

E04

The program first retrieves the value of `k` from `argv`. Subsequently, all the structures needed to run the program are allocated by means of the `malloc()` syscall (`v1`, `v2`, `mat`, `v`).

After the vectors and the matrix have been correctly filled up with random `float` values in the range $[-0.5, 0.5]$, `k` threads are created and joined.

Every thread simply multiplies the `i`-th row of `mat` with `v2`. After all the threads have finished, the main thread is in charge of computing the final result by multiplying the temporary vector `v` and `v1`.

Before returning, all the allocated structures are freed by means of `free()`.