Vector dot product

A vector can have one or more values represented by an ordered collection. Examples could be (x), (x,y) or (x,y,z).

Write a function that takes two vectors (represented as a one-dimensional arrays) as input and computes their dot product. Your function should return `null` on invalid inputs such as vectors of different lengths or passing anything other than two vectors.

	`dotProduct` should be a function.
	`dotProduct()` should return `null`.
	`dotProduct([1], [1])` should return `1`.
	`dotProduct([1], [1, 2])` should return `null`.
	`dotProduct([1, 3, -5], [4, -2, 1])` should return `3`.
	`dotProduct([3, 2, 1], [2, 4, 2], [5, 3, 1])` should return `null`.
	`dotProduct([0, 3, 6, 9, 12], [0, 4, 8, 12, 16])` should return `360`.