We first set up the basic assumptions and variables.

```
GRAV <- 9.8 # gravity (m/s^2)
MASS <- 1 # mass (kg)
I_ROT <- 1 # roational inertia (kg m^2)
L1 <- 0.5 # distance from rotation point to CoM (m)
L2 <- 1 # distance from rotation ponit to tension (m)
PHI <- 0.1 # angle of Ft relative to floor (rad)
FT <- 11 # tension force (N)
OMEGA <- 0.1 # angle of floor relative to gravity (rad) (because shifted axis)
```

Additionally, we set the time interval and seed values for time and theta (distance from flat):

```
dt <- 0.05
t_max <- 5

theta <- 0
time <- 0
```

First, let's create a function for torque in terms of theta (and the constants above:

```
net_torque <- function(theta) {
    return(L2 * FT * cos(theta + PHI) - L1 * MASS * GRAV * cos(theta - OMEGA))
}
```

Great. Let's start generating the table! We essentially write a for loop to appends to a few different vectors. Variables appended with `c` reflect the column vectors that we will put together.

```
cTime = NULL
cTheta = NULL
cDDTheta = NULL
cDTheta = NULL
cTorqueNet = NULL
cAccelX = NULL
cAccelY = NULL
cFFriction = NULL
cFNormal = NULL
cMuStatic = NULL
```

Awesome. Let's now run a lovely little for loop to actually populate the values recursively.

```
for (i in 0:(t_max/dt)) {
    # We first populate the time column with the time, theta column with theta
    cTime[i] = time
    cTheta[i] = theta

    torque <- net_torque(theta)
    # Given the theta value, we calculate the net torque and set that
    cTorqueNet[i] = torque
    # Now that we know the net torque, we could know how much the angular
    # acceleration is by just dividing out the rotational inertia
    thetadotdot <- torque/I_ROT
    cDDTheta[i] = thetadotdot
```

```
    # We could also multiply the theta acceleration by time to get the
    # velocity at that point
    thetadot <- dt*thetadotdot
    cDTheta[i] = thetadot
    # We could therefore component-ize the acceleration in theta into
    # ax and ay
    ax <- -1 * L1 * sin(theta) * thetadotdot
    cAccelX[i] = ax
    ay <- L1 * cos(theta) * thetadotdot
    cAccelY[i] = ay # @mark isn't sin and cos backwards?

    # Based on these accelerations, we therefore could calculate the relative
    # force of friction and normal force by subtracting the force in that direction
    # out of net
    ffriction <- FT*sin(PHI) + MASS*GRAV*sin(OMEGA)-MASS*ax
    fnormal <- MASS*ay-FT*cos(PHI)+MASS*GRAV*cos(OMEGA)

    cFFriction[i] = ffriction
    cFNormal[i] = fnormal

    # Dividing the friction force by the normal force, of course, will result in
    # the (min?) friction coeff
    cMuStatic[i] = ffriction/fnormal

    # We incriment the time and also increment theta by multiplying the velocity
    # by dt to get change in the next increment
    time <- dt + time
    theta <- dt*thetadot + theta
}
```

We now put all of this together in a dataframe.

```
rotating_link <- data.frame(cTime,
    cTheta,
    cDTheta,
    cDDTheta,
    cTorqueNet,
    cAccelX,
    cAccelY,
    cFFriction,
    cFNormal,
    cMuStatic)

names(rotating_link) <- c("time",
  "theta",
  "d.theta",
  "dd.theta",
  "net.torque",
  "accel.x",
  "accel.y",
  "friction.force",
  "normal.force",
  "friction.coeff")
```

Let's import some visualization tools, etc.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

Let's first see the head of this table:

```
head(rotating_link)
```

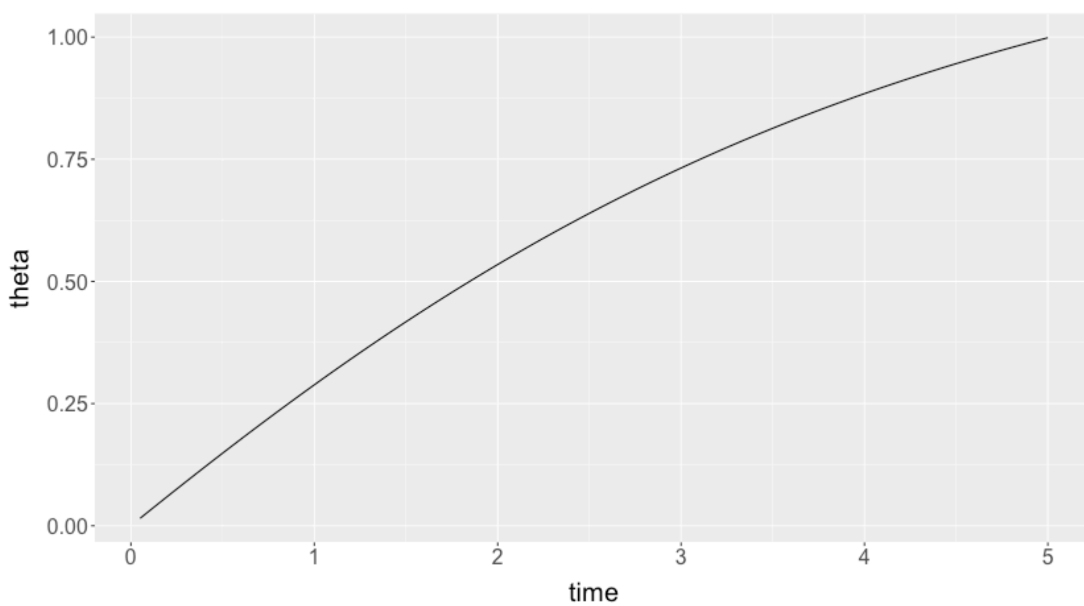
```
0.05 0.0151738135204899 0.30223707175546 6.0447414351092 6.0447414351092 -0.0458591298077288
3.02202278193676 2.12239419606175 1.82801778360313 1.16103585812956
0.1 0.0302856671082629 0.300933771294696 6.01867542589393 6.01867542589393 -0.0911258682635535
3.00795770360856 2.16766093451758 1.81395270527493 1.19499308235219
0.15 0.0453323556729977 0.299567811961869 5.99135623923738 5.99135623923738 -0.135754638378239
2.99260055378612 2.21228970463226 1.79859555545248 1.23000954713007
0.2 0.0603107462710912 0.298140691681283 5.96281383362567 5.96281383362567 -0.17970188898338
2.97598629612356 2.25623695523741 1.78198129778993 1.2661395257266
0.25 0.0752177808551553 0.296653959525594 5.93307919051187 5.93307919051187 -0.222926177559487
2.95815163397348 2.29946124381351 1.76414663563985 1.30344110708207
0.3 0.090050478831435 0.295109211808371 5.90218423616742 5.90218423616742 -0.265388242554654
2.93913486763189 2.34192330880868 1.74512986929826 1.34197651991963
```

Before we start graphing, let's set a common graph there.

```
default.theme <- theme(text = element_text(size=20), axis.title.y = element_text(margin = margin(t = 0,
```

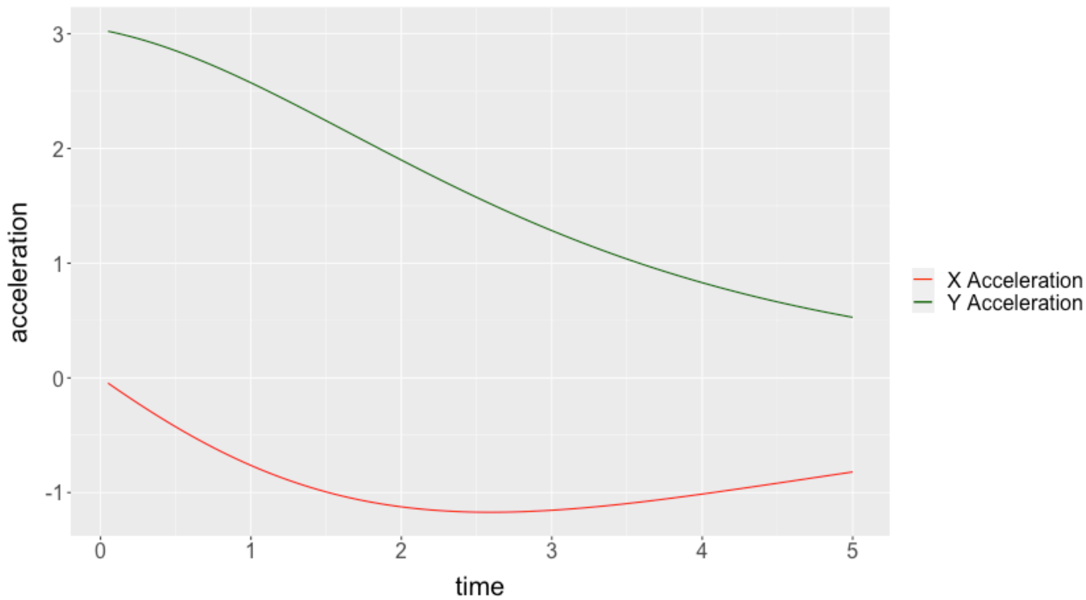
Cool! We could first graph a function for theta over time.

```
rotating_link %>% ggplot() + geom_line(aes(x=time, y=theta)) + default.theme
```



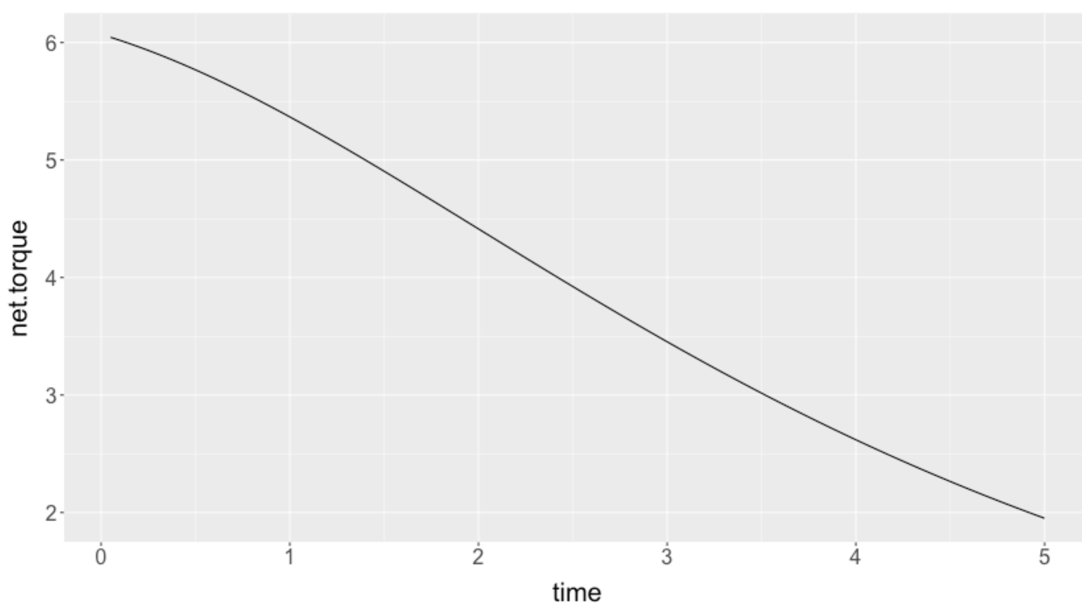
And, similarly, we will graph `ax` and `ay` on top of each other:

```
rotating_link %>% ggplot() + geom_line(aes(x=time, y=accel.x, colour="X Acceleration")) + geom_line(aes
```



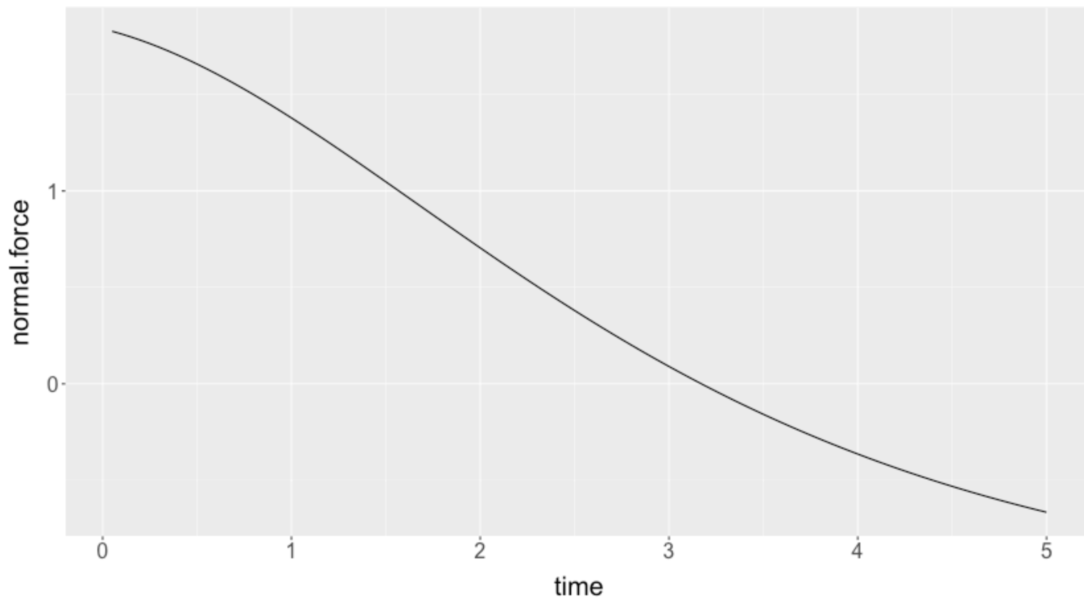
Let's also plot torque as well.

```
rotating_link %>% ggplot() + geom_line(aes(x=time, y=net.torque)) + default.theme
```



And. **Most importantly!** Let's plot the normal force.

```
rotating_link %>% ggplot() + geom_line(aes(x=time, y=normal.force)) + default.theme
```



Obviously, after the normal force becomes negative, this graph stops being useful.