____ 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 matter how long the time horizon is.