

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

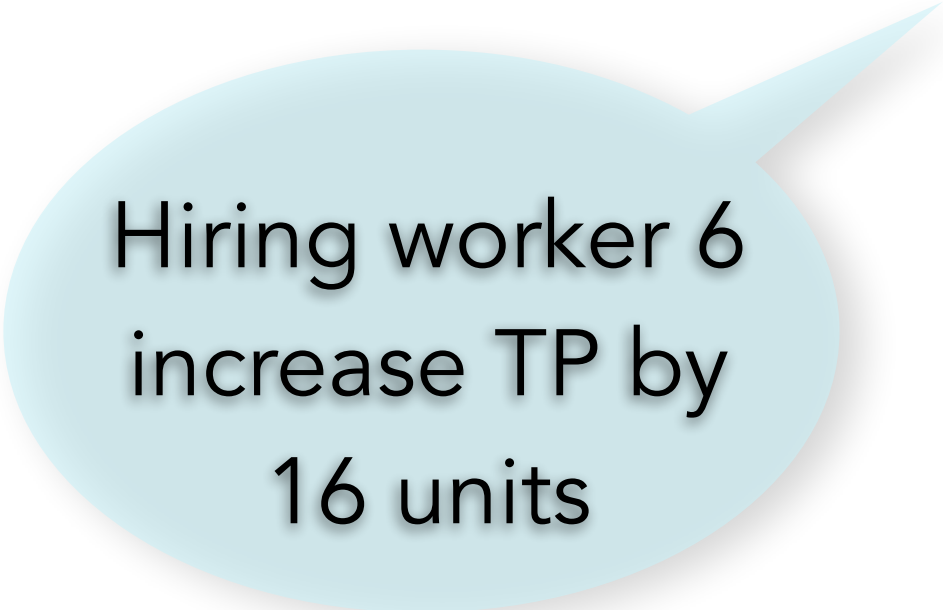
Using the Total Product
(TP) to calculate the
Marginal Product (MP)



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

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

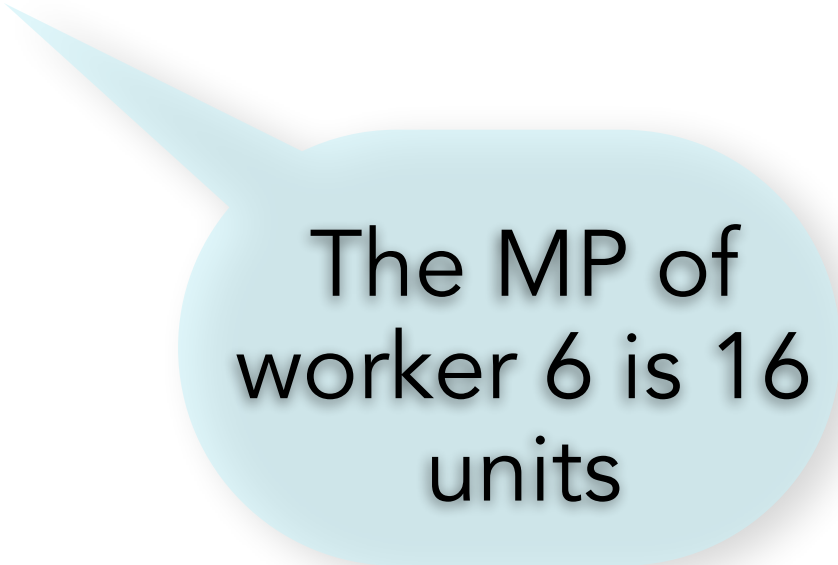
$$MP = \frac{\Delta T_P}{1}$$



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

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

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

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Hiring worker 6 increase TP by 16 units

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

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

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

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

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