, but from your answer I understand that it also applies to adverbs. In that case, "You have to run faster" is totaly correct, and "more fast" totaly wrong. By the way, Biffo, from your answer I notice a little bit of rancor. I didn't mean to sound smarty, I just said what I was understanding from gringoloco's answer. I appologise if you didn't like my tone. My pleasure, Deco. I hope you don't mind my reminding you that "totally" is with two "L"s. You will always get varying answers on WR, and they are often based on personal opinion and local usage. Sometimes there is not only one "right" answer, and that can be difficult for a student who is expected to follow the rules of one particular book or one particular teacher. But I encourage you to stay with us because we all learn a lot from each other, even in our own language. ... By the way, Biffo, from your answer I notice a little bit of rancor. I didn't mean to sound smarty, I just said what I was understanding from gringoloco's answer... Apologies if it seemed that way. My intention is always to argue strongly rather than personally. Perhaps my style of writing seems unnecessarily brusque to some people. If so, maybe I shall have to do something about it. Last edited by a moderator: Sep 12, 2013 Linguists will tell you that the descriptive language is what determines prescriptive language, not the other way around. "Fast" as an adverb was not correct, but since people use it as one, it has taken on that role. If an OP asks if something is correct, but only because dictionaries have started to list it as also being an adverb. Personally, I wouldn't put it in a formal paper. However, it could come out in normal/casual conversation. At the very least, I'd call it informal. I'd also note that you need to get somewhere on time. "You have to run faster/more quickly to get there/to school/home/etc on time. After years of teaching the rules regarding the formation of adverbs of manner, I find it very difficult to consider the use of "fast" as an adverb informal or wrong, although I have to say that I don't know the history or origin of its use. The usual rule is; add -ly to an adjective to form the adverb; quick - quickly, slow - slowly, bad - badly. Exceptions; good - well, fast - fast, hard - hard. The comparative of adverbs is made adding "more"; more quickly, more slowly. Exceptions; well - better, fast - faster, hard - harder if the correct form be for the supposedly also incorrect "he works harder than John" or "he sings better than Peter"? Furthermore, "fast" and "quick" are not always interchangeable. It's not correct to say "he's driving MORE QUICKLY than he should. We have to say "he's driving FASTER than he should". "Quicky" can only describe the speed at which you perform a given action, not the speed of a vehicle which results from your action. What does anyone else think? Last edited: Sep 14, 2013 ... And on a lighter note, I've always been curious about the origin of the expression "there's no hard and fast rule", given that these are the only two adjectives which have the same form as adverbs! But I guess it's just a coincidence. Or not? Anyone got any ideas? This should be the subject of a different thread. Here's a previous one - hard and fast - you could add to that. Incidentally that thread shows an adverbial use of 'hard and fast'. Linguists will tell you that the descriptive language is what determines prescriptive language, not the Online Etymology Dictionary, it has been correct for a long time but the adjective 'fast' and the adverb 'fast' may come from different roots. The adverb meaning "quickly, swiftly" was perhaps in Old English, or from Old Norse fast, either way developing from the sense of "firmly, strongly, vigorously" (cf. to run hard meansto run fast; also compare fast asleep), or perhaps from the notion of a runner who "sticks" close to whatever he is chasing. If it is good enough for Old English and for Shakespeare, it is good enough for me! Your wit's too hot, it speeds too fast, 'twill tire. Love's Labour's Lost: II, i Last edited by a moderator: Sep 14, 2013 After years of teaching the rules regarding the formation of adverbs of manner, I find it very difficult to consider the use of "fast" as an adverb informal or wrong, although I have to say that I don't know the history or origin of its use. The usual rule is; add -ly to an adjective to form the adverb; quick - quickly, slow - slowly, bad - badly. Exceptions; good - well, fast - fast, hard - hard. The comparative of adverbs is made adding "more"; more quickly, more slowly. Exceptions; well - better, fast - faster, hard harder if the correct form should be "...run more quickly" as grinquitoloco says and not "....run faster", what should the correct form be for the supposedly also incorrect to say "he's driving MORE QUICKLY than he should. We have to say "he's driving FASTER than he should". "Quicky" can only describe the speed at which you perform a given action, not the speed at which results from your action. What does anyone else think? I think the "drive fast" example is one of the flat adverbs like "smell good" or "work hard". In this case, the adjective form means something different than the adverb form. In the case of running, if guickly can be used, it should. If the OP wants to use it, I say go for it. I guess if I'm the only one who feels that way, it may be wrong, although I still feel that way. = P A. I think the "drive fast" example is one of the flat adverbs like "smell good" or "work hard". In this case, the adjective form means something different than the adverb form. B. In the case of running, if quickly can be used, it should... A. "smell good" [You can say "The cake is good and it smells that way"] "This man works hard." [This does not mean "This man is hard and he works that way"]B. I disagree. With respect, simply re-stating your position doesn't make it any stronger. Could you provide support of your point of view from any respected authorities? Dictionaries state that 'fast' is an adverb and this isn't a recent phenomenon. I've quoted Etymology Online and Shakespeare. I'm sure I could find many more examples from respected modern-day writers. Last edited by a moderator: Sep 14, 2013 Although "faster" is the superlative (fastest) of "fast", the problem here is that technically, neither is correct. It should be "more quickly", since fast is an adjective and quickly is an adverb. However, "faster" is accepted speech, as people now use adjectives as adverbs in cases like these. Faster than= comparative

Starlink i sverige. Starlink how fast. Starlink speed test sweden. How much is starlink internet speed. Starlink in sweden. How fast is starlink internet.

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