Solution:

(1)

The historical cost is given by:

$$Historical\ cost = \$428{,}562 + \$185{,}186 = \$613{,}748{,}000$$

Since the values are in 1000s

(2)

The depreciation is straight line, which means that the difference between the acquisition cost and the residual cost will be:

$$Acquisition - Residual = 12 \times \$185{,}186 = \$2{,}222{,}232$$

Now, to calculate the year in which we had that, we can see that the year should be at most

$$Years = \frac{613{,}748}{2{,}222{,}232} \times 12 = 3.31\ years$$

Which is less than 5 years. Thus, most of its assets should be less than 5 years old.