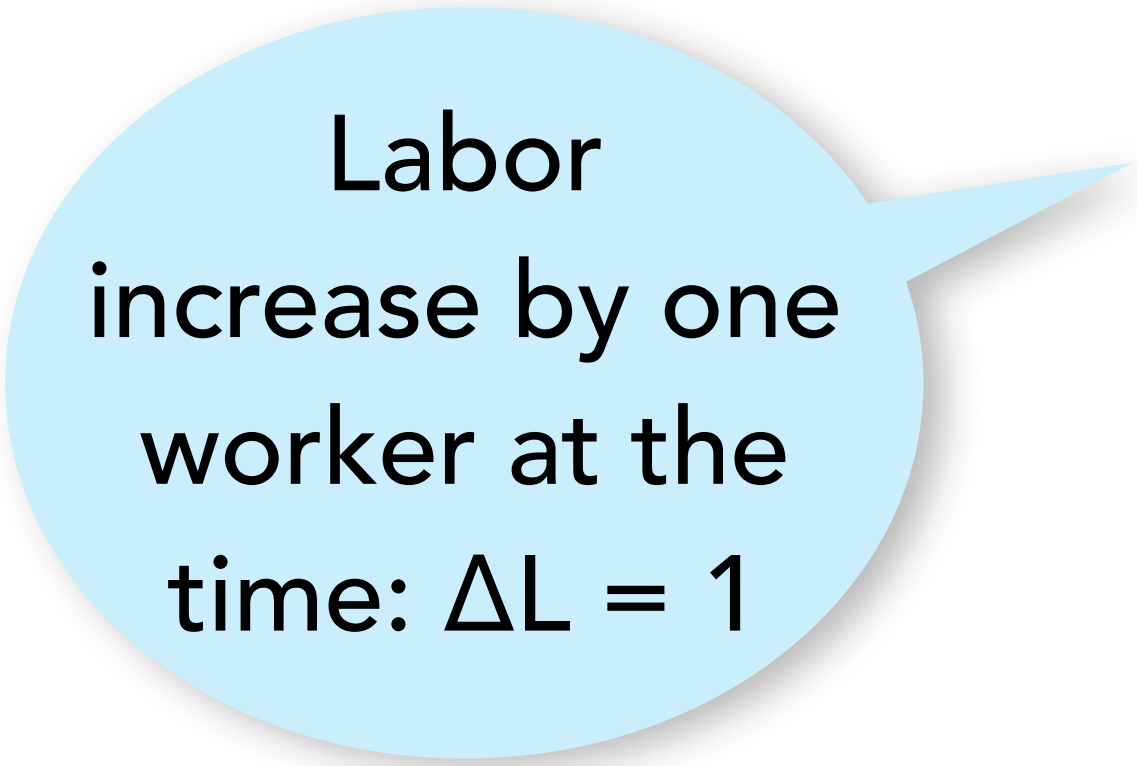


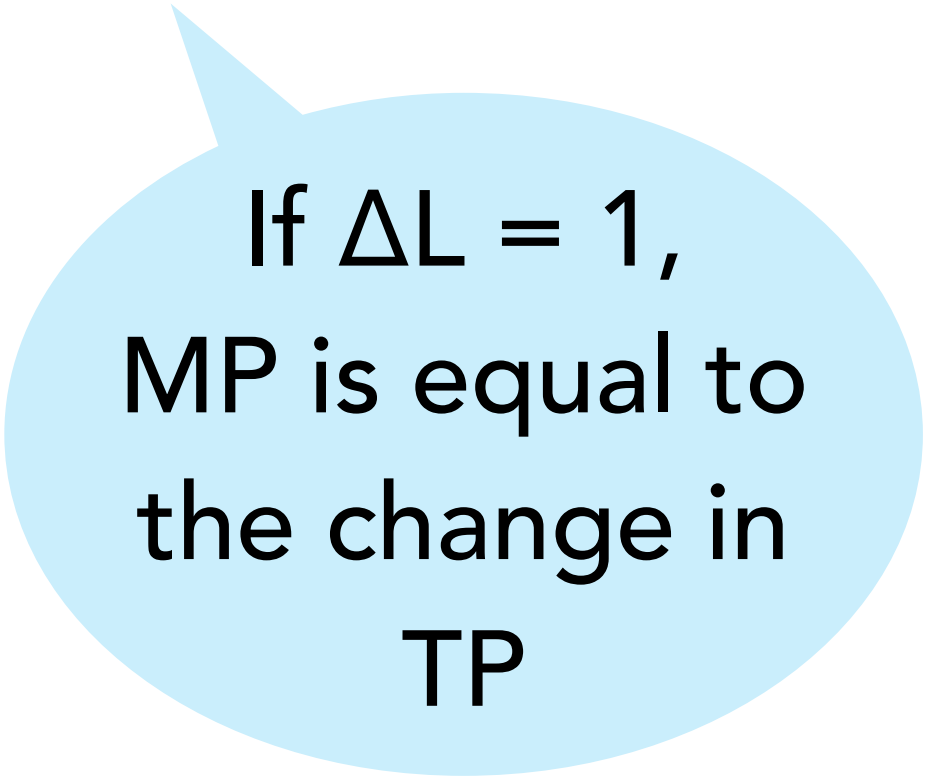


Labor (L)	TP	MP
0	0	
1	5	5-0=5
2	12	12-5=7
3	21	21-12=9
4	33	33-21=12
5	47	47-33=14
6	63	63-47=16
7	78	78-63=15
8	91	91-78=13
9	102	102-91=11
10	110	110-102=8
11	115	115-110=5
12	117	117-115=2
13	115	115-117=-2
14	110	110-115=-5
15	102	102-110=-8
16	91	91-102=-11
17	78	78-91=-13

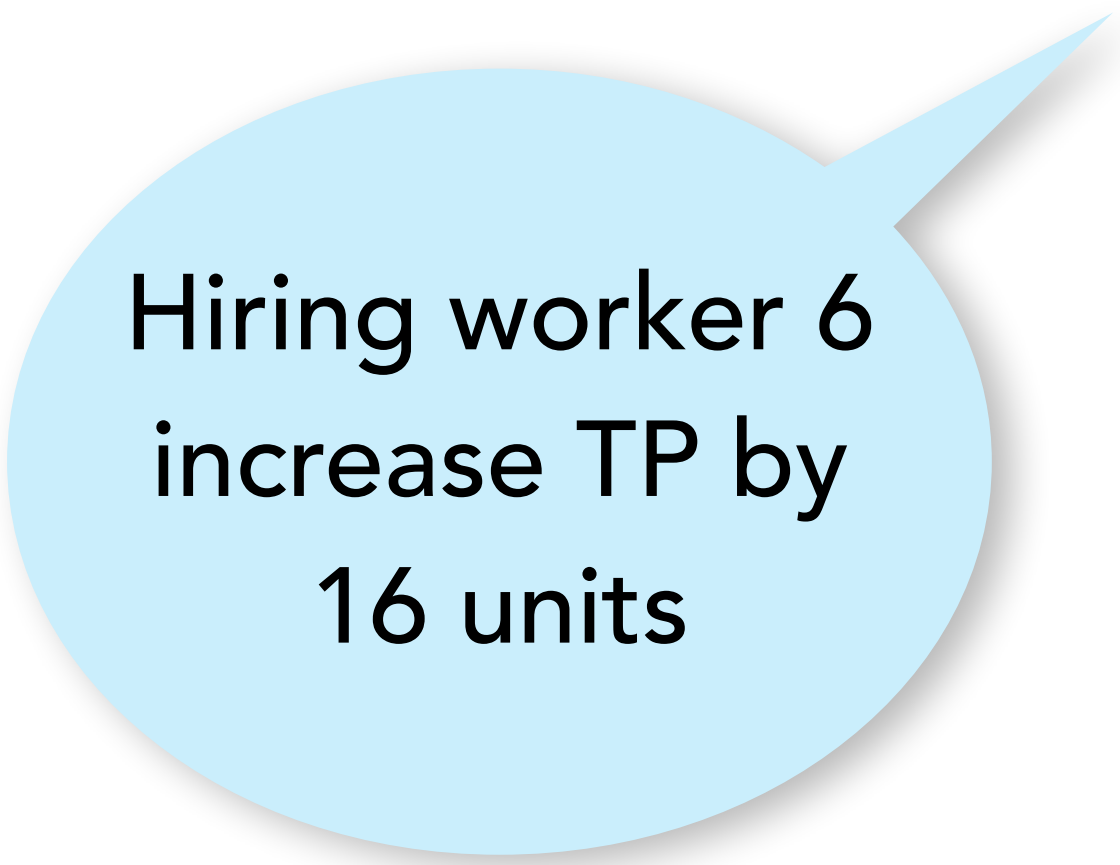
Using the Total Product  
(TP) to calculate the  
Marginal Product (MP)



Labor  
increase by one  
worker at the  
time:  $\Delta L = 1$



If  $\Delta L = 1$ ,  
MP is equal to  
the change in  
TP

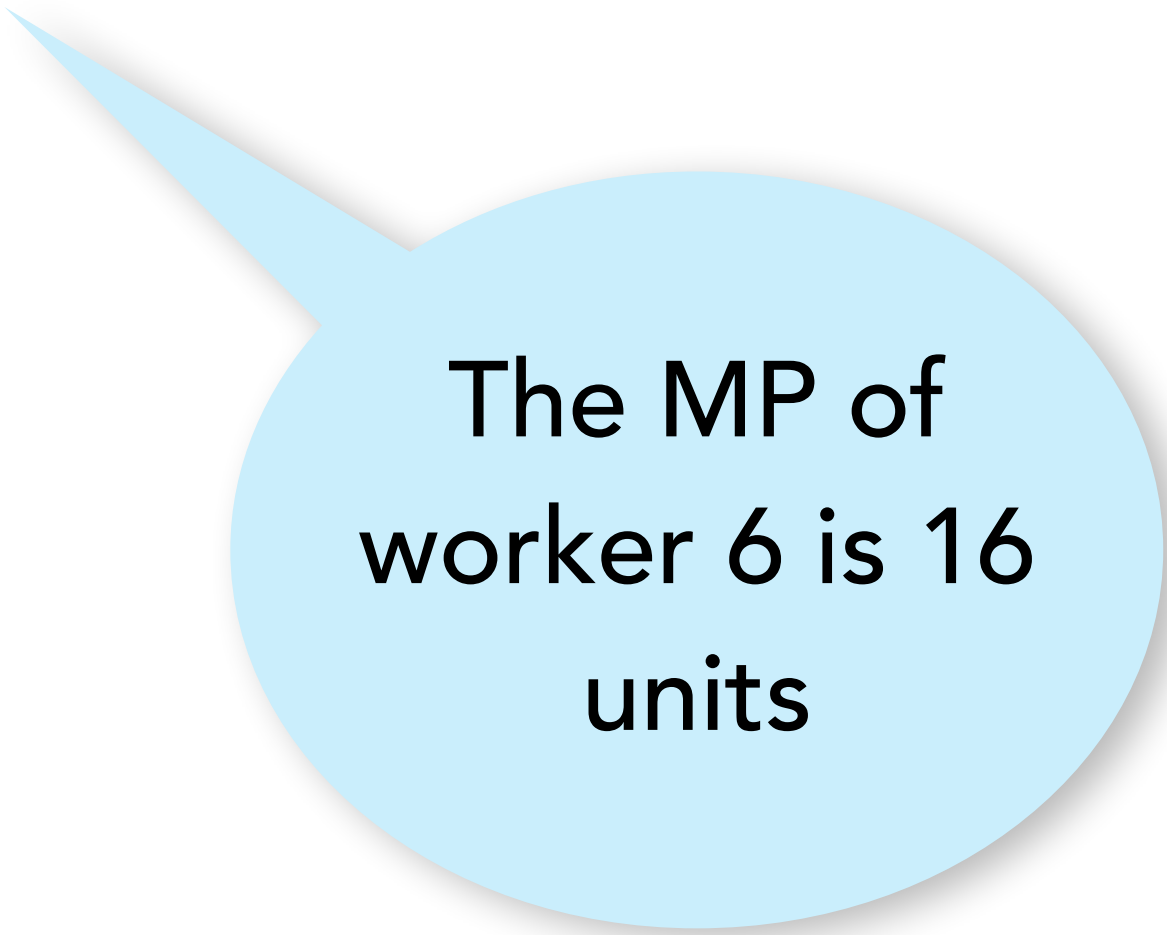


Hiring worker 6  
increase TP by  
16 units



$$MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{\Delta L}$$





The MP of  
worker 6 is 16  
units

$$MP = \frac{\Delta T P}{\Delta L} = 1$$

$$MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{1}$$

Using the Total Product (TP) to calculate the Marginal Product (MP)

Labor (L)	TP	MP
0	0	
1	5	5-0=5
2	12	12-5=7
3	21	21-12=9
4	33	33-21=12
5	47	47-33=14
6	63	63-47=16
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16	91	91-102=-11
17	78	78-91=-13

$$MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{\Delta L}$$

$$MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{\Delta L = 1} \quad MP = \frac{\Delta TP}{1}$$

If  $\Delta L = 1$ ,  
MP is equal to  
the change in  
TP

Hiring worker 6  
increase TP by  
16 units

Labor  
increase by one  
worker at the  
time:  $\Delta L = 1$

The MP of  
worker 6 is 16  
units

Labor
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
170