$$\begin{cases} 1)\ B_1^{\perp} = B_2^{\perp} \\ 2)\ \varepsilon_1 E_1^{\perp} = \varepsilon_2 E_2^{\perp} \\ 3)\ \mathbf{B}_1^{//}/\mu_1 = \mathbf{B}^{//}/\mu_2 \\ 4)\ \mathbf{E}_1^{//} = \mathbf{E}_2^{//} \end{cases}$$

(For linear materials)

For light at normal incidence, we found:

$$R = \frac{(n_1 - n_2)^2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2}, \qquad T = \frac{4 n_1 n_2}{(n_1 + n_2)^2}$$

What gives a large transmission of light at normal incidence?

A) When $v_1 >> v_2$

B) When $v_2 >> v_1$

C) When v is very *different* in the two media

D) When v is nearly the *same* in the two media

E) None of these/other/I'm confused/…