

1	->	1
2	->	10
4	->	100
8	->	1000
16	->	10000
32	->	100000
64	->	1000000

A power of two, represented in binary, has exactly *one* bit set, all others are zero.

Subtracting one will invert all bits right of and including the rightmost one:

**110101100 - 1 => 110101011** (in the case of zero, all bits get inverted)