

**Computer Summaries Computer Math** 

## **Powers of 2 Table**

(This page is NOT suitable for small screens.) by <u>Vaughn Aubuchon</u>

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Here is a brief summary chart illustrating the mathematical powers of two, shown in binary, decimal, and hexadecimal notation.

The table goes up to the 64th power of two. This power-of-2 chart is grouped into 8-bitlong computer bytes and 16-bit word organization, showing address space vs. numbered bit lines.

Here is this file in Adobe **Acrobat format** - powers-of-2.pdf

#### **Powers of 2 Table**

Bit Line	Powers of 2 Exponent	of 2 Bit Weight	Highest Number Count (Memory Address)			Computer Hardware Address Organization	
Number			Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary	Bytes	Words
1	2 <sup>0</sup>	1	1	0001	0000 0001		First
2	2 <sup>1</sup>	2	3	0003	0000 0011		word (16 bits)
3	2 <sup>2</sup>	4	7	0007	0000 0111	Einet bute	(if little
4	2 <sup>3</sup>	8	15	000F	0000 1111	<b>First byte</b> (8 lines	endian)
5	2 <sup>4</sup>	16	31	001F	0001 1111	can count to 255)	
6	2 <sup>5</sup>	32	63	003F	0011 1111	(0 233)	
7	2 <sup>6</sup>	64	127	007F	0111 1111		
8	2 <sup>7</sup>	128	255	00FF	1111 1111		
9	2 <sup>8</sup>	256	511	0000 01FF	0001 1111	Second	

					1111	byte	
10	2 <sup>9</sup>	512	1,023	0000 03FF	0011 1111 1111	(16 lines can count to 65,535)	
11	$2^{10}$	1,024	2,047	0000 07FF	0111 1111 1111		
12	2 <sup>11</sup>	2,048	4,095	0000 0FFF	1111 1111 1111		
13	2 <sup>12</sup>	4,096	8,191	0000 1FFF	etc.	1	
14	$2^{13}$	8,192	16,383	0000 3FFF	etc.	]	
15	$2^{14}$	16,384	32,767	0000 7FFF	etc.	]	
16	2 <sup>15</sup>	32,768	65,535	0000 FFFF	-	1	
17	2 <sup>16</sup>	65,536	131,071	0001 FFFF			
18	2 <sup>17</sup>	131,072	262,143	0003 FFFF	1	Third	Second word (32 bits)
19	2 <sup>18</sup>	262,144	524,287	0007 FFFF	1		
20	2 <sup>19</sup>	524,288	1,048,575	000F FFFF	1	byte	
21	2 <sup>20</sup>	1,048,576	2,097,151	001F FFFF	<u> </u> -	(24 lines can count	
22	2 <sup>21</sup>	2,097,152	4,194,303	003F FFFF	1	to 16.7M)	
23	2 <sup>22</sup>	4,194,304	8,388,607	007F FFFF	1		
24	2 <sup>23</sup>	8,388,608	16,777,215	00FF FFFF	1		(if little
25	2 <sup>24</sup>	16,777,216	33,554,431	01FF FFFF			endian)
26	2 <sup>25</sup>	33,554,432	67,108,863	03FF FFFF	1		
27	2 <sup>26</sup>	67,108,864	134,217,727	07FF FFFF	1	Fourth byte	
28	2 <sup>27</sup>	134,217,728	268,435,455	0FFF FFFF	1	(32 lines	32-bit machine limitation
29	2 <sup>28</sup>	268,435,456	536,870,911	1FFF FFFF	<del> </del> -	to 4.2B)	
30	2 <sup>29</sup>	536,870,912	1,073,741,823	3FFF FFFF	1	(4 Gigabytes)	
31	2 <sup>30</sup>	1,073,741,824	2,147,483,647	7FFF FFFF	1		
32	2 <sup>31</sup>	2,147,483,648	4,294,967,295	FFFF FFFF	1		
		used. Although a reputed	achine addressing lin "Google wall", rega w reports over 47 Bi	ding the numb	er of web pa		
33	2 <sup>32</sup>	4,294,967,296	8,589,934,591	etc.	-	Fifth	Third
34	2 <sup>33</sup>	8,589,934,592	17,179,869,183	etc.	]	<b>byte</b> (40 lines)	word (48 bits)
35	2 <sup>34</sup>	17,179,869,184	34,359,738,367	etc.	]		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
36	2 <sup>35</sup>	34,359,738,368	68,719,476,735	etc.	]		
37	2 <sup>36</sup>	68,719,476,736	137,438,953,471	-	]		
38	2 <sup>37</sup>	137,438,953,472	274,877,906,943	1			
39	2 <sup>38</sup>	274,877,906,944	549,755,813,887	1			
		İ	<u> </u>	1			

40	2 <sup>39</sup>	549,755,813,888	1,099,511,627,775				
41	2 <sup>40</sup>	1,099,511,627,776	2,199,023,255,551				
42	2 <sup>41</sup>	2 Trillion	4,398,046,511,103				
43	2 <sup>42</sup>	4 Trillion	etc.				
44	2 <sup>43</sup>	9 Trillion	etc.	]-  -		Sixth byte (48 lines)	
45	2 <sup>44</sup>	18 Trillion	-		-		
46	2 <sup>45</sup>	35 Trillion	-				
47	2 <sup>46</sup>	70 Trillion	70,368,744,177,664	]			
48	2 <sup>47</sup>	140 Trillion	-				
49	2 <sup>48</sup>	281 Trillion	-				
50	2 <sup>49</sup>	563 Trillion	-			Seventh Byte (56 lines)	
51	2 <sup>50</sup>	One Quadrillion	-				
52	2 <sup>51</sup>	2 Quadrillion	-				
53	2 <sup>52</sup>	4 Quadrillion	-		-		
54	2 <sup>53</sup>	9 Quadrillion	-				Fourth word (64 bits)
55	2 <sup>54</sup>	18 Quadrillion	18,014,398,509,482,000				
56	2 <sup>55</sup>	36 Quadrillion	-	1			
57	2 <sup>56</sup>	72 Quadrillion	-				
58	2 <sup>57</sup>	144 Quadrillion	-				
59	2 <sup>58</sup>	288 Quadrillion	-				
60	2 <sup>59</sup>	576 Quadrillion	-				
61	2 <sup>60</sup>	One Quintillion	-				
62	2 <sup>61</sup>	Two Quintillion	-	1_	_	Eighth byte	
63	2 <sup>62</sup>	(63 lines can count to 4.6 quintillion) 4,611,686,018,4xx,xxx,xxx 4.6 x 10 <sup>18</sup> (approx. weight of the EARTH in Tons)				(64 lines)	
64	2 <sup>63</sup>	9.2 quintillion (64 lines can count to 9.2 quintillion) 9,223,372,036,xxx,xxx,xxx					C41.
							64-bit machine limitation
50	60	130 - 710	130	90	90	70	70

#### **DISCLAIMER**

Although the author has tried to be as accurate as possible, errors are possible. I could not find an online chart like the above. So, I made this Powers of 2 Chart, to help myself visualize the inner workings of a data computer. I hope that it helps you.

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Tags: powers-of-2 table, computer byte values



Author Bio

# **Vaughn's Summaries**

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