

	Page No.: Date:
OFFERANCE.d	
•	A 31-DIT OS now 32- registers, and it can
	access 2 unique memory address es i.e. 4
	A 32-bit os has 32-registers, and it can access 232 unique memory address est i.e. 4 bib 8t physical memory (RAM).
	O(A-b) + O(A-b)
•	H 64-Dit US has 64- registers, and it can
	access 2 unique memory addresses i.e.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	A 64-bit OS has 64-registers, and it can accels 264 unique memory addresses i.e. 17, 179, 869, 184 GB of physical memory (RAM)
*	
•	Advantages of 64-bit one 32-bit OS.
7	011-000
(a)	Addressable Mermany: - 32-bit: - 038 memory adbert 64-bit: - 064 memory address.
	64-bit: - 2 merosay adoes.
75	
	Resource usage: - Installing more RAM on a
	32-bit 08 will not make any viripact but on 6A-bit 08 will gives an big impact.
	64-bit OS Will gives an big impact.
	tertormana: - Itil la manon tune pian 1977
	Segisters. So, having konger ogniters aum us
	Performance: - All calculations takes place in the registers. So, having larger registers allow us to perform larger calculations at the same time.
- P	Compatibility: - 64-bit CPU, Tun both on 32-bit & 64-bit OS, But 32-bit camp?t.
116:3	
(Q)	Betten graphics: - 64-bit graphics calculations makes it better for graphics.
<u> </u>	Betten graphis.
1 13	maked it better for 40 yours.