

1.

```
float CircleArea(float radius)
CircleArea: // R0 = radius
    // Area = pi * r^2
    VLDR      R1, pi
    VMUL.F32  R0, R0, R0 // R0 = r^2
    VMUL.F32  R0, R1, R0
    BX       LR
pi:      .float 3.14159
```

2.

```
float DotProduct(float vec1[], float vec2[], int32_t len)
DotProduct: // S0 = vec1[], S1 = vec2[], R0 = len
    LDR      R1, =0      // i for the loop
    VMOV      S2, =0.0
next:   CMP      R1, R0
        BGE      done
        VLDR      S0, [S0, R1] // S0 = vec1[i]
        VLDR      S1, [S1, R1] // S1 = vec2[i]
        VMLA.F32  S2, S0, S1, S2 // S2 = S2 + (S0 * S1)
        ADD      R1, R1, 4 // i++
        B       next
done:   VMOV      S0, S2
        BX       LR
```

6.

```
float Mean(float x[], uint32_t n)
Mean: // S0 = x[], R0 = n
    LDR      R1, =0
    VLDR      S1, =0.0
next:   CMP      R1, R0
        BHS      done // i <= n - 1 → i < n
        VLDR      S0, [S0, R1] // S0 = x[i]
        VADD.F32  S1, S1, S0
        ADD      R1, R1, 1 // R1 = R1 + 1
        BL       next
```

done:

```
// Method #1:
VMOV      S2, R0
VDIV      S0, S1, S2 // S0 = sum/n
```

// I'm thinking about using LSR so we can have fewer clock cycle, but not sure if we can directly use LSR on float number, or we need to MOV S1 to R2, LSR R2, then MOV R2 back to S1?

```

// Method #2
VMOV      R2, S1
LSR       R2, R2, R0 // sum >> n
VMOV      S1, R2
VMOV      S0, S1
BX       LR

```

8.

```

void StdDev(float var, float *result)
StdDev:    // S0 = var, S1 = *result
            VSQRT     S0, S0
            VSTR      S0, [R0]
            BX       LR

```

Fetch	Decode	Execute	Execute		
	Fetch	Decode	Stall	Execute	Execute

