Floating point multiplication exercise:

```
        -3.5    --> 1 - 1000 0000 (1) 110 0000
    x   5.250   --> 0 - 1000 0001 (1) 010 1000
    ---------       --------------------------
        -18.375 (expected)

    1 XOR 0 = 1 <-- sign of result is negative

    tentative exponent = 1 + 2 = 3

        1110 0000
    x   1010 1000
    --------------

        1111 1
        0000 0000 0000 0000
        0000 0000 0000 0000
        0000 0000 0000 0000
        0000 0111 0000 0000
        0000 0000 0000 0000
        0001 1100 0000 0000
        0000 0000 0000 0000
        0111 0000 0000 0000
        -------------------
        1223 2211 0000 0000

    %2  1001 0011 0000 0000
        ^
    16th bit is 1, hence, add 1 to tentative exponent to get final exponent

        => final exponent = 3 + 1 = 4

    1 - 10000011 (1) 001 0011

    1.0010011 * 2^4 = 10010.011 = -18.375 (expected)
```

Write a subprogram allocate_double_array that will prompt a user for array size and then allocates a dynamic of doubles array given array size. This subprogram does not get any arguments IN but returns two argument OUT, array base address and array size.

```
        .data
allocate_double_array_prompt_p: .asciiz "Enter array size ( > 0 ): "
        .text
allocate_double_array:

allocate_double_array_loop:
    li $v0, 4                               # prompt for array size
    la $a0, allocate_double_array_prompt_p
    syscall

    li $v0, 5                               # read array size from console
    syscall

    blez $v0, allocate_double_array_loop    # if array size <= 0 then re-prompt

    move $t1, $v0                           # copy array size into register $t1

    li $v0, 9                               # allocate array using system call 9
    sll $a0, $t1, 3                         # multiply array size by 2^3 = 8
    syscall

    sw $v0, 0($sp)                          # return base address
    sw $t1, 4($sp)                          # return array size

    jr $ra                                  # jump back to the main
```

Write a subprogram get_average that will get as argument IN base address of an array of doubles and array size. This subprogram returns an average in double precision floating point format.

```
        .data
        .text
get_average:
# save arguments so we do not lose them
    lw $t0, 0($sp)          # load array base address
    lw $t1, 4($sp)          # load array length

    li.d $f4, 0.0           # initialize sum to zero
    li.d $f6, 0.0           # initialize average to zero

    move $t2, $t1           # copy length into $t2 so we do not lose it
```

```
get_average_loop:
    blez $t2, get_average_loop_end  # while($t2 > 0)

    l.d $f8, 0($t0)          # load array value
    add.d $f4, $f4, $f8      # add the number with the sum and put the result back to the sum

    addi $t0, $t0, 8         # increment array pointer (address) to next two words (each double-precision floating-p
    addi $t2, $t2, -1        # decrement array counter (index)

    b get_average_loop       # branch unconditionally back to beginning of the loop


get_average_loop_end:
    mtc1 $t1, $f8            # move to co-processor 1 from $t1
    cvt.d.w $f8, $f8         # convert count to double from integer
    div.d $f6, $f4, $f8      # $f6|$f7 <-- $f4|$f5 / $f8|$f9


get_average_end:
    s.d $f6, 8($sp)          # return average

    jr $ra                   # jump back to the main
```