1. Write a function that adds two numbers, and divides the result by 2.
2. You learned in Section ?? that you can take subset of a string using the substr function. First,  
   using that function to extract the first 2 characters of a bit of text. Then, write a function called  
   firstTwoChars that extracts the first two characters of any bit of text.
3. Write a function that checks if there are any missing values in a vector (using is.na and any).  
   The function should return TRUE if there are missing values, and FALSE if not.
4. Improve the function so that it tells you which of the values are missing, if any (*Hint:*use the  
   which function).
5. The function readline can be used to ask for data to be typed in. First, figure out how to use  
   readline by reading the corresponding help file. Then, construct a function called getAge that  
   asks the user to type his/her age. (*Hint:* check the examples in the readline help page).
6. Look at the calculations for a confidence interval of the mean in the example in Section ??(p. ??). Write a function that returns the confidence interval for a vector. The function should  
   have two inputs: the vector, and the desired ’alpha’.
7. Recall the functions head and tail. Write a function called middle that shows a few rows around  
   (approx.) the ’middle’ of the dataset. *Hint:* use nrow, print, and possibly floor.
8. First read the following list:  
   veclist <- list(x=1:5, y=2:6, z=3:7)
9. Using sapply, check that all elements of the list are vectors of the same length. Also calculate  
   the sum of each element
10. Add an element to the list called ’norms’ that is a vector of 10 numbers drawn from the standard  
    normal distribution (recall Section ??, p. ??)
11. Using the pupae data (Section **??**, p. **??**), use a *t*-test to find if PupalWeight varies with temperature treatment, separate for the two CO2 treatments (so, do two *t*-tests). Use split and lapply.