```
def find_peak(arr, n):
              \mbox{\tt\#} If there's only one element, it's the peak
              if n == 1:
                  return 0
              # Check if the first or last elements are peaks
              if arr[0] >= arr[1]:
                  return 0
              if arr[n-1] >= arr[n-2]:
                  return n-1
              # Check for peak in the middle of the array
              for i in range(1, n-1):
                  if arr[i] >= arr[i-1] and arr[i] >= arr[i+1]:
                     return i
          # Sample usage
          n = int(input()) # Input number of elements in the array
          arr = list(map(int, input().split())) # Input array elements
          peak_index = find_peak(arr, n)
          print(peak_index)
      RESULT
5 / 5 Test Cases Passed | 100 %
```