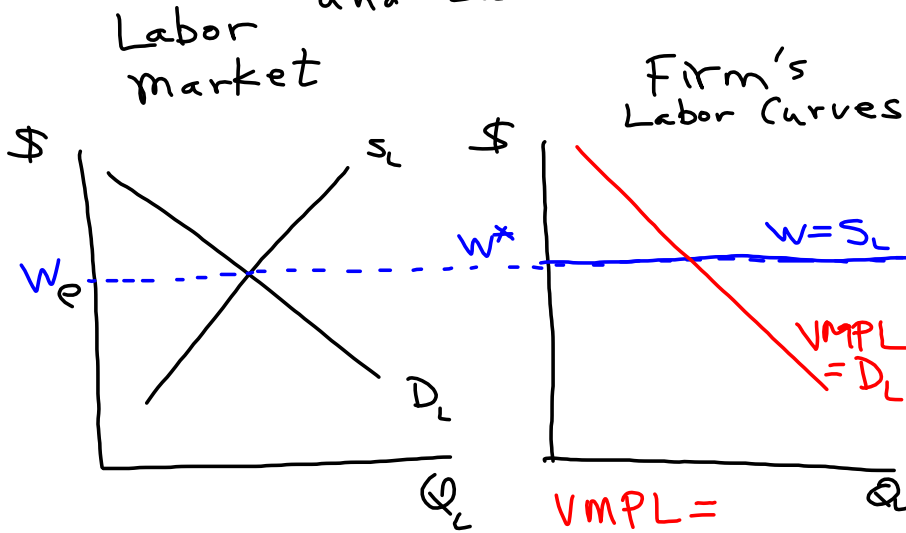


<u>Wage</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Marginal Cost of Labor</u>
\$ 10	5	\$50	150 ^{\$30}
20	10	\$200	250 ^{\$50}
30	15	\$450	350 ^{\$70}
40	20	\$800	450 ^{\$90}
50	25	\$1250	550 ^{\$110}
60	30	\$1800	

Monopsony: single purchaser of a product.

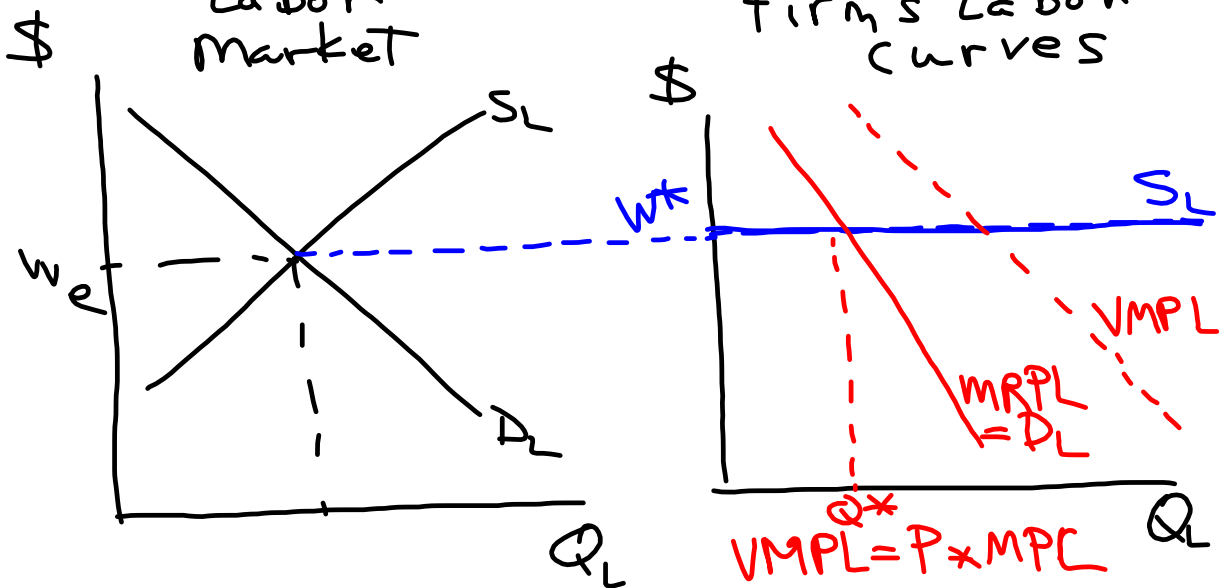
Monopsony for Labor - one firm faces the entire labor supply curve

Perfectly Competitive Product and Labor Market



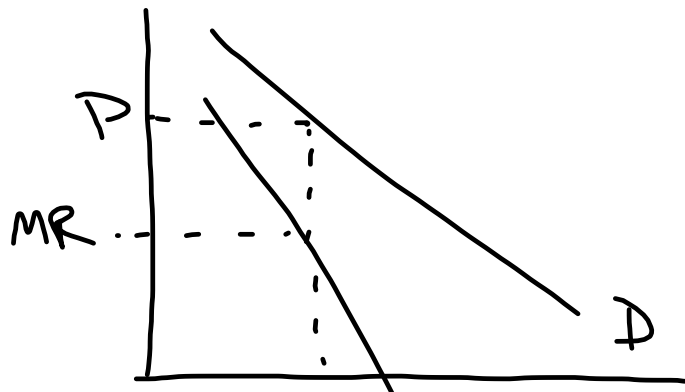
$VMPL =$
 $P \times MPL$
 $MR = P$ so
 $MRPL = VMPL$

Imperfectly Competitive Product Market, Perfectly Competitive Labor Market



$VMPL = P \times MPC$
 $MRPL = MR \times MPL$

monopoly



$$MR < P$$

must charge less to sell more

Perfectly Competitive Product Market, Imperfectly Competitive Labor Market
Firm's Labor Curves

