100. The initial volume V_0 of the liquid is $h_0 A_0$ where A_0 is the initial cross-section area and $h_0 = 0.64$ m. Its final volume is $V = hA$ where $h - h_0$ is what we wish to compute. Now, the area expands according to how the glass expands, which is we analyze as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi r^2 \\ dA &= 2\pi r\, dr \\ dA &= 2\pi r\, (r\alpha\, dT) \\ dA &= 2\alpha A\, dT \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the height is

$$h = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{V_0\,(1 + \beta_{\text{liquid}}\Delta T)}{A_0\,(1 + 2\alpha_{\text{glass}}\Delta T)}\ .$$

Thus, with $V_0/A_0 = h_0$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} h - h_0 &= h_0 \left(\frac{1 + \beta_{\text{liquid}}\Delta T}{1 + 2\alpha_{\text{glass}}\Delta T} - 1 \right) \\ &= (0.64) \left(\frac{1 + \left(4 \times 10^{-5}\right)(10^\circ)}{1 + 2\,(1 \times 10^{-5})\,(10^\circ)} \right) \\ &= 1.3 \times 10^{-4}\ \text{m}\ . \end{aligned}$$