Current through the 3Ω resistor.

$i_2 = \frac{V_1}{3} = \frac{-0.6}{3} = 0.2A$

Current through the 2Ω resistor

$i_4 = \frac{V_2}{4} = \frac{8.4}{4} = 4.2A$

4) At node 1; Using KCL

$6mA = i_1 + i_2$

$6mA = \frac{V_1 - 0}{6} + (V_1 - V_2)$

$36 = V_1 + 6(V_1 - V_2)$

$36 = V_1 + 6V_1 - 6V_2$

$36 = 7V_1 - 6V_2 \quad \ldots (i)$

At node 2

$i_2 = i_3 + i_4$

$V_1 - V_2 = 4mA + \frac{V_2 - 0}{12}$

$12(V_1 - V_2) = 48 + V_2$

$48 = 12V_1 - 12V_2 - V_2$

$48 = 12V - 13V_2 \quad \ldots (ii)$

Solving $V_1$ & $V_2$ simultaneously, we have

$V_1 = 9.5V$ & $V_2 = 5.1V$

∴ Current through the 6Ω resistor

$i_1 = \frac{V_1}{6} = \frac{9.5}{6} = 1.58A$; $i_2 = V_1 - V_2 = 9.5 - 5.1$

$= 4.4A_{||}$

Current through the 12Ω resistor

$i_4 = \frac{V_2}{12} = \frac{5.1}{12} = 0.43A_{||}$

∴ $V_1 = 9.5V$, $V_2 = 5.1V$

$i_1 = 1.58A$, $i_4 = 0.43A_{||}$