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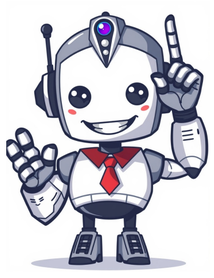

This isn't a question of grammar but of mathematics. But before it gets closed as out of scope, I'll slip in an answer. People often say that percentages greater than 100 make no sense because you can't have more than all of something. This is simply silly and mathematically ignorant. A percentage is just a ratio between two numbers. There are many situations where it is perfectly reasonable for the numerator of a fraction to be greater than the denominator. A common, if trivial, example is when a coach says, "You all have to give 110%!" There's always someone who will reply, "That's nonsense. How can someone give more than 100%?" Most likely the coach doesn't mean this as a literal number, but even if he does: 100% of what? If the coach means that the players should give 110% of the maximum that they are capable of, than that would be impossible by definition. But if he means that they should work 110% as hard as they've ever worked before, that's quite plausible. If the best I've ever done is to tackle 10 of the opposing team's players and this game I tackle 11, then I have done 110% of what I did before. If he means they should work 110% as hard as they THINK they are capable of, that's not necessarily unreasonable. Etc. Sure, if someone says, "110% of dentists prefer our toothpaste", that would clearly be impossible. But, "Sales of our toothpaste this year were 110% of what they were last year" is quite plausible. If last year we sold 100,000 packages and this year we sold 110,000, then sales are 110% of last year's. Even some "percentages of the whole" are meaningful. Like I saw a news story a couple of years ago that said that in a certain city (and I forget the exact number here, but something like ...) 105% of registered voters cast ballots in the election. That is, the total number of votes counted was more than the total number of people registered to vote. Obviously there was some sort of fraud or at least error, people who weren't registered nevertheless voting or people voting twice or someone altering vote totals. But while such a result would not be possible if everyone followed the rules and there were no mistakes, those are two big IFs, and clearly it is mathematically possible for the vote count reported to election officials to total more than the number of legal votes. I am building a web site and need to clarify something for a non-U.S. customer. It's whether to use "less than/more than" or "under/over". items less than $100.00 items from $100.00 to $500.00items more than $500.00 Or should it be items under $100.00items from $100.00 to $500.00items over $500.00 Is there one that is blatantly wrong? 2 TL DR: When strict logic is applied I perceive till as inclusive, until as exclusive, TL DR: In real world there are so many ways of understanding this (as you can see in other posts here) - on writer's understanding, and yours = you should ask to be 100% sure. TL DR: In any case, I would insist on strict logic understanding as it is non-ambiguous. But a real world is a real world... Explanation:Strictly logically, when the calendar turns 09/15/2014, means it is 09/15/2014 morning 00hrs 00min, the 00th second of 15th September is runnig, it is yet 15th September, so this person should be in the office. In the real world, as the business hours start at 8:00AM, some people perceive this as a point in time when they will be available, no sooner. The problem is that it is not explicitly written, said, and thus ambiguous. So we have no other chance as to ask. Lessons learned for me:we should specify the target time more exactly if applicable, e.g. in Hrs:Min format, to be clear, avoid misunderstanding = spare the time and resources, not looping in question-answer clarifications of what was the note's meaning. Otherwise the 00:00:00 morning time would be understood as the moment when the situation status changes. P.S.:The strict logic version could be also a solution for the "timespan vs. point in time" and "presence vs. absence" problems described in other posts here.Computer programming logic (Do-Until loop) as well uses such strict specification (must be binary, non-ambiguous, exact, strict). I am not an English native speaker, sorry for my poor lang. - the logic explanation was the goal. Correct, what is wrong pls. I think that would be "unanimous". 1 As others have already explained, the word 'centennial' has already been bagged for a different purpose: that of a single celebration of something that has been going for a hundred years. The Cambridge English does not include the word 'centurial'. The American dictionary, Merriam Webster gives it the briefest of references, defining it again for a different use than that sought in the question.relating to 100 years : marking or beginning a century, with the example "the centurial years 1600 and 1700".But there is a word that is widely used to indicate the range of years or centuries covered by an article or book:history. There is a general expectation that, if history is of a restricted period of time, the time will be specified in some way. So 'The history of trousers in Edwardian England', The History of the British Isles from 1066, tells the reader the scope covered, whether more, as in my first example (where the coverage is from the date given to the date of publication), or less than a century (as in my second example).If there is some strong reason for indicating the fact that more than one or less than one is covered, then the author can say so directly. The first known historian, Herodotus, used the word historia, which combined what we now call history with what we now would call ethnography. We derive from it, of course, the word story To an English learner they may all appear correct from a logical point of view, with the second and third differing by specificity since they contain modifying quantifiers. However, from a grammatical point of view saying, the book has hundred pages is incorrect; yet the book has twenty pages is correct. All large numbers: a thousand, a million, a milliard, etc require an 'a' or the name of one of the following special numbers or combinations of them to precede it: 1-20,30,40,50,60,70,80, and 90. This oddity of English language occurs because these special number all have specific names: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety If we did not have these special names for the tens then saying, the book has twenty pages would be impossible instead we would say, the book has two ten pages If this were true then it follows that it would be awkward to say, I have ten books. instead speakers would say, I have a ten books and each book has one ten pages. So from point of constructing a logical language it could be proposed that we say, I have a five books and each book has one five pages, however that sound completely ridiculous. Instead it is advisable that we say, I have five books and each book has hundred pages. So when the addition of a numerical quantifier such as 'a' or 'one' is redundant it's use the sentence should be entirely optional. Unfortunately we are not reconstructing the English language therefore if you wish to be understood it is advisable that you conform to common usage and apply an 'a' or 'one' before large numbers. The answers here are correct, but I wanted to give some statistical background on the terms. When we think about measuring error, errors are often phrased in terms of Type I and Type II errors Type I errors are the "false alarm" errors or the "boy who cried wolf" errors. They occur when something is not present, but triggers detection anyway (often due to random noise sources)Type II errors are the "sleeping watchman" errors. These occur when the stimulus is present, but the detector doesn't detect it. We often tune our systems to balance these two types of errors. The more sensitive they get, the fewer type II errors we get, but we pay for it by creating more type I errors by being more sensitive to noise. Likewise, we can dull sensitivity to minimize type I errors, but it increases type II errors. With 0% and 100%, these terms fall apart. If you are looking for "all" or "nothing," there's no way to tune the detector to see none of one type without forcing yourself to deal with tons of the other type of error. In scientific settings, more numbers are presented (such as confidence intervals) which provide a more complete picture. However, in advertisement, nobody uses those terms because they are too technical. As such, terms like 100% are reserved for subjective situations like a "100% satisfaction guarantee," which specifically means that you can return it for any reason at all, just by claiming "you were not satisfied." People prefer to avoid the "%" increase for anything more than a few percent, due to confusion it creates: lots of readers fail to realize the distinction between "increase by" and "increase to", and even these who do, make a double take to spot which one was used, especially with values exceeding 100 by not much. So, is increase of production by 120% better or worse than making it 180% of the previous output? How much is 3000% above norm? Is it 30 or 31 times the norm? And when you start adding confusion of percent relating to which value they talk about, this becomes a total horror: The production first grew by 50%, then dropped by 50%. Oh, no, it did not return to original value. Currently it's at 75% of the original. Five increases by 10% each are totally not equivalent to increase by 50%. You are correct in your usage, but it may be preferable to avoid percent if you can use plain fractions and multipliers instead. And on top of that, ALWAYS make sure you give the reference point and scale whenever not obvious, if using multiples and not direct values. Process this: Today the weather is 15% colder than yesterday. Wayne Gretzky appears to be the earliest attributed source of this particular expression, although two older sports-related expression say much the same thing: "You can't score if you don't shoot" and "You can't hit the ball if you don't swing."Here are the entries for those three expressions in Charles Doyle, Wolfgang Mieder & Fred Shapiro, The [Yale] Dictionary of Modern Proverbs (2012):You miss 100 percent of the shots you don't take.1991 Burton W. Kanter, "AARPAsset Accumulation, Retention and Protection," Taxes 69: 717: "Wayne Gretzky, relating the comment of one of his early coaches who, frustrated by his lack of scoring in an important game told him, 'You miss 100% of the shots you never take.'" ... The saying is often attributed to the hockey player Gretzky (sometimes to his father or to a coach). Cf. "You can't score if you don't shoot."and:You can't score if you don't shoot.1965 Glenn Warner, "Soccer Shot," in Soccer Anthology, edited by Alva C. Moore and Melvin R. Schmid ({Gainesville FL}: for the editors) 57: "Don't overdo passing when shooting territory is reached (bang awayyou can't score if you don't shoot)"; the article i said to be reprinted from the Newsletter of the National Soccer Coaches Association of America (1951). ...and:You can't hit the ball (get a hit) if you don't swing (the bat).1943 John R. Tunis, Keystone Kids (New York: Harcourt, Brace) 141: "'Get your bat offa your shoulders, Jocko. You can't expect to hit if you don't swing at 'em.'" 1949: Frank Bettger, How I Raised Myself from Failure to Success in Selling (Englewood Cliffs NJ: Prentice Hall) 16: "You can't hit 'em if you don't swing at 'em.' I found was just as true in selling as in baseball." ...Yet another sports proverb (dating to 1907, according to Doyle, Mieder & Shapiro) expresses a related sentiment, although the gist of it is discernibly different: "You can't score unless you have the ball." This expression is more akin to saying "You must have possession of something before you can turn it to your account," whereas the first three amount to sports-specific equivalents of "Nothing ventured, nothing gained."Also, as FumbleFingers's comment above observes, numerous sentiments similar to (and much older than) "You can't score if you don't shoot" occur in nonsporting contexts, in forms such as "You will never reap what you do not sow." The flow rate increases 100-fold (one hundred-fold) Would be a more idiomatic way of saying this, however, the questioner asks specifically about the original phrasing. The above Ngram search would suggest that a one hundred has always been less frequently used in written language and as such should probably be avoided. Your other suggestion of by one hundred times is definitely better than a one hundred. However, standing out on the Ngrams (and that which sounds the best) is the phrase by a hundred times. You may wonder why I have not included my own alternative answer of hundred-fold in the Ngram search; the below graph shows why. It turns out that hundred-fold is used so much more frequently, particularly a century ago, so as to block out any changes in usage of the other phrases. For this reason I would suggest that you use this phrasing. N.B.: because hundred-fold is a shorter phrase, its frequency readings are going to be higher than the other, longer, phrases.

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