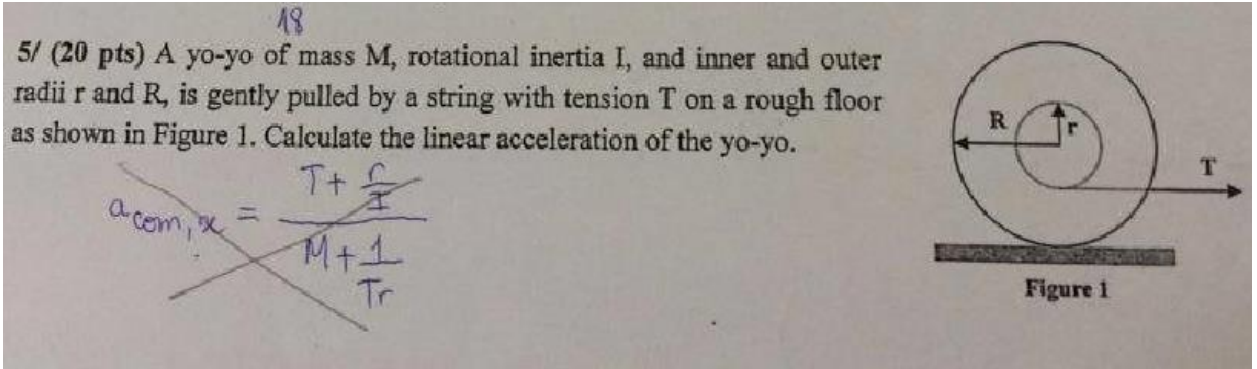


Answer on Question#52853 - Physics - Mechanics - Kinematics - Dynamics



Solution:

Equation of motion, written about the point of contact with the surface, is given by

$$I_c \varepsilon = T \cdot (R - r),$$

where  $I_c$  – is the moment of inertia about the point of contact,  $\varepsilon$  – is the angular acceleration,  $T \cdot (R - r)$  – is the torque of the force  $T$  about point of the contact. According to the parallel axis theorem the moment of inertia about the point of contact is given by

$$I_c = I + M \cdot R^2,$$

Therefore, the angular acceleration is given by

$$\varepsilon = \frac{T \cdot (R - r)}{I_c} = \frac{T \cdot (R - r)}{I + M \cdot R^2}$$

The linear acceleration  $a$  and the angular acceleration are connected by the following relation

$$a = \varepsilon \cdot R$$

Therefore,

$$a = \frac{T \cdot (R - r)}{I + M \cdot R^2} \cdot R = \frac{T \cdot R \cdot (R - r)}{I + M \cdot R^2}$$

Answer:  $\frac{T \cdot R \cdot (R - r)}{I + M \cdot R^2}$ .