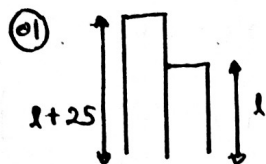


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01) A1 දිගින් දිගු වනවා,

$$\Delta l = l_0 \alpha \Delta \theta$$

$$l \alpha_{A1} \Delta \theta_1 = (l+25) \alpha_{B2} \Delta \theta_2$$

$$(l+25) \times 1.1 \times 10^{-5} = l \times 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$l = \frac{27.5}{1.4} \text{ cm} =$$

$$l+25 =$$

$$04) T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l_0}{g}}$$

$$l_\theta = l_0 (1 + \alpha \Delta \theta)$$

$$T_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l_0 (1 + \alpha \Delta \theta)}{g}}$$

$$T_2 = T (1 + \alpha \Delta \theta)$$

$$= 2 (1 + 19 \times 10^{-6} \times 10)$$

$$= 2.00038 \text{ s}$$

දිනකට වෙනස් වන

$$\text{කාලය} = \frac{60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 0.00038}{2}$$

02)  $l_1 \alpha_1$  උෂ්ණත්වය,  $l_2 \alpha_2$  උෂ්ණත්වයට සමාන විය යුතුය.

$$03) T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

මුල් තනි ප්‍රස්ථාපයේ දී අවමයෙන් දිග වනවා,

$$l_\theta = l_0 (1 + \alpha \Delta \theta)$$

$$l_2 = l (1 + \alpha (-\theta))$$

$$= l (1 - \alpha \theta)$$

හෝ

$$T_2 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l(1 - \alpha \theta)}{g}}$$

$$T_2 = T \sqrt{(1 - \alpha \theta)}$$

මුල් දිග  $l_\theta$  ද ආවර්ත කාලය  $T_\theta$  ද

හා නව දිග  $l_0$  හා නව ආවර්ත කාලය

$T_0$  ලෙස ගත් විට,

$$T_\theta = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l_\theta}{g}}$$

$$l_\theta = l_0 (1 + \alpha \theta)$$

$$l_0 = \frac{l_\theta}{1 + \alpha \theta}$$

$$T_0 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{(1 + \alpha \theta)g}}$$

$$T_0 = T_\theta \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \alpha \theta}}$$

05) (i)  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$  දී,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{වෙනස් දිග} &= 2.5(1 + 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \times 10) \\ &= 2.5 \times 1.00011 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ m ක දිග} &= 1(1 + 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \times 5) \\ &= 1 \times 1.000125 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ලැබෙන භාවිතය} = \frac{2.5 \times 1.00011}{1 \times 1.000125} \text{ m}$$

(ii)  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  දී,

$$\text{වෙනස් දිග} = 2.5(1 - 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \times 5)$$

$$1 \text{ m ක දිග} = 1(1 - 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \times 10)$$

$$\text{ලැබෙන භාවිතය} = \frac{2.5(1 - 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \times 5)}{1(1 - 2.5 \times 10^{-5} \times 10)}$$

10)  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  දී ජෛවමානයේ 1m

$$\text{ක දිග} = 1(1 + 2 \times 10^{-5} \times 30)$$

$$\text{භාවිතය} = \frac{100}{1(1 + 2 \times 10^{-5} \times 30)} \text{ m}$$

$$15) A_{\theta} = A_0(1 + 2\alpha \Delta\theta)$$

$$A_{\theta} = A_0 [1 + 2 \times 11 \times 10^{-6} \times (\theta - 20)]$$

$$A_{\theta} = A_0 [1 + 2 \times 19 \times 10^{-6} \times (\theta - 10)]$$

$$1 + 2 \times 11 \times 10^{-6} (\theta - 20) = 1 + 2 \times 19 \times 10^{-6} (\theta - 10)$$

$$\theta = -3.75^{\circ}\text{C}$$

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01)  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

$$T \propto \sqrt{l}$$

$$T_1 \propto \sqrt{l}$$

$$I_2 \propto \sqrt{l(1 + \alpha(\theta_2 - \theta_1))}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \sqrt{1 + \alpha(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}$$

ඉලිතුර  $\rightarrow$  ①

02)  $\Delta l = (l\alpha)\Delta\theta$   
 $y = m \times$

ආනුකූලතාව නියතව පවතින බැවින්  $l\alpha$  නියත විය යුතුය.

ඉලිතුර  $\rightarrow$  ④

03)  $\frac{\Delta l}{l} = \alpha \Delta\theta$

$$\alpha = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-5}}{100}$$

ඉලිතුර  $\rightarrow$  ④

04) භෞමය ක දිග  $l$  නම්

$$l \times l = n l \alpha \Delta\theta$$

$$n = \frac{l}{\alpha \Delta\theta}$$

$$n = \frac{l}{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 1} = 0.5 \times 10^3$$

05) 15 දත්ත,

$$100 \times 10^{-9} = 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 2 \times 10^{-5} \Delta\theta$$

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25^{\circ}\text{C s}^{-1}$$

ඉලිතුර  $\rightarrow$  ①