If the acceleration is constant and non-zero, the displacement increases at large times primarily as

1. **t^3 (as the cube of t)**
2. **t^0 = constant (independent of time)**
3. **t^1=t (linearly with t)**
4. **t^2 (quadratically, as the square of t)**

If the acceleration is constant and non-zero, the displacement increases at large times primarily as

1. t^3 (as the cube of t)

2. t^0 = constant (independent of time)

3. t^1=t (linearly with time)

✓ **4. t^2 (quadratically, as the square of t): CORRECT!**

…because for large t, one has $t^2 >> t$, so that the term, $at^2/2$, becomes the dominant term in $x(t) = x_0 + v_o t + at^2/2$.