

BOTH NEITHER OR EITHER

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When to use both either and neither?

When to use neither or either? Either is used before the first of two or more options or to indicate a link with another statement. Either can also indicate one or the other of two people or things. Neither is used before the first of two options to signal that they are untrue or won't occur. It can also be used to emphasize a negative statement.

Can I use either for both? Either meaning 'both' Either as a determiner before a singular countable noun can mean 'both': There were shops on either side of the street.

How to teach both neither either?

Should I say me either or me neither? Both "me neither" and "me either" are often used to agree with a negative statement, but "me either" is often considered ungrammatical. "I've never eaten snails." "Me neither!" [=I've never eaten snails either.] Note: "Me either" can be used here but would be considered incorrect by some people.

How to use neither in a sentence?

What is the rule for each either and neither? These distributive words are normally used with singular nouns, and are placed before the noun. Each, either and neither can be used with plural nouns but must be followed by 'of': Each is a way of seeing the members of a group as individuals: Each child received a present.

How do you choose either or neither? Different uses of either and neither: Either means 'both', 'one' and neither means 'not either', 'none'. Either is used in negative

constructions, while neither is used in affirmative constructions.

When to use both? The word both means two things or two people together. It is always treated as plural. It can occur after a subject or object pronoun with the structure pronoun + both.

What is the agreement between either and neither? Neither and either always take singular verbs when acting as the subject of a sentence. Here, neither is the subject and behaves like a singular noun. It requires the singular verb is. In this example, Either (or Either one) is the subject and behaves like a singular noun.

How to use either or neither nor? "Neither/nor" is used to negate both parts of a statement, whereas "either/or" is used to present two alternatives, of which only one may apply. Effect on Sentence Meaning: "Neither/nor" conveys a sense of exclusion, negating both choices.

What is another word for "neither"? neither one no one of two none of the two nor this nor that not any one not either not either one not the one not this one.

When to use either neither or both?

What is an example of both neither?

Can you say either and neither?

Can I say "neither have I"? I haven't either. (or Neither have I./Nor have I.)

Is it correct to say neither am I? This expression, along with other subjects and auxiliary verbs, is used for all personal pronouns (I, You, He/She/It, We, They): They aren't tired. Neither am I.

Why do Americans say me either? When we say me either, we are agreeing with another person and including ourselves in their point of view. The phrase me either as a shortened version of I don't think so, either or I also don't think that (or want that) becomes the stronger option.

Does either mean both? Technically 'either' means one of the two, but semantically it refers to both of the nouns. Look at the examples below: "Which car shall I buy? The black one or the white one?" " Either is nice." = " Both are nice." This sentence

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means the first one is good and the second one is good.

Do You Say Me neither or me either?

What is an example of either and neither? Yes, in English neither and nor can be used together in a sentence to show 2 or more things are not true or don't happen. For example, "neither my cousin nor my uncle lives in New York." Either and or are used to indicate choice in a sentence. For example, "We can either go to Burger King or McDonalds."

When to use either? Moving on, now looking at the word either. Either is used when referring to a choice between two options. For example, "Either one deserves to win." Or, "Either you leave, or I will phone the police." It can also be used in a negative way, instead of the words also or too.

When to use either or and neither nor? Use "Either Or" when presenting two positive options. Use "Neither Nor" when presenting two negative options. Use "Either Or" when presenting a positive and a negative option. Use "Neither Nor" when presenting two negative options that are not exclusive.

How do you teach either and neither? The easiest way for students to figure out which term to use is to look for a negative word in the sentence (usually "not"). If there is a negative word, use either. If not, use neither. Tell them to think of the first letter "n" in neither as replacing "not" or "never."

How do you use both and neither? When using 'neither' we mean none of them or not even one of them. By using 'both' we mean two out of the two. 'Neither' means not one not the other. 'Both' means two out of two options.

How to use the word "neither"? Neither is usually used with a singular verb, as in "Neither one is here." But sometimes, especially when a prepositional phrase with a plural in it comes between neither and the verb, a plural verb is used, as in "Neither of those are going to work."

How to use either or in a sentence example?

What is the rule for each either and neither? These distributive words are normally used with singular nouns, and are placed before the noun. Each, either and

neither can be used with plural nouns but must be followed by 'of': Each is a way of seeing the members of a group as individuals: Each child received a present.

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What is the rule of using both? As a pronoun, 'both' indicates that two items are being discussed and is therefore used in place of the phrase "the two." The use of 'both' to discuss three or more entities is grammatically incorrect. Both samples were measured.

How do you choose either or neither? Different uses of either and neither: Either means 'both', 'one' and neither means 'not either', 'none'. Either is used in negative constructions, while neither is used in affirmative constructions.

Which is correct, neither is or neither are? Is it 'neither is' or 'neither are'? Neither is usually used with a singular verb, as in "Neither one is here." But sometimes, especially when a prepositional phrase with a plural in it comes between neither and the verb, a plural verb is used, as in "Neither of those are going to work."

Is either only used for two things? As an adjective either refers only to two of anything: either side of the river; using either hand. As a pronoun either sometimes occurs in reference to more than two (either of the three children), but any is more common in this construction (any of the three children).

What is the rule for both and neither?

How to use neither and either? When used as a conjunction either is used with or to indicate choices or possibilities. Neither is used with nor to indicate two or more people, things, actions, etc., about which something is not true.

When to use either? Moving on, now looking at the word either. Either is used when referring to a choice between two options. For example, “Either one deserves to win.” Or, “Either you leave, or I will phone the police.” It can also be used in a negative way, instead of the words also or too.

Is it me either or me neither to agree?

What is the verb rule for neither? If all parts of the neither/nor construction are singular, treat the entire subject as singular. If one of the parts of the neither/nor construction is plural, the verb should match the final part in the series. They neither smiled nor laughed. Neither the cat nor the dogs are allowed on the couch.

What is a 5 sentence for either or? Either she goes or I go. His birthplace was either Newark, New Jersey, or Ohio. They found no sign of either him or his son. There were glasses of champagne and cigars, but not many of either were consumed.

When not to use both? You don't usually use 'both' in negative sentences. For example, don't say 'Both his students were not there'. You say 'Neither of his students was there'. Similarly, don't say 'I didn't see both of them'.

When should I use both? We use both to refer to two things or people together: Both those chairs are occupied, I'm afraid. (The two chairs are occupied.)

Is it OK to say both? We can use both after a subject pronoun or an object pronoun: We both prefer classical music. Let's open them both now.

How do you treat Lyme disease in Morgellons? Antibiotics are the first line of treatment for Lyme and Morgellons diseases. Where a general practitioner may prescribe two or three weeks of oral antibiotics, a Lyme-literate doctor can administer intravenous antibiotics that attack bacteria directly in your bloodstream. Lyme-literate doctors, like Dr.

What is the new treatment for Morgellons? Treatment of Morgellons disease with doxycycline.

What is the best antibiotic for Morgellons disease? This case report suggests an infectious, tickborne agent has a role in its pathogenesis and that Doxycycline therapy can be used to successfully treat the dermatological symptoms of MD.

Is Morgellons curable? While there is no specific cure for Morgellons disease, individuals who have this condition have been found to benefit from medications that treat psychosis or tics, like olanzapine or pimozide, respectively.

What triggers Morgellons? The exact cause of the condition remains unclear. Some healthcare professionals and researchers believe Morgellons disease results from a tick-borne bacterial infection, similar to Lyme disease, while others believe it is a mental health disorder.

What kills Lyme spirochetes? What is the treatment for Lyme disease? The first-line standard of care treatment for adults with Lyme disease is doxycycline, a tetracycline antibiotic. Other antibiotics that have activity against borrelia include the penicillin-like antibiotic, amoxicillin, and the second generation cephalosporin, Ceftin.

What do Morgellons fibers look like? Morgellons disease (MD) is a dermatological condition in which lesions that contain unusual filamentous inclusions and/or projections spontaneously arise. The filaments are distinctive in part due to their varied white, red, blue, green or black coloration, and because visually they resemble microscopic textile fibers.

What bacteria causes Morgellons disease? Spirochetes genetically identified as *Borrelia burgdorferi sensu stricto* predominate as the infective agent in most of the Morgellons skin specimens studied so far.

What does the CDC say about Morgellons disease? This CDC study involved 115 people with Morgellons, which the CDC refers to as an unexplained dermatopathy. The study showed that most of the fibers in the skin sores could be explained by repeated itching and contamination by fabric fibers rather than fibers emerging from the skin.

What are Morgellons fibers made from? These investigations have determined that the cutaneous filaments are not implanted textile fibers, but are composed of the cellular proteins keratin and collagen and result from overproduction of these

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filaments in response to spirochetal infection.

Is there a test for Morgellons disease? They may order blood tests or a skin biopsy to help make a diagnosis.

How old is Morgellons disease? Biologist Mary Leitaó coined the term Morgellons disease in 2002, when she continued to find “fibers” in the skin of her persistently itchy son, who had previously been diagnosed as having scabies. She drew her inspiration from a description of a similar condition by physician Sir Thomas Browne in the 1600s.

Why is Morgellons disease controversial? Controversy has resulted; publications “largely from a single group of investigators” describe findings of spirochetes, keratin and collagen in skin samples in small numbers of patients; these findings are contradicted by much larger studies conducted by the CDC, which found skin samples mostly contained cellulose that ...

Do Morgellons bite? Morgellons is a controversial and poorly understood condition in which unusual thread-like fibers appear under the skin. The patient may feel like something is crawling, biting, or stinging all over.

How was Morgellons disease discovered? MD is a type of delusional parasitosis where patients report that their skin contains parasites, toxins, fibers, or other foreign material. Morgellons disease (MD) was first described in 1674 in a letter by Sir Thomas Browne, describing a pediatric skin disease characterized by “harsh hairs on...

What kills skin parasites in humans? Prescription Medications: Qazi Cosmetic Center may prescribe topical or oral medications to kill the parasites and soothe itching. Common medications include scabicides for scabies and insecticides for lice.

What helps with Morgellons disease? The treatment of Morgellons disease is difficult. The affected individual has often seen numerous physicians and feels misunderstood. Although there are anecdotal reports of improvement with antibiotics, in most cases treatment require appropriate counselling. Patients may benefit from antipsychotic drugs.

Why do I feel bugs crawling on me? Formication is a symptom where you hallucinate the feeling of insects crawling in, on or underneath your skin. This symptom has many possible causes, including mental health disorders, medical conditions and more. This symptom is often treatable, with available treatments depending on the cause and other factors.

How do you get rid of spirochetes in your body? Treatment is with antibiotics such as doxycycline or ceftriaxone. Spirochetes are distinguished by the helical shape of the bacteria.

How long is too late for Lyme disease? Late Lyme disease usually develops 6-36 months after a person first receives the causal infectious tick bite. The symptoms of late Lyme disease differ from the earlier stages.

What is the promising new treatment for Lyme disease? Disulfiram, a medication used to treat alcohol abuse, may be one of the new treatments for Lyme disease in the near future. Two small studies have shown positive results. One patient did relapse at 6 months and was re-treated with disulfiram.

How do you break up a biofilm for Lyme disease? The only way to effectively combat a biofilm is to “pop the bubble” and disperse it. There are two major ways to do that: (1) using mechanical force to scrape it off (similar to a teeth cleaning), or (2) tricking the cells into dispersing themselves.

How do you get rid of *Borrelia burgdorferi*? Treatment options for early localized and early disseminated Lyme disease include doxycycline (100 mg twice per day), amoxicillin (500 mg 3 times per day), or cefuroxime axetil (500 mg twice per day) for 14 days.

What does the CDC say about Morgellons disease? This CDC study involved 115 people with Morgellons, which the CDC refers to as an unexplained dermatopathy. The study showed that most of the fibers in the skin sores could be explained by repeated itching and contamination by fabric fibers rather than fibers emerging from the skin.

How do you get rid of Lyme disease inflammation? Supplemental glutathione, and supplements like alpha lipoic acid (ALA) and N-acetyl cysteine (NAC) can help

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boost glutathione and reduce inflammation caused by Lyme, as well as support the immune system.

What is a genetic laboratory? The Biochemical Genetics Laboratory is concerned with the evaluation and diagnosis of patients and families with inherited metabolic disease. It monitors treatment and differentiates heterozygous carriers from noncarriers of genes by metabolite and enzymatic analysis of physiological fluids and tissues.

What do you do in a genetics lab? Molecular genetics technologists work with pathologists and scientists to study genes to research and diagnose various diseases and disorders. Throughout their workday, molecular geneticists prepare slides for analysis and use special equipment to study DNA.

What are 3 types of genetic tests? Three major types of genetic testing are available in laboratories: cytogenetic (to examine whole chromosomes), biochemical (to measure protein produced by genes), and molecular (to look for small DNA mutations). (See Chapter 2 and Appendix I for more information.)

What is genetic investigations? Genetic testing involves examining your DNA, the chemical database that carries instructions for your body's functions. Genetic testing can reveal changes (mutations) in your genes that may cause illness or disease.

What does a laboratory geneticist do? Clinical laboratory geneticists also interpret genetic, genomic and biochemical test results in the context of a patient's medical and family history and nongenetic test results, and they provide comprehensive reports to ordering clinicians that include descriptions of the clinical implications of the test results for ...

What is a laboratory genetics specialty? A diplomate certified in Laboratory Genetics and Genomics is an individual with a U.S. or Canadian earned doctoral degree (M.D., D.O., Ph. D.), or equivalent, who can direct and interpret both clinical cytogenetic and molecular genetic analyses relevant to the diagnosis and management of human genetic disease.

How do geneticists study genetics? Molecular Testing: These tests reveal the specific pattern of DNA building blocks, or nucleotides, in the genetic code of the

individual being tested, using a process called DNA sequencing. These tests can vary in scope: Targeted single variant tests look for specific changes in one gene.

What is the purpose of genetic testing? Genetic testing is a type of medical test that identifies changes in genes, chromosomes, or proteins. The results of a genetic test can confirm or rule out a suspected genetic condition or help determine a person's chance of developing or passing on a genetic disorder.

What technology is used for genetic testing? A DNA test can be performed on any tissue sample and require very small amounts of sample. Several different molecular technologies can be used to perform testing including direct sequencing, polymerase chain reaction-based assays (PCR), and hybridization.

What are the diagnostic tests for genetics? A genetic test checks the DNA of your cells. It can find changes in your genes or chromosomes that may cause a genetic illness. The results may tell you about your ancestry, your health, or your risk for certain diseases. Testing can be done on a single gene, selected genes, or all of your genes (your genome).

How do you investigate genes? Most of these techniques, including microarray analysis and reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), work by measuring mRNA levels. However, researchers can also analyze gene expression by directly measuring protein levels with a technique known as a Western blot.

What is the procedure for genetic investigation? Genetic tests are performed on a sample of blood, hair, skin, amniotic fluid (the fluid that surrounds a fetus during pregnancy), or other tissue. For example, a procedure called a buccal smear uses a small brush or cotton swab to collect a sample of cells from the inside surface of the cheek.

How to understand genetic testing results?

What happens in a genetics laboratory? The molecular geneticist extracts DNA from the cells, and uses the DNA to perform specific chemical reactions to read the code of the gene of interest. Many different techniques are used to detect mutations.

How to study for genetics? Engage in active learning techniques such as creating flashcards, summarizing complex concepts in your own words, and teaching the

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material to peers. These methods not only enhance your understanding of genetics but also make studying more interactive and enjoyable.

What is a laboratory genetic counselor? Genetic counselors often are integrally involved in educational activities within clinical laboratories. They present continuing education content for medical technologists/laboratory scientists to expand their understanding of the medical conditions for which they perform testing.

What is a clinical genetics laboratory? The Division of Clinical Laboratory Genetics specializes in the use of leading-edge genetic technologies to aid in patient diagnosis, inform prognosis, and monitor disease for patient management.

Is A geneticist a scientist? A scientist who has special training in the study of genes and heredity (the passing of genetic information from parents to their children). A medical geneticist is a doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating genetic disorders or conditions.

What does a genetic expert do? A genetic specialist can provide an accurate assessment or confirm the diagnosis of a genetic disease. A diagnosis may be made primarily through genetic testing or a combination of testing, clinical examination, and family history.

How do you diagnose genetics? A doctor may suspect a diagnosis of a genetic condition on the basis of a person's physical characteristics and family history, or on the results of a screening test. Genetic testing is one of several tools that doctors use to diagnose genetic conditions.

How to do genetic testing? Genetic tests can be done on small samples of blood or saliva (spit). In pregnant women, genetic testing can be done on amniotic fluid (through amniocentesis) or the placenta (through chorionic villus sampling). Testing can also be done on an embryo during in vitro fertilization (IVF).

What are the principles of genetic testing? The principle of genetic screening is based on the binding of a probe to the DNA molecule of the patient or the person to be screened. Complementary DNA nucleotide sequences bind to each other. The probe used is usually single stranded DNA, which binds to the test sample.

What does a laboratory geneticist do? Clinical laboratory geneticists also interpret genetic, genomic and biochemical test results in the context of a patient's medical and family history and nongenetic test results, and they provide comprehensive reports to ordering clinicians that include descriptions of the clinical implications of the test results for ...

What does a genomics lab do? The Genomics Laboratory (formerly Laboratory of Molecular Technology) is an integrated, high-throughput molecular biology laboratory focusing on the development of genetics and genomics technologies, together with associated laboratory automation systems, data analysis, and information management tools.

What is the main purpose of genetic testing? Genetic tests examine a person's genes. This can be done to help estimate their risk of a particular disease or detect any hereditary diseases, for instance. The tests are usually done using a blood sample or a small amount of saliva.

What is a laboratory genetics specialty? A diplomate certified in Laboratory Genetics and Genomics is an individual with a U.S. or Canadian earned doctoral degree (M.D., D.O., Ph. D.), or equivalent, who can direct and interpret both clinical cytogenetic and molecular genetic analyses relevant to the diagnosis and management of human genetic disease.

What is the fundamental goal of laboratory geneticists? Since the focus of all genetics is the gene, the fundamental goal of laboratory geneticists is to isolate, characterize, and manipulate genes.

What is the role of laboratory genetic counselor? Genetic counselors often are integrally involved in educational activities within clinical laboratories. They present continuing education content for medical technologists/laboratory scientists to expand their understanding of the medical conditions for which they perform testing.

What experiments do geneticists do? Research and Investigation: Geneticists conduct research to explore various aspects of genetics. They design and execute experiments, analyze genetic data, and interpret the results. This research may involve studying specific genes, investigating genetic disorders or traits, or exploring

the genetic basis of diseases.

What is the difference between genetics and genomics? According to the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI), genetics is the study of individual genes, whereas genomics is the study of the entire genome, or all of an organism's genes, interactions among genes, and the environment's role in affecting them.

What is genomic diagnostics? Diagnostic genomic tests are similar to other medical diagnostic tests in that they confirm or refute a diagnosis to provide a definitive answer. These types of tests are performed when an individual has signs or symptoms of a genomic condition.

What is genomic analysis? Genomic analysis is the identification, measurement or comparison of genomic features such as DNA sequence, structural variation, gene expression, or regulatory and functional element annotation at a genomic scale.

What is the main purpose of genetics? Genetics helps to explain: What makes you unique, or one of a kind. Why family members look alike. Why some diseases like diabetes or cancer run in families.

Why do we need genetic research? If we find out what causes disease, we can better detect disease, better treat disease and hopefully even prevent disease from happening in the first place! Nearly every disease we know of has a genetic component.

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What do geneticists research? A geneticist (jeh-NET-eh-sist) is a doctor who specializes in the study of genetics and family traits.

How do you compare multiple regression models? To compare multiple regression models, you can use the adjusted R-squared, the standard error of the estimate, or the significance tests for the slopes and intercept. You can also use the F-test to compare the overall fit of different models.

Can you use a regression to compare two groups? We can compare the regression coefficients of males with females to test the null hypothesis $H_0: B_f = B_m$, where B_f is the regression coefficient for females, and B_m is the regression coefficient for males.

How do you compare multiple regression lines? You can graph the regression lines to visually compare the slope coefficients and constants. However, you should also statistically test the differences. Hypothesis testing helps separate the true differences from the random differences caused by sampling error so you can have more confidence in your findings.

How do you analyze a multiple regression model? The five steps to follow in a multiple regression analysis are model building, model adequacy, model assumptions – residual tests and diagnostic plots, potential modeling problems and solution, and model validation.

How do you test to compare regression models? To compare the fits of two models, you can use the `anova()` function with the regression objects as two separate arguments. The `anova()` function will take the model objects as arguments, and return an ANOVA testing whether the more complex model is significantly better at capturing the data than the simpler model.

How do you know if a multiple regression model is good? To determine if your regression model is valid, you must test if the coefficients are statistically significant, or different from zero. If a coefficient is significant, it means that its corresponding independent variable has a meaningful and reliable influence on the dependent variable.

Can you use t-test to compare two groups? One of the most common tests in statistics, the t-test, is used to determine whether the means of two groups are equal to each other. The assumption for the test is that both groups are sampled from normal distributions with equal variances.

Can I use multiple regression in Likert scale? Yes, it is possible to use multiple regression analysis for likert scale but all the values must be transformed to continuous value by computing composite mean before running the regression analysis on SPSS software.

Is multivariate regression the same as multiple regression? As the name implies, multivariate regression is a technique that estimates a single regression model with more than one outcome variable. When there is more than one predictor variable in a multivariate regression model, the model is a multivariate multiple regression.

What statistical test is used to compare two regression lines? Use analysis of covariance (ancova) when you want to compare two or more regression lines to each other; ancova will tell you whether the regression lines are different from each other in either slope or intercept.

How do you know if two regression models are significantly different? You can graph the two regression lines to see if they look different. However, you should perform hypothesis tests to determine whether the visible differences are statistically significant.

How do you Analyse multiple linear regression results? This is typically done by examining scatter plots for each predictor against the outcome, which can be easily generated in statistical software like SPSS through the Graphs menu.

What is the rule of multiple regression analysis? Multiple regression is a type of regression where the dependent variable shows a linear relationship with two or more independent variables. It can also be non-linear, where the dependent and independent variables do not follow a straight line.

What are the three types of multiple regression analyses? There are several types of multiple regression analyses (e.g. standard, hierarchical, setwise, stepwise)

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only two of which will be presented here (standard and stepwise). Which type of analysis is conducted depends on the question of interest to the researcher.

What are the limitations of multiple regression? The disadvantages of the multiple linear regression model include collinearity issues, unstable regression coefficients, inflated standard errors, and potential harm from adding predictors. The multiple linear regression model may be poorly suited for massive datasets.

How to compare multiple regression models?

What is the best way to evaluate a regression model? Regression models are often evaluated using MSE, RMSE, MAE, R-squared, modified R-squared, MAPE, and COD. To thoroughly assess the model's performance, it is advised to employ a mix of these regression model metrics.

How to compare regression model performance? To compare linear regression models for better performance, focus on metrics like RMSE, MAE, or R-squared. Split data into training and testing sets, apply k-fold cross-validation, and tune hyperparameters. Assess regularization techniques like Lasso or Ridge regression.

How to validate a multiple regression model?

How to tell if a multiple regression is significant? When the regression is conducted, an F-value, and significance level of that F-value, is computed. If the F-value is statistically significant (typically $p < .05$), the model explains a significant amount of variance in the outcome variable.

How to check accuracy of multiple linear regression model? The error of the model is often calculated using mean-square error (MSE) in linear regression. MSE is derived by measuring the difference between the observed and predicted y-values for each value of x, squaring each of these distances, and then finding out the mean of each squared distance.

How do you evaluate different regression models?

How do you know if two regression models are significantly different? You can graph the two regression lines to see if they look different. However, you should perform hypothesis tests to determine whether the visible differences are statistically

significant.

How do you compare two statistical models? Multiple models can be compared using forward selection, backward elimination, or stepwise selection. Basically, these are all variants of each other and involve removing predictors with the smallest f-value / t-value or largest associated p-value.

How do you know if one regression model is better than another? Hence, the model with the highest adjusted R-squared will have the lowest standard error of the regression, and you can just as well use adjusted R-squared as a criterion for ranking them.

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