Activity 1. [Calculate years left with currentmillis]

As the method is returning a long value, it has a maximum size of **9223372036854775807** milliseconds from the January 1, 1970 so:

9223372036854775807ms \* 1s/1000ms\*1h/3600s\*1day/24h\*1year/365.4days = 292151043.2 years from 1970.

Activity 2. [Time reliability]

-Sometimes came out as 0 because the size of the problem is such small that the time spent is as near to zero that the measure is not accurate.

-The time starts to be most accurate from n=13000000 on.

Activity 3. []

* If the problem is multiplied by two, from one iteration to another the time spent is doubled too.
* Same behavior happens with k=3,4,.. , the time is multiplied by 3, multiplied by 4, etc.
* For any value of k (being k a constant number) that multiplies the size of the problem, it will follow a linear complexity.

A different complexity will be met if for example the size of the problem (n) is multiplied by itself (n\*n) in each iteration. In this way, the complexity will be O(n^2).

-The complexities obtained are the expected ones because the time spent grows k\*n, being k a constant value.