

18. TERMIČKO RASTEZANJE ČVRSTIH TIJELA I TEKUĆINA (3.53. - 3.72.)

3.53. Metalna šipka ima duljinu l_t pri temperaturi t . a) Kolika je njezina duljina l_0 pri 0°C ? b) Kolika je njezina duljina l_t pri t' ? Linearni je koeficijent rastezanja β .

l_t, t, β
 $t = 0 [^\circ\text{C}]$, $l_0 = ?$
 $t', l_t = ?$

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot t)$$

$$l_t = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot t) \Rightarrow l_0 = \frac{l_t}{1 + \beta \cdot t}$$

$$l'_t = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot t') = \frac{l_t}{1 + \beta \cdot t} \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot t') = \frac{l_t \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot t')}{1 + \beta \cdot t}$$

3.54. Štap od platine dugačak je pri 20°C 998 mm. Pri kojoj će temperaturi štap biti dugačak 1 m?

$t_1 = 20^\circ\text{C}$
 $l_0 = 998 \text{ mm}$
 $l = 1 \text{ m}$
 $t_2 = ?$

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$l_t = l_0 + l_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t$$

$$l - l_0 = l_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{l - l_0}{l_0 \cdot \beta}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{1 - 0,998}{0,998 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 224,46^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_2 = t_1 + \Delta t = 20 + 224,46 = 244,46^\circ\text{C}$$

3.55. Na drveni kotač promjera 100 cm treba staviti željezni obroč kojega je promjer 5 mm manji od promjera kotača. Za koliko stupnjeva treba povišati temperaturu željeznom obroču?

$d_0 = 100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$
 $d_1 = 99,5 \text{ cm} = 0,995 \text{ m}$
 $\Delta t = ?$

$$d_1 = d_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$d_1 = d_0 + d_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{d_1 - d_0}{d_0 \cdot \beta} = \frac{1 - 0,995}{1 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 416,6 [^\circ\text{C}]$$

3.56. Čelični valjak ima promjer 10,000 cm pri 30°C . Pri kojoj će temperaturi taj valjak točno pristajati u rupu promjera 9,997 cm?

$d_0 = 10,000 \text{ cm} = 0,1 \text{ m}$
 $t_1 = 30^\circ\text{C}$
 $d_1 = 9,997 \text{ cm} = 0,09997 \text{ m}$
 $t_2 = ?$

$$d_1 = d_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$d_1 = d_0 + d_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{d_1 - d_0}{d_0 \cdot \beta} = \frac{0,09997 - 0,1}{0,1 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 10^{-5}} = -27,27 [^\circ\text{C}]$$

$$t_2 = t_1 + \Delta t = 30 - 27,27 = 2,72 [^\circ\text{C}]$$

3.57. Štap od cinka i štap od željeza imaju pri 0°C jednaku duljinu $l_0 = 1\text{ m}$. Kolika je razlika duljina štapova pri 200°C ?

$$t = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$l_{\text{željeza}} = l_{\text{cinka}} = l_0 = 1\text{ m}$$

$$t_1 = 200^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta l = ?$$

željezo:

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$l = 1 \cdot (1 + 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 200)$$

$$l = 1,0024[m]$$

cink:

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$l = 1 \cdot (1 + 2,9 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 200)$$

$$l = 1,0058[m]$$

$$\Delta l = 1,0058 - 1,0024 = 0,0034[m]$$

3.58. Pri 0°C promatramo željeznu tračnicu na duljini 1 km. Za koliko će se ta duljina promijeniti kad se tračnica ugrije od -10°C do 30°C ?

$$t = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$l_0 = 1\text{ km} = 1000\text{ m}$$

$$t_1 = -10^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$t_2 = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta l = ?$$

duljina na -10°C :

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$l = 1000 \cdot (1 + 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot (-10))$$

$$l = 999,88[m]$$

duljina na $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$:

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$l = 1000 \cdot (1 + 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 30)$$

$$l = 1000,36[m]$$

$$\Delta l = 1000,36 - 999,88 = 0,48[m]$$

3.59. Eiffelov toranj visok je 300 m pri 0°C . Pri kojoj će temperaturi biti 10 cm duži, odnosno viši?

$$l_0 = 300\text{ m}$$

$$t = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$l = 300,1\text{ m}$$

$$\Delta t = ?$$

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$l_t = l_0 + l_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t$$

$$l - l_0 = l_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{l - l_0}{l_0 \cdot \beta}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{300,1 - 300}{300 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 27,77^{\circ}\text{C}$$

3.60. Sekundna njihalica (izrađena od mjedi) pokazuje točno vrijeme pri 0°C . Koliko zaostane njihalica u jednom danu ako je temperatura 30°C ?

$$T = 1\text{ [s]}$$

$$t_1 = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$t_2 = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta t = ?$$

$$t_1 = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l_0}{g}}$$

$$1 = 2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l_0}{9,81}}$$

$$l_0 = \frac{9,81}{39,43} = 0,248795[m]$$

$$t_2 = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$l = 0,248795 \cdot (1 + 1,7 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 30)$$

$$l = 0,248922[m]$$

$$T = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} = 2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0,248922}{9,81}}$$

$$T = 1,000361[s]$$

$$\Delta T = 1,000361 - 1 = 0,000361[s]$$

u jednom danu :

$$\Delta T_1 = \Delta T \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 = 0,000361 \cdot 86400 = 31,196[s]$$

3.61. Kotač lokomotive ima pri 0°C polumjer $r_0 = 80\text{ cm}$. Koliko okreta manje na putu dugome 200 km učini taj kotač ljeti pri temperaturi 20°C nego zimi pri -20°C ?

$$t = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$r_0 = 80\text{ cm} = 0,8\text{ m}$$

$$s = 200\text{ km}$$

$$t_1 = -20^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$t_2 = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta n = ?$$

$$t = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$o_0 = 2 \cdot r_0 \cdot \pi$$

$$o_0 = 2 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 3,14$$

$$o_0 = 5,024[m]$$

$$t_1 = -20^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$o = o_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$o = 5,024 \cdot (1 + 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot (-20))$$

$$o = 5,02279[m]$$

$$t_2 = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$o = o_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$o = 5,024 \cdot (1 + 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot (20))$$

$$o = 5,0252[m]$$

$$n = \frac{s}{o} = \frac{200000}{5,02279} = 39818,5 \text{ okretaja} \quad n = \frac{s}{o} = \frac{200000}{5,0252} = 39799,4 \text{ okretaja}$$

$$\Delta n = 39818,5 - 39799,4 = 19 \text{ okretaja}$$

3.62. Mjedena žica duga je pri 0°C 2m. Žica je svojim krajevima pričvršćena na točke A i B koje se nalaze u međusobnoj horizontalnoj udaljenosti 1,992 m. U sredini žice visi uteg P. Za koliko treba povišiti temperaturu žice da se uteg spusti za duljinu koja je jednaka peterostrukom produljenju žice?

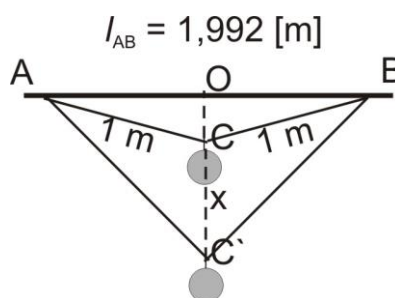
$$t = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$l_0 = 2\text{ m}$$

$$l_{AB} = 1,992\text{ m}$$

$$x = 5\Delta l = 5l_0\Delta t$$

$$\Delta t = ?$$



$$x = 5 \cdot l_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t \Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{x}{5 \cdot l_0 \cdot \beta}$$

$$\overline{CC'} = x = \overline{OC'} - \overline{OC}$$

$$\overline{OC} = \sqrt{\overline{AC}^2 - \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\overline{OC} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{l_0}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\overline{OC} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1,992}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\overline{OC} = 0,0894[m]$$

$$\overline{OC'} = \sqrt{\overline{AC'}^2 - \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\overline{OC'} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{l_t}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\overline{OC'} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{l_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\overline{OC'} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \Delta t}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1,992}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\overline{OC'} = \sqrt{(1,7 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \Delta t)^2 - (0,996)^2}$$

$$\overline{OC'} = \sqrt{2,89 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot \Delta t^2 - 0,99}$$

$$x = \overline{OC'} - \overline{OC} = \sqrt{2,89 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot \Delta t^2 - 0,99} - 0,0894$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{x}{5 \cdot l_0 \cdot \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{2,89 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot \Delta t^2 - 0,99} - 0,0894}{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}}$$

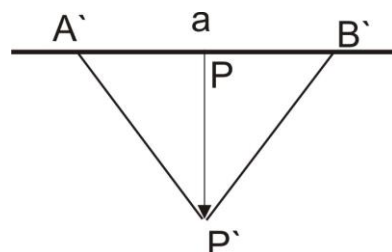
3.63. Na horizontalnoj ploči od lijevana željeza pričvršćena su dva štapića A i B. Njihova međusobna udaljenost pri 0 °C iznosi $a = 10$ cm. Na štapiće A i B privarena je mjedena žica. U sredini žice (P) obješen je uteg p. Prije zagrijavanja žica je napeta. a) Izrazi vertikalni pomak točke P kao funkciju temperature t. b) Izračunaj pomak točke P za temperaturu 50 °C.

$$a = 10 \text{ [cm]} = 0,1 \text{ [m]}$$

$$P = f(t)$$

$$t = 50 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$PP' = ?$$



ploča:

$$\overline{A'B'} = a \cdot (1 + \beta_1 \cdot t)$$

žica:

$$l = a \cdot (1 + \beta_2 \cdot t)$$

$$\overline{PP'}^2 = \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\overline{A'B'}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\overline{PP'}^2 = \frac{(a \cdot (1 + \beta_2 \cdot t))^2}{2} - \frac{(a \cdot (1 + \beta_1 \cdot t))^2}{2}$$

$$\overline{PP'}^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot [(1 + \beta_2 \cdot t)^2 - (1 + \beta_1 \cdot t)^2]$$

$$\overline{PP'}^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot [1 + 2\beta_2 t + \beta_2^2 t^2 - 1 - 2\beta_1 t + \beta_1^2 t^2]$$

$$\overline{PP'}^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot [2t \cdot (\beta_2 - \beta_1)]$$

$$\overline{PP'} = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2t \cdot (\beta_2 - \beta_1)}$$

$$\overline{PP'} = \frac{0,1^2}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot 50 \cdot (1,7 \cdot 10^{-5} - 1,2 \cdot 10^{-5})} = 0,0011 \text{ [m]} = 0,11 \text{ [cm]}$$

3.64. Staklena boca ima obujam 2000 cm³ pri 0 °C. Pri 0 °C boca je do ruba napunjena alkoholom. Koliko će alkohola izaći iz boce kad je ugrijemo na 50 °C?

$$V = 2000 \text{ cm}^3 = 2 \text{ [l]}$$

$$t_1 = 0^{\circ} \text{ C}$$

$$t_2 = 50^{\circ} \text{ C}$$

$$\Delta V = ?$$

staklo:

$$V = V_0 \cdot (1 + \gamma \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$V = 2 \cdot (1 + 3 \cdot 0,9 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 50)$$

$$V = 2,0027 \text{ [l]}$$

alkohol:

$$V = V_0 \cdot (1 + \gamma \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$V = 2 \cdot (1 + 1,135 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 50)$$

$$V = 2,1135 \text{ [l]}$$

$$\Delta V = 2,1135 - 2,0027 = 0,11 \text{ [l]}$$

3.65. Bakrena kocka ima pri 0 °C brid $a = 5 \text{ cm}$. a) Pri kojoj će temperaturi njezin obujam biti 126,00 cm³? b) Koliki je njezin obujam pri 200 °C?

$$t = 0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$a = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$V = 126 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{a) } t_1 = ?$$

$$t_2 = 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{b) } V = ?$$

a)

$$V_0 = a^3 = 125 [\text{cm}^3]$$

$$V = V_0 \cdot (1 + \gamma \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{V - V_0}{\gamma \cdot V_0}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{126 - 125}{3 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 125} = 156,8^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$t_1 = 0 + 156,8 = 156,8^{\circ}\text{C}$$

b)

$$V = V_0 \cdot (1 + \gamma \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$V = 125 \cdot (1 + 3 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 200)$$

$$V = 126,275 [\text{cm}^3]$$

3.66. Tijelo ima pri 0 °C obujam V_0 i gustoću ρ_0 . a) kolika je njegova masa? b) Tijelo ugrijemo do t_1 . Koliki su njegov obujam V_1 i gustoća ρ_1 ? Kubični koeficijent rastezanja je α . c) Tijelo se ugrije do temperature t_2 . Koliki su njegov obujam V_2 i gustoća ρ_2 ? Pokaži da za dobivene rezultate vrijedi relacija $V_1/V_2 = \rho_2/\rho_1$. Kakvo fizikalno svojstvo objašnjava ta relacija?

$$t = 0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{a) } V_0, \rho_0$$

$$m = ?$$

$$\text{b) } t_1, \alpha$$

$$V_1 = ?, \rho_1 = ?$$

$$\text{c) } t_2$$

$$V_2 = ?, \rho_2 = ?$$

a)

$$m = \rho_0 \cdot V_0$$

b)

$$V_1 = V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t_1)$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{m}{V_1} = \frac{\rho_0 \cdot V_0}{V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t_1)} = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + \alpha \cdot t_1}$$

c)

$$V_2 = V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t_2)$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{m}{V_2} = \frac{\rho_0 \cdot V_0}{V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t_2)} = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + \alpha \cdot t_2}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\frac{m}{\rho_1}}{\frac{m}{\rho_2}} = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}$$

3.67. Gustoća je žive pri 0 °C 13,60 g/cm³. Odredi gustoću žive pri 60 °C.

$$t_0 = 0 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\rho_0 \text{ živa} = 13,6 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$t_1 = 60 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\rho_1 = ?$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{m}{V_0}$$

$$V_1 = V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t_1)$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{m}{V_1} = \frac{\rho_0 \cdot V_0}{V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t_1)} = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + \alpha \cdot t_1}$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{13600}{1 + 1,18 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 60} = 12700 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 12,7 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

3.68. U staklenu tikvicu pri 0°C možemo smjestiti $m_0 = 100\text{ g}$ žive. Pri 20°C u tikvicu stane $m_{20} = 99,7\text{ g}$ žive. U oba slučaja temperatura žive jednaka je temperaturi tikvice. Nađi koeficijent linearnog rastezanja stakla β .

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &= 0^{\circ}\text{C} \\ m_0 &= 100\text{ g} = 0,1\text{ kg} \\ t &= 20^{\circ}\text{C} \\ m_t &= 99,7\text{ g} = 0,0997\text{ kg} \\ \beta_{\text{stakla}} &= ? \end{aligned}$$

tikvica i živa :

$$V_t = V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t)$$

živa :

$$V_t = \frac{m_t}{\rho_t} \quad V_0 = \frac{m_0}{\rho_0} \quad \rho_t = \frac{\rho_0}{1 + \alpha_1 \cdot t_1}$$

$$\frac{m_t}{\rho_t} = \frac{m_0}{\rho_0} \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t)$$

$$\frac{\frac{m_t}{\rho_0}}{1 + \alpha_1 \cdot t_1} = \frac{m_0}{\rho_0} \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t)$$

$$m_t \cdot (1 + \alpha_1 \cdot t_1) = m_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot t)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{m_t \cdot (1 + \alpha_1 \cdot t_1) - m_0}{m_0 \cdot t}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{0,0997 \cdot (1 + 1,18 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 20) - 0,1}{0,1 \cdot 20}$$

$$\alpha = 0,001 [\text{K}^{-1}]$$

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{3} = \frac{0,001}{3} = 0,000342 [\text{K}^{-1}]$$

3.69. Gustoća je zlata pri 20°C $19,30\text{ g/cm}^3$. Nađi gustoću zlata pri 90°C .

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{20} \text{ zlato} &= 19,3 [\text{g/cm}^3] \\ \rho_{90} &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{20} = \frac{m}{V_{20}} \Rightarrow V_{20} = \frac{m}{\rho_{20}}$$

$$V_{90} = V_{20} \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$V_{90} = \frac{m}{\rho_{90}} \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$\rho_{90} = \frac{m}{V_{90}} = \frac{m}{\frac{m}{\rho_{20}} \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta t)} = \frac{\rho_{20}}{1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{19300}{1 + 3 \cdot 1,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 70} = 19243 \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right]$$

3.70. Petrolej se na skladištu nalazi u cilindričnoj bačvi polumjera 4 m i visine 6 m. Pri -10°C površina petroleja nalazi se 10 cm ispod gornjeg ruba bačve. Koliko se petroleja izlije iz bačve kad temperatura naraste na 35°C ? Rastezanje bačve zanemarimo.

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 4 [\text{m}] \\ h &= 6 [\text{m}] \\ t_1 &= -10^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \Delta h_1 &= 0,1 [\text{m}] \\ t_2 &= 35^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \Delta h_2 &= ? \end{aligned}$$

bačva:

$$V = A \cdot h$$

$$V = r^2 \cdot \pi \cdot h$$

$$V = 4^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 6$$

$$V = 301,44 [\text{m}^3]$$

petrolej:

$$V = A \cdot (h - \Delta h)$$

$$V = r^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 5,9$$

$$V = 4^2 \cdot \pi \cdot 5,9$$

$$V = 296,42 [\text{m}^3]$$

$$V = V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$V = 296,42 \cdot (1 + 10^{-3} \cdot 45)$$

$$V = 309,76 [\text{m}^3]$$

$$\Delta V = 309,76 - 301,44 = 8,32 [\text{m}^3]$$

3.71. Na kraju kapilare od kremenca, unutarnjeg promjera $d = 2 \text{ mm}$, ispuhana je kugla unutarnjeg promjera $D = 2 \text{ cm}$. Pri 15°C kugla je upravo napunjena živom. Za koju će se visinu h živa dignuti u kapilari ako se ugrije na 25°C ? Koeficijent kubičnog rastezanja kremenca možemo zanemariti.

$d = 2 \text{ mm}$
 $D = 2 \text{ cm}$
 $t_1 = 15^\circ\text{C}$
 $t_2 = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $\Delta h = ?$

kugla:

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot r^3 \cdot \pi$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 0,01^3 \cdot \pi$$

$$V = 4,186 \cdot 10^{-6} [\text{m}^3]$$

cijev:

$$A = \frac{d^2 \cdot \pi}{4}$$

$$A = \frac{(2 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 \cdot \pi}{4} = 3,14 \cdot 10^{-6} [\text{m}^2]$$

živa:

$$V = V_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$V = 4,186 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (1 + 1,18 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10) = 4,235 \cdot 10^{-6} [\text{m}^3]$$

$$\Delta V = (4,235 - 4,186) \cdot 10^{-6} = 4,939 \cdot 10^{-8} [\text{m}^3]$$

$$\Delta V = A \cdot h$$

$$h = \frac{\Delta V}{A} = \frac{4,939 \cdot 10^{-8}}{3,14 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 0,0157 [\text{m}]$$

3.72. Na slici 3.3 grafički je prikaz ovisnosti produljenja žice o temperaturi. Odredi koeficijent linearnog rastezanja ako je početna duljina žice 100 m .

$l_0 = 100 [\text{m}]$
 $\beta = ?$

$$l = l_0 \cdot (1 + \beta \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$l = l_0 + l_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t$$

$$l_0 \cdot \beta \cdot \Delta t = l - l_0$$

$$\beta = \frac{l - l_0}{l_0 \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0 \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{100 \cdot 2} = 10^{-5} [\text{K}^{-1}]$$