76. We denote $q = 25 \times 10^{-9}$ C, $y = 0.6$ m, $x = 0.8$ m, with $V =$ the net potential (assuming $V \to 0$ as $r \to \infty$). Then,

$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{q}{y} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{(-q)}{x} \\ V_B &= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{q}{x} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{(-q)}{y} \end{aligned}$$

leads to

$$V_B - V_A = \frac{2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{q}{x} - \frac{2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{q}{y} = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}\right)$$

which yields $\Delta V = -187 \approx -190$ V.