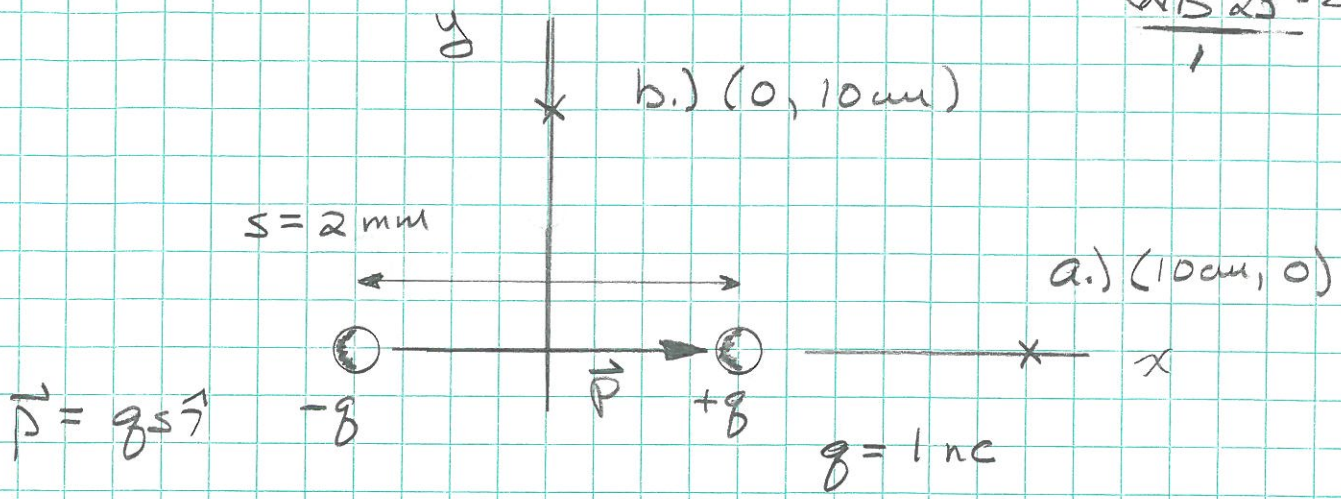

On the y-axis: $\vec{E} = -\frac{k\vec{p}}{r^3}$ $(r >> s)$

On the x-axis: $\vec{E} = \frac{k2\vec{p}}{r^3}$ $(r >> s)$

a.) at $(x, y) = (10cm, 0)$ $r = 10cm >> s$

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{2kp}{r^3} = \frac{2kqs}{r^3} = \underline{35.96}\ \frac{N}{C}$$

b.) at $(x, y) = (0, 10cm)$ $r = 10cm >> s$

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{kp}{r^3} = \frac{kqs}{r^3} = \underline{17.98}\ \frac{N}{C}$$