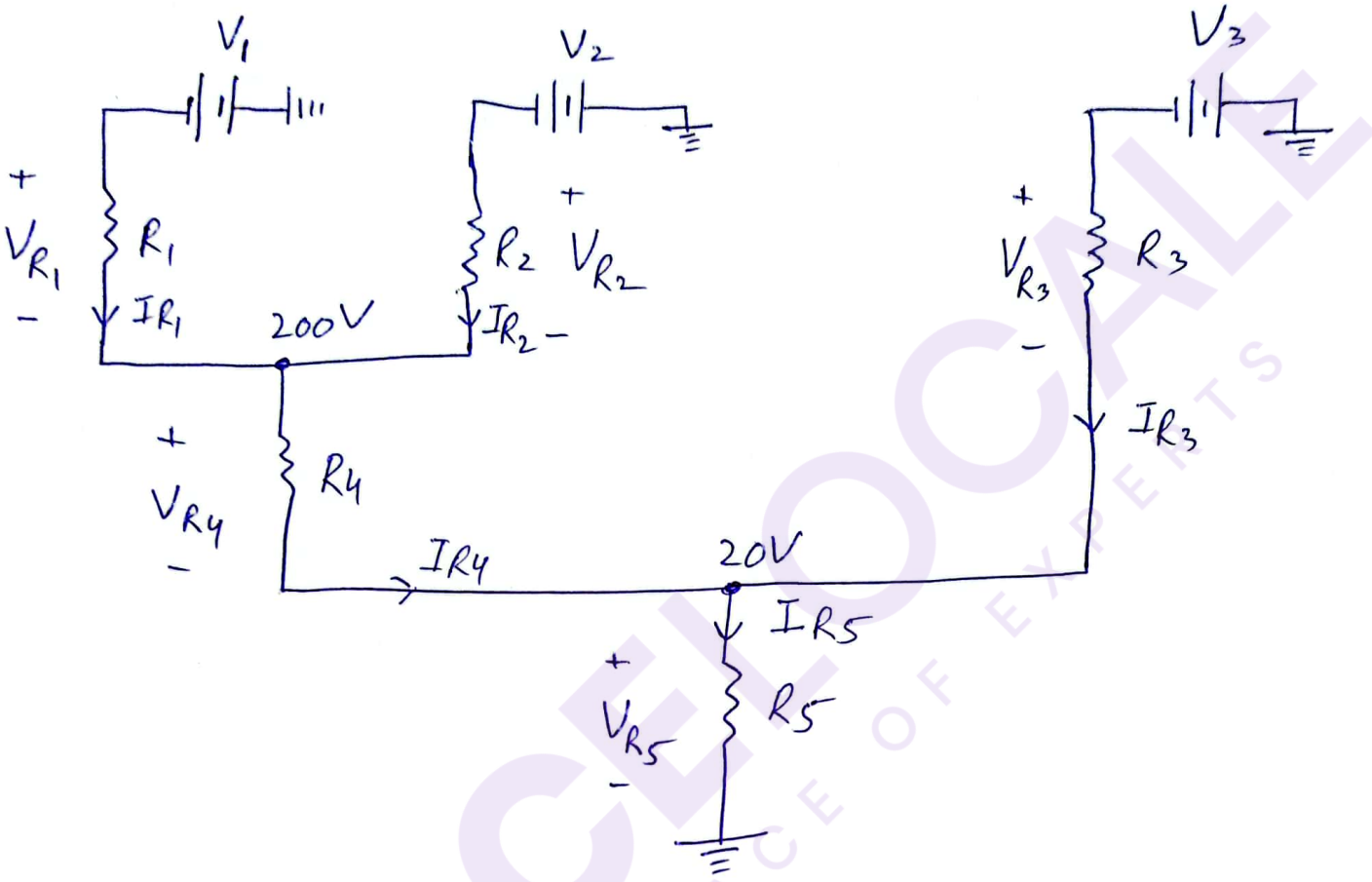
Circuit Design :



It can be seen that:

$V_{R4} = 200V - 20V = 180V$

Let, $I_{R4} = \frac{I_{R5}}{2} = 1mA$

So, $V_{R4} = (R_4)(I_{R4})$

$\Rightarrow R_4 = \frac{V_{R4}}{I_{R4}} = \frac{180}{1mA} = \boxed{180\ K\Omega}$

Also, $R_5 = \frac{20}{I_{R5}} = \frac{20}{2I_{R4}} = \frac{20}{2mA} = \boxed{10K\Omega}$

Using KCL :

$$I_{R4} + I_{R3} = I_{R5}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{R3} = I_{R5} - I_{R4} = 2mA - 1mA = 1mA$$

Also, $I_{R1} + I_{R2} = I_{R4}$

$$\Rightarrow I_{R1} + I_{R2} = 1mA$$

Let, $I_{R1} = 0.25mA$

$$\Rightarrow I_{R2} = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75mA$$

Using the current values

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{-V_1 - 200}{I_{R1}} = \frac{-V_1 - 200}{0.25mA}$$

Let, $\boxed{V_1 = -300V}$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{-(-300) - 200}{0.25mA} = \boxed{400K\Omega}$$

Similarly,

$$\Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{-V_2 - 200}{0.75mA}$$

Let, $V_2 = -250V$

$$\Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{-(-250) - 200}{0.75m} = \boxed{66.67K\Omega}$$

Same goes for I_{R_3} :

$$I_{R_3} = \frac{V_3 - 20}{R_3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_3 - 20}{1mA} = R_3$$

Let, $\boxed{V_3 = 100V}$

$$\Rightarrow R_3 = \frac{100 - 20}{1mA} = \boxed{80K\Omega}$$