

$$\underline{\Psi}(x, t) = A_2 \exp(-i\omega t + i k_2 x) + B_2 \exp(-i\omega t + k_2 x)$$

Pas d'obstacle dans le milieu 2: $B_2 = 0$

$$\underline{\Psi}_2(x, t) = A_2 \exp(-i(\omega t - k_2 x))$$

$$A_2 = \tau A_1 \quad (\tau \text{ facteur de transmission})$$

Condition aux limites: $x=0$

$$\underline{\Psi}_1(0, t) = \underline{\Psi}_2(0, t)$$

$$A_1 (1+r) \exp(-i\omega t) = \tau A_1 \exp(-i\omega t)$$

$$\boxed{(1+r) = \tau}$$

$$\bullet \frac{1}{k_{s1}} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial t} \right)_{x=0} = \frac{1}{k_{s2}} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \right)_{x=0}$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_{s2}} (1-r) = \frac{\tau k_2}{k_{s2}}$$

$$1-r = \frac{\tau k_2}{k_{s2}} \frac{k_{s1}}{k_1}$$

$$1-r = \frac{v_1 k_{s1}}{v_2 k_{s2}}$$

$$= \frac{\rho_2 v_2}{\rho_1 v_1} \tau$$

or:

$$\rho_1 v_1 = \frac{1}{k_{s1} v_1}$$

$$\rho_2 v_2 = \frac{1}{k_{s2} v_2}$$

on trouve donc $r = \frac{\rho_2 v_2 - \rho_1 v_1}{\rho_2 v_2 + \rho_1 v_1}$

$$e_1 v_1 + e_2 v_2$$

$$\tau := \frac{2e_1 v_1}{e_1 v_1 + e_2 v_2}$$