16. From the figure below it is clear that the net electric field at point P points in the $-\hat{\jmath}$ direction. Its magnitude is

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\vec{E}_{\text{net}}\right| &= 2E_1\sin\theta = 2\left[k\frac{q}{(d/2)^2+r^2}\right]\frac{d/2}{\sqrt{(d/2)^2+r^2}} \\ &= k\frac{qd}{[(d/2)^2+r^2]^{3/2}}\end{aligned}$$

where we use k for $1/4\pi\varepsilon_0$ for brevity. For $r \gg d$, we write $[(d/2)^2+r^2]^{3/2} \approx r^3$ so the expression above reduces to

$$\left|\vec{E}_{\text{net}}\right| \approx k\frac{qd}{r^3}\ .$$

Since $\vec{p} = (qd)\hat{\jmath}$,

$$\vec{E}_{\text{net}} \approx -k\frac{\vec{p}}{r^3}\ .$$