LABOR DEMAND Optimal Decision - Moroinal pro dect of labor: Extra production for each additional worker - norginal Romme product How much extra Revenue from hiring an extra worker 🗲 MP · Price - Rational: Morginal Bonefit = Cost Morsinal Rev. = wage

worncheet Q1 (a)

worker	Tot. ort	yet 1	MP	nR
•	3		3	30
Ζ	6		3	30
5	9		3	30
4	11		2	20
5	12		1	10
6	12		0	0

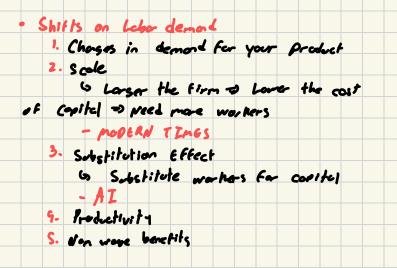


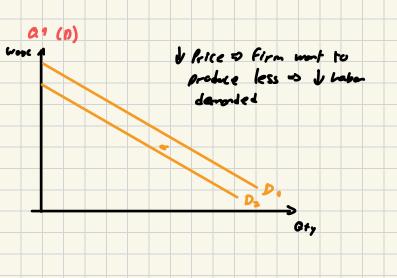
If woses = 15, firms will hire 4 workers

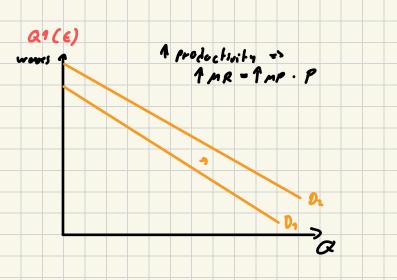
## $9^{th}$ MR : 20 > 25 $5^{th}$ MR : 10 < 15

## Q1(4) If woses = 23, firm will hire 3 workers

3<sup>rl</sup> MR: 30 7 25 4<sup>rl</sup> MR: 20 < 25







· Labor Supply

- Substitution *fffect*: + Higher Solony makes work more attractive \* If I pay you too dollars for attending to the discussion more people would be here - Income Effect # Higher ways mokes besure more a thractive \* Now I can worp 6 hours and receive the some thing I was receiving when I wate ? have"

Question Z

## Substitution Effect: - A wase makes you want to work more

## Income *Effect*: 1 wose mokes you achieve \$200 forten 200 forten 200 work to work less

Shifts on Individual Lobor Supply

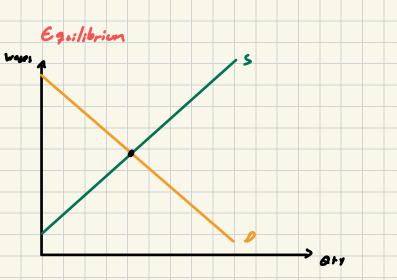
1. Other use of time

2. Other source of income

3. Need for more money

Shifts on norher Labor Scoply

? Increase in weses in other sector 2. Chasing number of potential markers



· Comparing Differences - Composite the endesirable espect of a jub There are less people working to work with X-roy than working on a cafe. X-roy peys more But why Lowyers receive more than grave dispose 6 Gouation - Signal - Efficiency wayer: Comparies in 1st on their workers. The they offer higher mass to avoid being then

