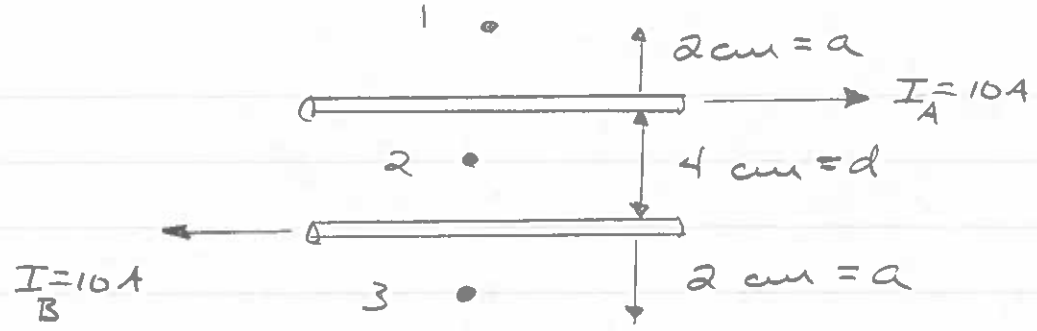

Currents I_A and I_B produce fields with magnitude:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

we can take out an positive.

So, at point 1: $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_A + \vec{B}_B$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_A}{2\pi a} - \frac{\mu_0 I_B}{2\pi(d+a)}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi}\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{(d+a)}\right)$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-5}\ T \text{ out}$$

Point 2: $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_A + \vec{B}_B$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 I_A}{2\pi(d/2)} - \frac{\mu_0 I_B}{2\pi(d/2)}$$

$$= -\frac{2\mu_0 I}{\pi d}$$

$$= -2 \times 10^{-4}\ T \text{ in}$$

Point 3: $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_A + \vec{B}_B$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi(d+a)} + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi}\left(-\frac{1}{(d+a)} + \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$= -6.67\times10^{-5}\ T \quad \text{in}$$