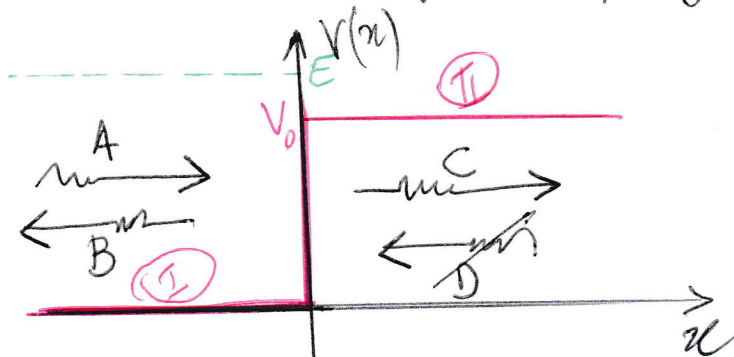


$$\text{d'où} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi_I(x) = A' e^{ikx} + B' e^{-ikx} & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \varphi_{II}(x) = C' e^{-ik_0 x} + D' e^{ik_0 x} & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

• Choix des Solutions acceptables physiquement:



$$D = 0.$$

$$\text{donc; } \varphi(x) = \begin{cases} A' e^{ikx} + B' e^{-ikx} \\ C' e^{ik_0 x} \end{cases}$$

• Conditions aux limites,  $\varphi(x)$  et sa première dérivée continue en  $x=0$ ;

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_I(0) = \varphi_{II}(0) \\ \varphi'_I(0) = \varphi'_{II}(0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A' + B' = C' \\ ik(A' - B') = ik_0 C' \end{cases}$$

$$B' = \frac{C'(1-h)}{2}; \quad A' = \frac{C'(1+h)}{2} \quad \text{avec } h = \frac{k_0}{k}$$

$$\frac{B'}{A'} = \frac{k - k_0}{k + k_0}$$

$$R = \frac{\|B'\|^2}{\|A'\|^2} = \left( \frac{k - k_0}{k + k_0} \right)^2 = \frac{(k - k_0)^2}{(k + k_0)^2}$$

$$\text{et } R + T = 1; \quad T = 1 - R = 1 - \frac{(k - k_0)^2}{(k + k_0)^2}$$

$$T = \frac{4kk_0}{(k + k_0)^2} \quad \text{avec } k_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(1 - V_0/E)}}{\hbar} = \frac{\sqrt{2m(1-q)}}{\hbar}$$

$$\text{d'où } R = \left( \frac{k - k_0}{k + k_0} \right)^2 \text{ et } T = \frac{4kk_0}{(k + k_0)^2} \text{ avec } k_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(1-q)}}{\hbar} \quad -6/7$$