73. The contribution to the force by the magnetic field ($\vec{B} = B_x\hat{\mathrm{i}} = -0.020\hat{\mathrm{i}}$ T) is given by Eq. 29-2:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F}_B &= q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \\ &= q\left(\left(17000\hat{\mathrm{i}} \times B_x\hat{\mathrm{i}}\right) + \left(-11000\hat{\mathrm{j}} \times B_x\hat{\mathrm{i}}\right) + \left(7000\hat{\mathrm{k}} \times B_x\hat{\mathrm{i}}\right)\right) \\ &= q\left(-220\hat{\mathrm{k}} - 140\hat{\mathrm{j}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

in SI units. And the contribution to the force by the electric field ($\vec{E} = E_y\hat{\mathrm{j}} = 300\hat{\mathrm{j}}$ V/m) is given by Eq. 23-1: $\vec{F}_E = qE_y\hat{\mathrm{j}}$. Using $q = 5.0 \times 10^{-6}$ C, the net force (with the unit newton understood) on the particle is

$$\vec{F} = 0.0008\hat{\mathrm{j}} - 0.0011\hat{\mathrm{k}} \quad .$$