2-4-1

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1. Define our new function "NA.position"

```
## function(x){
##   result <- numeric()
##   for (i in 1:length(x)){
##     if (is.na(x[i]) == T){
##       result <- append(result, i)
##     }
##   }
##   return(result)
## }
```

2. Let's test this function with some simple vector

```
## [1]  1  2  3 NA NA
```

3. Call the function

```
NA.position(my_vector)
```

```
## [1] 4 5
```

4. Now let's take more complicated sample data

```
##  [1]  -3.186  29.085  14.141  -5.836 -21.052  -2.695  -7.134 -48.652
##  [9]   1.965  36.380 -12.080  -2.948  43.313  35.771 -31.224   0.667
## [17] -10.824  20.104  21.578 -16.133   9.695  31.651      NA      NA
## [25] -34.247  35.162   9.210   0.340      NA      NA      NA  10.437
## [33]  -7.802      NA  -7.596   9.617  -8.900 -15.467  19.408      NA
```

```
NA.position(my_vector)
```

```
## [1] 23 24 29 30 31 34 40
```