PHYSICS
JEE-MAIN (July-Attempt) 27 July
(Shift-2) Paper

SECTION - A

1. The planet Mars has two moons, if one of them has a period 7 hours, 30 minutes and an orbital radius of 9.0 × 10^3 km. Find the mass of Mars.

$\left\{\text{Given } \frac{4\pi^2}{G} = 6 \times 10^{11}\ N^{-1}m^{-2}\ kg^2\right\}$

(1) 3.25 × 10^{21} kg
(2) 5.96 × 10^{19} kg
(3) 7.02 × 10^{25} kg
(4) 6.00 × 10^{23} kg

Sol. **4**

Option D is correct

Using kepler's law

$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM}.r^3$

$M = \frac{4\Pi^2}{G}.\frac{r^3}{T^2}$

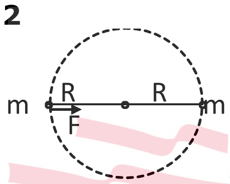
by putting values

M = 6 × 10^{23}

2. Two identical particles of mass 1 kg each go round a circle of radius R, under the action of their mutual gravitational attraction. The angular speed of each particle is :

(1) $\frac{1}{2R}\sqrt{\frac{1}{G}}$
(2) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{G}{R^3}}$
(3) $\sqrt{\frac{2G}{R^3}}$
(4) $\sqrt{\frac{G}{2R^3}}$

Sol. **2**



Using newtons law of gravitation

$F = \frac{Gm^2}{(2R)^2} = mR\omega^2$

$\omega = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{G}{R^3}}$

3. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List-I	**List-II**
(a) Capacitance, C	(i) $M^1L^1T^{-3}A^{-1}$
(b) Permittivity of free space, ε_0	(ii) $M^{-1}L^{-3}T^4A^2$
(c) Permeability of free space, μ_0	(iii) $M^{-1}L^{-2}T^4A^2$
(d) Electric field, E	(iv) $M^1L^1T^{-2}A^{-2}$

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

(1) (a) → (iii), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iv), (d) → (i)
(2) (a) → (iii), (b) → (iv), (c) → (ii), (d) → (i)
(3) (a) → (iv), (b) → (ii), (c) → (iii), (d) → (i)
(4) (a) → (iv), (b) → (iii), (c) → (ii), (d) → (i)

Sol. **1**

As we know

q = CV

$[C] = \left[\frac{q}{V}\right] = \frac{A \times T)^2}{ML^2T^{-2}}$

= $M^{-1}L^{-2}T^4A^2$

$[E] = \frac{F}{q} = \frac{MLT^{-2}}{AT}$

= $MLT^{-3}A^{-1}$

$F = \frac{q_1q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$

$\epsilon_0] = M^{-1}L^{-3}T^4A^2$

Speed of light c = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0\epsilon_0}}$

$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 c^2}$

$[\mu_0] = \frac{1}{[M^{-1}L^{-3}T^4A^2][LT^{-1}]^2}$

$= [M^1L^1T^{-2}A^{-2}]$

4. Figure A and B shown two long straight wires of circular cross-section (a and b with a < b), carrying current I which is uniformly distributed across the cross-section. The magnitude of magnetic field B varies with radius r and can be represented as :

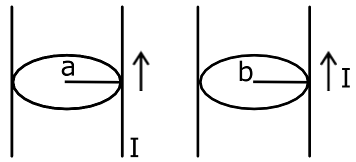
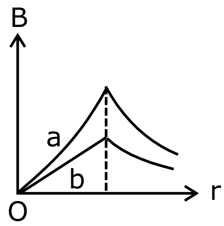


Fig. A   Fig. B

(1)


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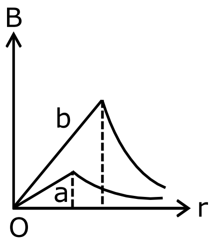
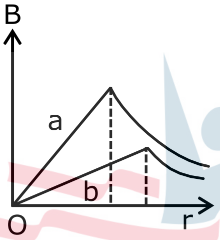
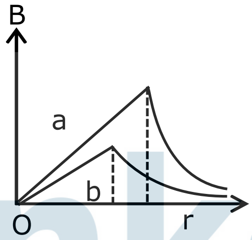
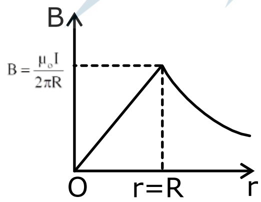


(3)


(4)


Sol. **3**

For cylinderical wire



As b > a

$B_a > B_b$

$B_a = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi a}$

$B_b = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi b}$

5. The resistance of a conductor at 15°C is 16Ω and at 100C is 20Ω. What will be the temperature coefficient of resistance of the conductor ?

(1) $0.033C^{-1}$ (2) $0.010C^{-1}$ (3) $0.042C^{-1}$ (4) $0.003°C^{-1}$

Sol. **4**

variation of resistance with temperature

$16 = R_o [\, 1 + \alpha(15 - T_o)]$

$20 = R_o [\, 1 + \alpha(100 - T_o)]$

Assuming $T_o = 0°C$, as a general convention.

$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{20} = \frac{1 + \alpha \times 15}{1 + \alpha \times 100} \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.003°C^{-1}$

6. An object of mass 0.5 kg is executing simple harmonic motion. Its amplitude is 5 cm and time period (T) is 0.2s. What will be the potential energy of the object at an instant t = $\frac{T}{4}$ s starting from mean position. Assume that the initial phase of the oscillation is zero.

(1) 1.2×10^{3} J (2) 0.62 J (3) 6.2×10^{3} J (4) 6.2×10^{-3} J

Sol. **2**

by using formula of time period

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$0.2 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{0.5}{k}}$$

$$k = 50\pi^2$$

$$\approx 500$$

$$x = A\sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$= 5cm\sin\left(\frac{\omega t}{4} + 0\right)$$

$$= 5cm\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

= 5 cm

$$PE = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(500)\left(\frac{5}{100}\right)^2$$

= 0.6255

7. A 100 Ω resistance, a 0.1 μF capacitor and an inductor are connected in series across a 250 V supply at variable frequeny. Calculate the value of inductance of inductor at which resonance will occur. Given that the resonant frequency is 60 Hz.

(1) 70.3 mH (2) 7.03×10^{-5} H (3) 0.70 H (4) 70.3 H

Sol. **4**

C = 0.1 $\mu F = 10^{-7}F$

Resonant frequency = 60 Hz

at resonance

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$2\pi f_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi^2 f_o^2 C}$$

By putting values L $\simeq$ 70.3 Hz

8. A physical quantity 'y' is represented by the formula $y = m^2 r^{-4} g^x l^{-\frac{3}{2}}$. If the percentage error found in y,m,r,l and g are 18, 1, 0.5, 4 and p respectively, then find the value of x and p.

(1) 4 and ± 3 (2) 5 and ± 2 (3) 8 and ± 2 (4) $\frac{16}{3}$ and ± $\frac{3}{2}$

Sol. **4**

$$\frac{\Delta y}{y} = \frac{2\Delta m}{m} + \frac{4\Delta r}{r} + \frac{x\Delta g}{g} + \frac{3}{2}\frac{\Delta \ell}{\ell}$$

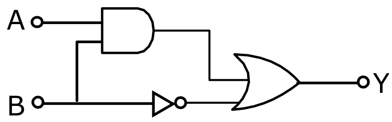
$$18 = 2(1) + 4(0.5) + xp + \frac{3}{2}(4)$$

$8 = xp$

By checking from options.

$$x = \frac{16}{3},\ p = \pm\frac{3}{2}$$

9. Find the truth table for the function Y and A and B represented in the following figure.



(1)

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

(2)

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

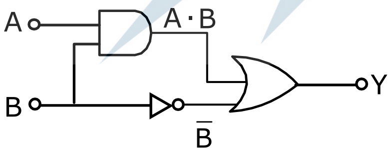
(3)

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

(4)

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Sol. **2**



$$Y = A \cdot B + \overline{B}$$

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

10. An electron and proton are separated by a large distance. The electron starts approaching the proton with energy 3 eV. The proton captures the electrons and forms a hydrogen atom in second excited state. The resulting photon is incident on a photosensitive metal of threshold wavelength 4000 Å. What is the maximum kinetic energy of the emitted photoelectron ?

(1) No photoelectron would be emitted

(2) 3.3 eV

(3) 1.41 eV

(4) 7.61 eV

Sol. **3**

Initially, energy of electron = +3eV

Finally, in 2nd excited state,

$E = -\frac{(13.6\,eV)}{3^2}$

= -1.51 eV

Loss in energy is emitted as photon,

So, photon energy $\frac{hc}{\lambda}$ = 4.51 eV

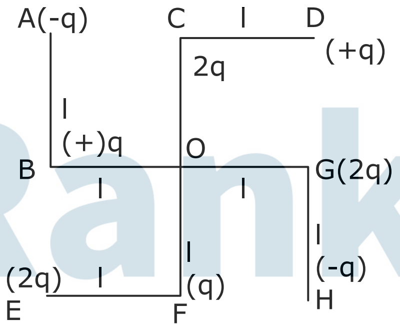
No, photoelectric effect equation

$KE_{max} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \phi = 4.512 - \left(\frac{hc}{\lambda_m}\right)$

$= 4.51\,eV - \frac{12400\,eV\,\mathring{A}}{4000\,\mathring{A}}$

= 1.41 eV

11. What will be the magnitude of eelctricfield at point O as shown in figure ? Each side of the figure is l and perpendicular to each other ?



(1) $\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0(2l)^2}$

(2) $\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{q}{(2l^2)}\left(2\sqrt{2}-1\right)$

(3) $\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{q}{l^2}$

(4) $\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{2q}{2l^2}\left(\sqrt{2}\right)$

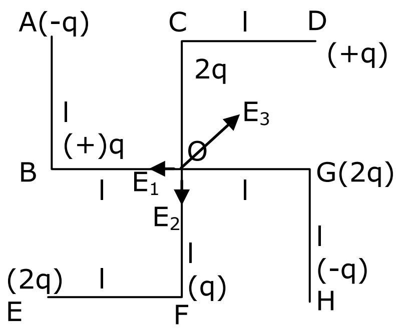
Sol. **2**

Electric field for point charge

$E_1 = \frac{kq}{\ell^2} = E_2$

$E_3 = \frac{kq}{(\sqrt{2}\ell)^2} = \frac{kq}{2\ell^2}$

$E = \frac{\sqrt{2}kq}{\ell^2} - \frac{kq}{2\ell^2} = \frac{kq}{2\ell^2}\left(2\sqrt{2}-1\right)$



12. A particle of mass M originally at rest is subjected to a force whose direction is constant but magnitude varies with time according to the relation

$$F = F_0\left(1-\left(\frac{t-T}{T}\right)^2\right)$$

Where F_0 and T are constants. The force acts only for the time internal 2T. The velocity v of the particle after time 2T is -

(1) $F_0T/3M$ (2) $F_0T/2M$ (3) $2F_0T/M$ (4) $4F_0T/3M$

Sol. **4**

t = 0, u = 0

As given

$$a = \frac{F_o}{M} - \frac{F_o}{MT^2}(t-T)^2 = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\int_0^v dv = \int_{t=0}^{2T}\left(\frac{F_o}{M} - \frac{F_o}{MT^2}(t-T)^2\right)dt$$

$$V = \left[\frac{F_o}{M}t\right]_0^{2T} - \frac{F_o}{MT^2}\left[\frac{t^3}{3} - t^2T + T^2t\right]_0^{2T}$$

$$V = \frac{4F_oT}{3M}$$

13. Consider the following statements :

A. Atoms of each element emit characterstics spectrum.

B. According to Bohr's Postulate, an electron in a hydrogen atom, revolves in a certain stationary orbit.

C. The density of nuclear matter depends on the size of the nucleus.

D. A free neutron is stable but a free proton decay is possible.

E. Radioactivity is an indication of the instability of nuclei.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) A,B and E only (2) B and D only (3) A,C and E only (4) A,b,c,D and E

Sol. **1**

(A) True, atom of each element emits characteristic spectrum.

(B) True, according to Bohr's postulates $mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$ and hence electron resides into orbits of specific radius called stationary orbits.

(C) False, Density of nucleus is constant

(D) False, A free neutron is unstable decays into proton and electron and antineutrino.

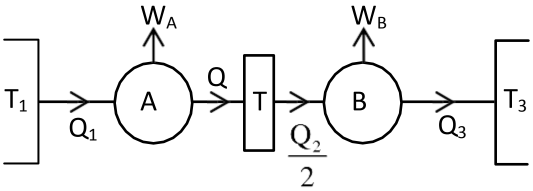
(E) True unstable uncleus show radioactivity.

14. Two carnot engines A and B operate in series such that engine A absorbs heat at T_1 and rejects heat to a sink at temperature T. Engine B absorbs half of the heat rejected by engine A and rejects heat to the sink at T_3. When workdone in both the cases is equal, the value of T is -

(1) $\frac{2}{3}T_1 + \frac{1}{3}T_3$ (2) $\frac{3}{2}T_1 + \frac{1}{3}T_3$ (3) $\frac{1}{3}T_1 + \frac{2}{3}T_3$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}T_1 + \frac{3}{2}T_3$

Sol. **1**

carnot engine is as shown



$$W_A = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{T}{T_1} \Rightarrow \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T}{T_1}$$

$$W_B = 1 - \frac{Q_3}{(Q_2/2)} = 1 - \frac{T_3}{T} \Rightarrow \frac{2Q_3}{Q_2} = \frac{T_3}{T}$$

Now, $W_A = W_B$

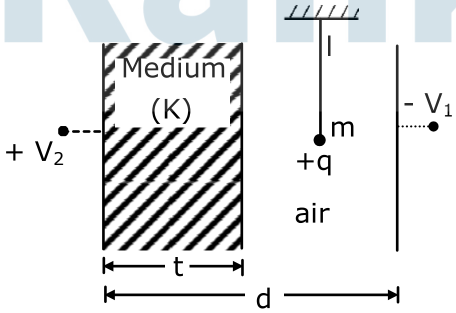
$$Q_1 - Q_2 = \frac{Q_2}{2} - Q_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2Q_1}{Q_2} + \frac{2Q_3}{Q_2} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2T_1}{T} + \frac{T_3}{T} = 3$$

$$\frac{2T_1}{3} + \frac{T_3}{3} = T$$

15. A simple pendulum of mass 'm', length 'l' and charge '+q' suspended in the electric field produced by two conducting parallel plates as shown. The value of deflection of pendulum in equilibrium position will be –



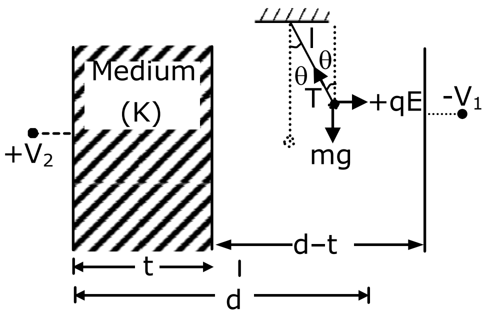
(1) $\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{q}{mg} \times \frac{C_2(V_2 - V_1)}{(C_1 + C_2)(d-t)}\right]$

(2) $\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{q}{mg} \times \frac{C_1(V_1 + V_2)}{(C_1 + C_2)(d-t)}\right]$

(3) $\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{q}{mg} \times \frac{C_1(V_2 - V_1)}{(C_1 + C_2)(d-t)}\right]$

(4) $\tan^{-1}\left[\frac{q}{mg} \times \frac{C_2(V_1 + V_2)}{(C_1 + C_2)(d-t)}\right]$

Sol. **4**

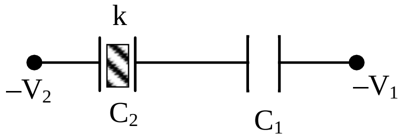


Let E be electric field in air

$T \sin\theta = qE$

$T \cos\theta = mg$

$\tan\theta = \dfrac{qE}{mg}$



$$Q = \left[\frac{C_1C_2}{C_1 + C_2}\right][V_1 + V_2]$$

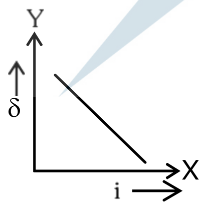
$$E = \frac{Q}{A\in_0} = \left[\frac{C_1C_2}{C_1 + C_2}\right]\frac{[V_1 + V_2]}{A\in_o}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\in_o A}{d - t} \Rightarrow E = \frac{C_2[V_1 + V_2]}{(C_1 + C_2)(d - t)}$$

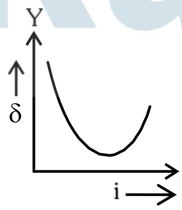
$$\text{Now } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{q.E}{mg}\right]$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{q}{mg} \times \frac{C_2(V_1 + V_2)}{(C_1 + C_2)(d - t)}\right]$$

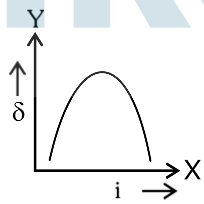
16. The expected graphical representation of the variation of angle of deviation 'δ' with angle of incidence 'i' in a prism is:



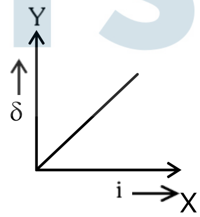
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

Sol. **2**

Standard graph between angle of deviation and incident angle.

17. One mole of an ideal gas is taken through an adiabatic process where the temperature rises from 27°C to 37°C. If the ideal gas is composed of polyatomic molecule that has 4 vibrational modes which of the following is true?

(1) Work done on the gas is close to 582 J

(2) Work done by the gas is close to 332 J

(3) Work done by the gas is close to 582 J

(4) Work done on the gas is close to 332 J

Sol. **1**

For an ideal gas, each vibrational mode, corresponds to two degrees of freedom, hence,

f = 3 (trans.) + 3(rot.) + 8 (vib.) = 14

& $\gamma = 1 + \dfrac{2}{r}$

$\gamma = 1 + \dfrac{2}{14} = \dfrac{8}{7}$

$W = \dfrac{nR\Delta T}{\gamma - 1} = -582$

As W < 0. Work is done on the gas.

18. An automobile of mass 'm' accelerates starting from origin and initially at rest, while the engine supplies constant power P. The position is given as a function of time by :

(1) $\left(\frac{8P}{9m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$ (2) $\left(\frac{8P}{9m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{2}{3}}$ (3) $\left(\frac{9m}{8P}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$ (4) $\left(\frac{9P}{8m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$

Sol. **1**

If power is constant

P = const.

$$P = Fv = \frac{mv^2dv}{dx}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{P}{m}dx = \int_0^v v^2dv$$

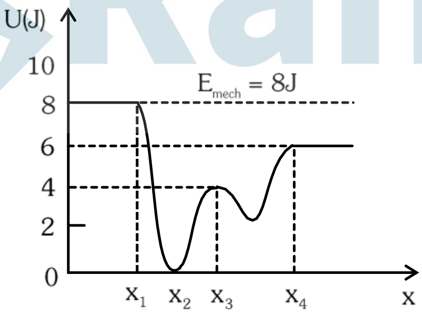
$$\frac{Px}{m} = \frac{v^3}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{3Px}{m}\right)^{1/3} = v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\left(\frac{3P}{m}\right)^{1/3} \int_0^t dt = \int_0^x x^{-1/3}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x = \left(\frac{8P}{9m}\right)^{1/2} t^{3/2}$$

19. Given below is the plot of a potential energy function U(x) for a system, in which a particle is in one dimensional motion, while a conservative force F(x) acts on it. Suppose that E_{mech} = 8 J, the incorrect statement for this system is:



[where K.E. = kinetic energy]

(1) at $x=x_3$, K.E. = 4 J.

(2) at $x=x_2$, K.E. is greatest and the particle is moving at the fastest speed.

(3) at $x < x_1$, K.E. is smallest and the particle is moving at the slowed speed.

(4) at $x > x_4$, K.E. is constant throughout the region.

Sol. **3**

Given

$E_{mech.}$ = 8J

(A) at $x > x_4$, U = constant = 6J

$K = E_{mech.} - U = 2J$ = constant

(B) at $x < x_1$, U = constant = 8J

$K = E_{mech.} - U = 8 - 8 = 0$ J

Particle is at rest.

(C) At $x = x_2$, $U = 0 \Rightarrow E_{mech.} = K = 8$ J

KE is greatest, and particle is moving at fastest speed.

(C) (D) At $x = x_3$, U = 4 J

$U + K = 8$ J

K = 4 J

20. A raindrop with radius R=0.2 mm fells from a cloud at a height h=2000 m above the ground. Assume that the drop is spherical throughout its fall and the force of buoyance may be neglected, then the terminal speed attainde by the raindrop is :
[Density of water f_w = 1000 kg m^{-3} and density of air f_a = 1.2 kg m-^{3}, g=10 m/s^2 Coefficient of viscosity of air =18×10^{-5} Nsm^{-2}]
(1) 14.4 ms^{-1} (2) 250.6 ms^{-1} (3) 43.56 ms^{-1} (4) 4.94 ms^{-1}

Sol. **4**
At terminal speed
$F_{net} = 0$
$Mg = F_v = 6\pi\eta Rv$

$$V = \frac{mg}{6\pi\eta Rv}$$

$$V = \frac{\rho_w \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 g}{6\pi\eta R}$$

$$= \frac{2\rho_w R^2 g}{9\eta}$$

$$= \frac{400}{81} m/s$$

= 4.94 m/s

Section – B

1. For the circuit shown, the value of current at time t = 3.2 s will be A.

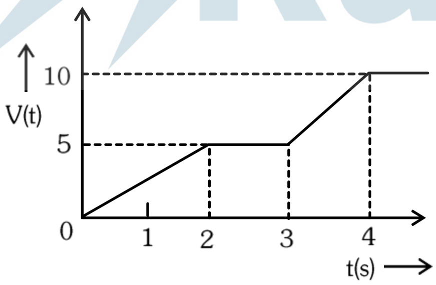


Figure 1

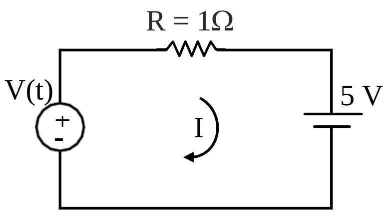
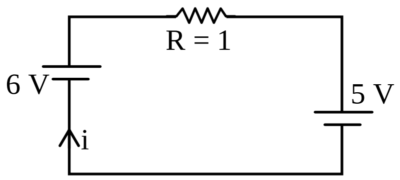


Figure 2

[Voltage distribution V(t) is shown by Fig. (1) and the circuit is shown in Fig. (2)]

Sol. **1**
From graph voltage at t = 3.2 sec is 6 volt.



$$i = \frac{6-5}{1}$$

i = 1 A

2. The maximum amplitude for an amplitude modulated wave is found to be 12V while the minimum amplitude is found to be 3V. The modulation index is 0.6x where x is________.

Sol. **1**

As we know

$A_{max} = A_c + A_m = 12$

$A_{max} = A_c - A_m = 3$

$\Rightarrow\ A_c = \frac{15}{2}\ \&\ A_m = \frac{9}{2}$

Modulation index = $\frac{A_m}{A_c} = \frac{9/2}{15/2} = 0.6$

$\Rightarrow$ x = 1

3. A particle executes simple harmonic motion represented by displacement function as

x(t) = A sin (ωt + ϕ)

If the position and velocity of the particle at t = 0 s are 2 cm and 2ω cm s^{-1} respectively, then its amplitude is $x\sqrt{2}$ cm where the value of x is____.

Sol. **2**

As given

$x(t) = A\sin(\omega t + \phi)$

$v(t) = A\omega\cos(\omega t + \phi)$

$2 = A\sin\phi$ ...(1)

$2\omega = A\omega\cos\phi$ ....(2)

From (1) and (2)

$\tan\phi = 1$

$\phi = 45^\circ$

Putting value of ϕ in equation (1)

$2 = A\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right\}$

$A = 2\sqrt{2}$

x = 2

4. The K_α X-ray of molybdenum has wavelength 0.071 nm. If the energy of a molybdenum atoms with a K electron knocked out is 27.5 keV, the energy of this atom when an L electron is knocked out will be_keV.

(Round off to the nearest integer)

[h = 4.14 × 10^{-15} eVs, c = 3 × 10^8 ms^{-1}]

Sol. **10**

As we know

$E_{k_\alpha} = E_k - E_L$

$\frac{hc}{\lambda_{k_\alpha}} = E_k - E_L$

$E_L = E_k - \frac{hc}{\lambda_{k_\alpha}}$

$= 27.5\,KeV - \frac{12.42\times10^{-7}\,eVm}{0.071\times10^{-9}\,m}$

$E_L = (27.5 - 17.5)keV$

= 10 keV

5. The difference in the number of waves when yellow light propagates through air and vacuum columns of the same thickness is one. The thickness of the air column is___mm. [Refractive index of air = 1.0003, wavelength of yellow light in vacuum = 6000 Å]

Sol. **2**

We know

Thickness $t = n\lambda$

So, $n\lambda_{vac} = (n+1)\lambda_{air}$

$$n\lambda = (n+1)\frac{\lambda}{\mu_{air}}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\mu_{air} - 1} = \frac{10^4}{3}$$

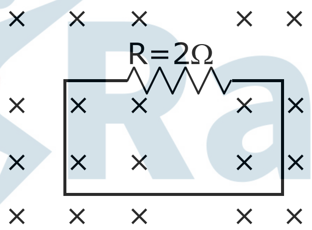
$t = n\lambda$

$$= \frac{10^4}{3} \times 6000\,\mathring{A}$$

= 2 mm

6. In the given figure the magnetic flux through the loop increases according to the relation $\phi_B(t) = 10t^2 + 20t$, where ϕ_B is in milliwebers and t is in seconds.

The magnitude of current through R = 2Ω resistor at t = 5 s is_mA.



Sol. **60**

As we know induce emf

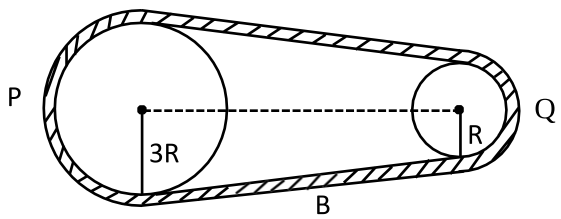
$$|\epsilon| = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = 20t + 20\,mV$$

$$|i| = \frac{|\epsilon|}{R} = 10t + 10\,mA$$

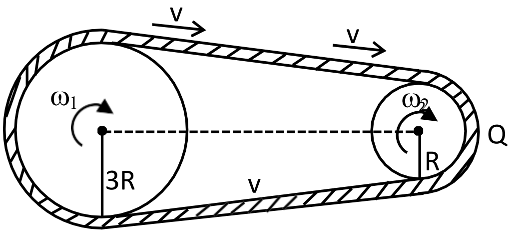
at t = 5

$$|i| = 60\,mA$$

7. In the given figure, two wheels P and Q are connected by a belt B. The radius of P is three times as that of Q. In case of same rotational kinetic energy, the ratio of rotational inertias $\left(\frac{I_1}{I_2}\right)$ will be x : 1. The value of x will be__________.



Sol. 9



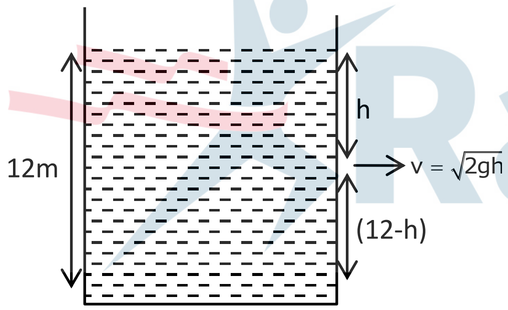
$$\frac{1}{2}I_1(\omega_1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}I_2(\omega_2)^2$$

$$I_1\left(\frac{v}{3R}\right)^2 = I_2\left(\frac{v}{R}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{9}{1}$$

8. The water is filled upto height of 12 m in a tank having vertical sidewalls. A hole is made in one of the walls at a depth 'h' below the water level. The value of 'h' for which the emerging stream of water strikes the ground at the maximum range is m.

Sol. **6**



$$R = \sqrt{2gh} \times \sqrt{\frac{(12-h)\times 2}{g}}$$

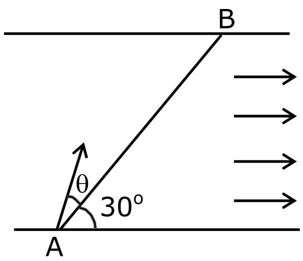
$$\sqrt{4h(12-h)} = R$$

For maximum R

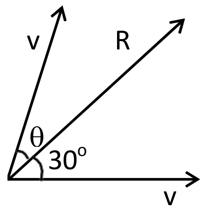
$$\frac{dR}{dh} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ h = 6m

9. A swimmer wants to cross a river from point A to point B. Line AB makes an angle of 30° with the flow of river. Magnitude of velocity of the swimmer is same as that of the river. The angle θ with the line AB should be °, so that the swimmer reaches point B.



Sol. **30°**

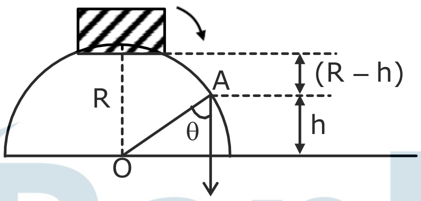


As we know

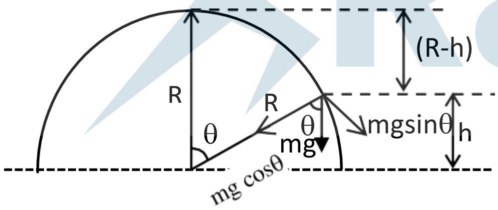
Both velocity vectors are of same magnitude therefore resultant would pass exactly midway through them

$\theta = 30°$

10. A small block slides down from the top of hemisphere of radius R = 3 m as shown in the figure. The height 'h' at which the block will lose contact with the surface of the sphere is m. (Assume there is no friction between the block and the hemisphere)



Sol. **2m**



on balancing

$$mg\cos\theta = \frac{mv^2}{R} \qquad \text{...(1)}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{h}{R}$$

Energy conservation

$$mg\{R-h\} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \qquad \text{...(2)}$$

From (1) & (2) $\Rightarrow$ $mg\left\{\frac{h}{R}\right\} = \frac{2mg\{R-h\}}{R}$

$$h = \frac{2R}{3} = 2m$$