

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



