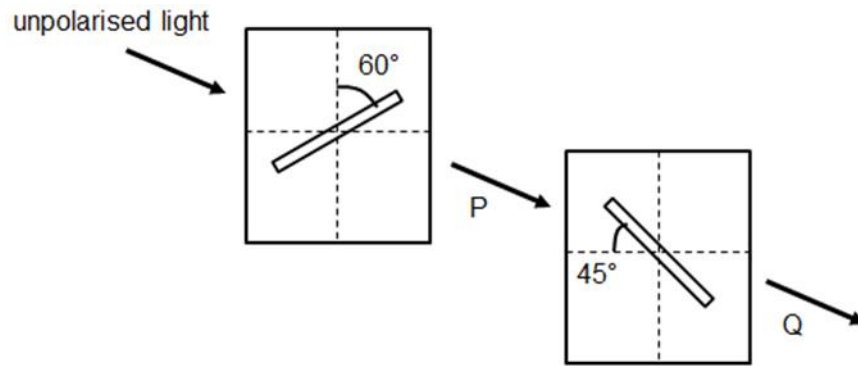**17** A narrow, parallel beam of unpolarised light is passed through two optical polarisers. The first polariser's transmission axis is oriented at 60° to the vertical, while the second polariser's transmission axis is oriented at 45° to the horizontal. The light at P has amplitude *A*.

What is the amplitude of the light at Q?

A $A \cos 15°$ **B** $A \cos 45°$ **C** $A \cos 60°$ **D** $A \cos 75°$