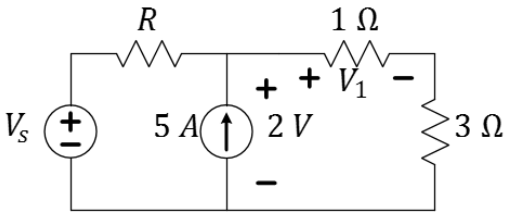
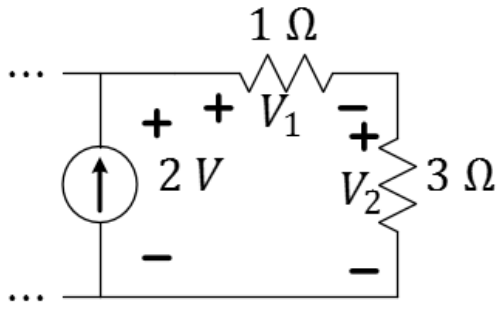
Use Voltage Divider Rule to find V_1.





Step 1. **Identify the series resistances** responsible for voltage drops.

The $1\ \Omega$ resistor is in series with the 3Ω resistor.

This problem presents us with extra details that are not needed. Once we are provided that the current source has $2\ V$ across it, we don't need any more information to apply KVL. Around the loop we get:

$$2 - V_1 - V_2 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 = 2$$

Step 2. **Apply KVL** to equate the sum of the voltage drops to the voltage being divided.

Which tells us that $2\ V$ is being divided by the two resistor voltages, V_1 and V_2.

Step 3. **Apply VDR**.

$$V_k = \frac{R_k}{R_{eq}} V$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{1+3} 2 = \frac{1}{4} 2 = 0.5\ V$$

Answer: $\boxed{V_1 = 0.5\ V}$