95. The disk centered on A has $I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$ (Table 11-2(c)) about that point, but the rotational inertia of the other disk is found using the parallel-axis theorem $I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 + M(2R)^2 = \frac{9}{2}MR^2$ about point A. Adding these two results, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2}MR^2 + \frac{9}{2}MR^2 = 5MR^2 = 5(4.0)(0.40)^2$$

which yields $3.2\,\mathrm{kg\cdot m^2}$.