

63. We use $L = I\omega$ and $K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$ and observe that the speed of points on the rim (corresponding to the speed of points on the belt) of wheels A and B must be the same (so $\omega_A R_A = \omega_B R_B$).

(a) If $L_A = L_B$ (call it L) then the ratio of rotational inertias is

$$\frac{I_A}{I_B} = \frac{L/\omega_A}{L/\omega_B} = \frac{\omega_B}{\omega_A} = \frac{R_A}{R_B} = \frac{1}{3} .$$

(b) If we have $K_A = K_B$ (call it K) then the ratio of rotational inertias becomes

$$\frac{I_A}{I_B} = \frac{2K/\omega_A^2}{2K/\omega_B^2} = \left(\frac{\omega_B}{\omega_A}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{R_A}{R_B}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} .$$