 201.	When economists speak of a firm's costs, they are usually excluding the opportunity costs.
 202.	Economists and accountants usually disagree on the inclusion of implicit costs into the cost analysis of a firm.
 203.	Implicit costs are costs that do not require an outlay of money by the firm.
 204.	Accountants keep track of the money that flows into and out of firms.
 205.	Accountants often ignore implicit costs.
 206.	Economists and accountants both include forgone income as a cost to a small business owner.
 208.	In the long run, a factory is usually considered a fixed input
 211.	Diminishing marginal product exists when the total cost curve becomes flatter as outputs increases.
 212.	Diminishing marginal product exists when the production function becomes flatter as inputs increase.
 214.	Fixed costs are incurred even when a firm does not produce anything.
 215.	Variable costs usually change as the firm alters the quantity of output produced.
 216.	Variable costs equal fixed costs when nothing is produced.
 217.	The cost of producing an additional unit of a good is not the same as the average cost of the good.
 218.	Average variable cost is equal to total variable cost divided by quantity of output.
 219.	The average total cost curve is unaffected by diminishing marginal product.
 220.	The average total cost curve reflects the shape of both the average fixed cost and average variable cost curves.
 221.	If the marginal cost curve is rising, so is the average total cost curve.
 222.	The marginal cost curve intersects the average total cost curve at the minimum point of

the average total cost curve.	
229. Fixed costs are those costs that remain fixed no m	natter how long the time horizon is.

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