In this problem, we wish to find the source current i. The circuit has one independent voltage source and 8 resistors. We will combine these resistors into a single equivalent resistor. We can then find i by using Ohm's Law. Since V=I*R, i will be the source voltage divided by equivalent resistance.

First recognize that the 3kΩ and 6Ωk resistors are in parallel since they share the same pair of nodes. We can combine them by dividing their product by their sum, giving us a 2kΩ resistor to replace them.

Next, notice that two identical 2Ωk resistors are in parallel and can be reduced to a single 1kΩ resistor by dividing the resistance of a single resistor by two.

Note that the 1kΩ and 1.5kΩ resistors are actually in parallel since they share the same pair of terminals a and b. To see this, mentally drag terminal b over to a and redraw the circuit. It is clear that the two are in parallel. They can then be reduced to a single 0.6kΩ resistance by dividing their product by their sum .

We can identify that the 2kΩ, 1kΩ, and 0.6kΩ resistors are all in series because the same current flows through them. Add these resistances to derive the 3.6 kΩ equivalent resistor.

We can then combine the 3.6kΩ and 2kΩ resistors into a 1.29k resistor by dividing their product by their sum.

The equivalent resistor seen by the source should be the combination of the two remaining resistors into one 2.29kΩ resistor.

Use Ohm's Law to find the source current. Divide 10 by 2.29x10^(3) to get a source current of 4.38mA.