

Problem 231: Power of Two

Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an integer

n

, return

true

if it is a power of two. Otherwise, return

false

.

An integer

n

is a power of two, if there exists an integer

x

such that

$n == 2^x$

x

.

Example 1:

Input:

$n = 1$

Output:

true

Explanation:

2

0

$= 1$

Example 2:

Input:

$n = 16$

Output:

true

Explanation:

2

4

$= 16$

Example 3:

Input:

$n = 3$

Output:

false

Constraints:

-2

31

$\leq n \leq 2$

31

- 1

Follow up:

Could you solve it without loops/recursion?

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {
        }
    };
}
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
    public boolean isPowerOfTwo(int n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def isPowerOfTwo(self, n: int) -> bool:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def isPowerOfTwo(self, n):  
  
        """  
        :type n: int  
        :rtype: bool  
        """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number} n  
 * @return {boolean}  
 */  
var isPowerOfTwo = function(n) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function isPowerOfTwo(n: number): boolean {  
  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public bool IsPowerOfTwo(int n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {  
    }  
}
```

Go:

```
func isPowerOfTwo(n int) bool {  
    }  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun isPowerOfTwo(n: Int): Boolean {  
        }  
        }  
    }
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func isPowerOfTwo(_ n: Int) -> Bool {  
        }  
        }  
    }
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn is_power_of_two(n: i32) -> bool {  
        }  
        }  
    }
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer} n  
# @return {Boolean}  
def is_power_of_two(n)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer $n  
     * @return Boolean  
     */  
    function isPowerOfTwo($n) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
  bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {  
  
  }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def isPowerOfTwo(n: Int): Boolean = {  
  
  }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec is_power_of_two(non_neg_integer()) :: boolean()  
  def is_power_of_two(n) do  
  
  end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec is_power_of_two(non_neg_integer()) -> boolean().  
is_power_of_two(N) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (is-power-of-two n)
  (-> exact-integer? boolean?))
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Power of Two
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
public:
    bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {

    }
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Power of Two
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public boolean isPowerOfTwo(int n) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Power of Two
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: math

Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:

def isPowerOfTwo(self, n: int) -> bool:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):

def isPowerOfTwo(self, n):

"""
:type n: int
:rtype: bool
"""


```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Power of Two
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */
```

```
/**  
 * @param {number} n  
 * @return {boolean}  
 */  
var isPowerOfTwo = function(n) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Power of Two  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: math  
 *  
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
function isPowerOfTwo(n: number): boolean {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Power of Two  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: math  
 *  
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
public class Solution {  
    public bool IsPowerOfTwo(int n) {  
  
    }
```

```
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Power of Two
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: math
 *
 * Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
 * Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
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 */

bool isPowerOfTwo(int n) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Power of Two
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: math
//
// Approach: Optimized algorithm based on problem constraints
// Time Complexity: O(n) to O(n^2) depending on approach
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func isPowerOfTwo(n int) bool {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun isPowerOfTwo(n: Int): Boolean {
        }
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
func isPowerOfTwo(_ n: Int) -> Bool {  
}  
}  
}
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Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Power of Two  
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impl Solution {  
pub fn is_power_of_two(n: i32) -> bool {  
}  
}  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} n  
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def is_power_of_two(n)  
  
end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
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 * @param Integer $n  
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function isPowerOfTwo($n) {  
  
}  
}
```

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object Solution {  
def isPowerOfTwo(n: Int): Boolean = {  
  
}  
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}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
@spec is_power_of_two(n :: integer) :: boolean  
def is_power_of_two(n) do  
  
end  
end
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Erlang Solution:

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-spec is_power_of_two(N :: integer()) -> boolean().  
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)
```