

# Economics II

## Factors markets

### Part I.

Factor markets specifics.

Demand in a perfectly competitive labor market.

# Introduction

## 1 Company capital and labor demand specifics

## 2 Demand in a perfectly competitive labor market

### 2.1 Company demand

#### 2.1.1 Work demand in the short run

#### 2.1.2 Work demand in the long run

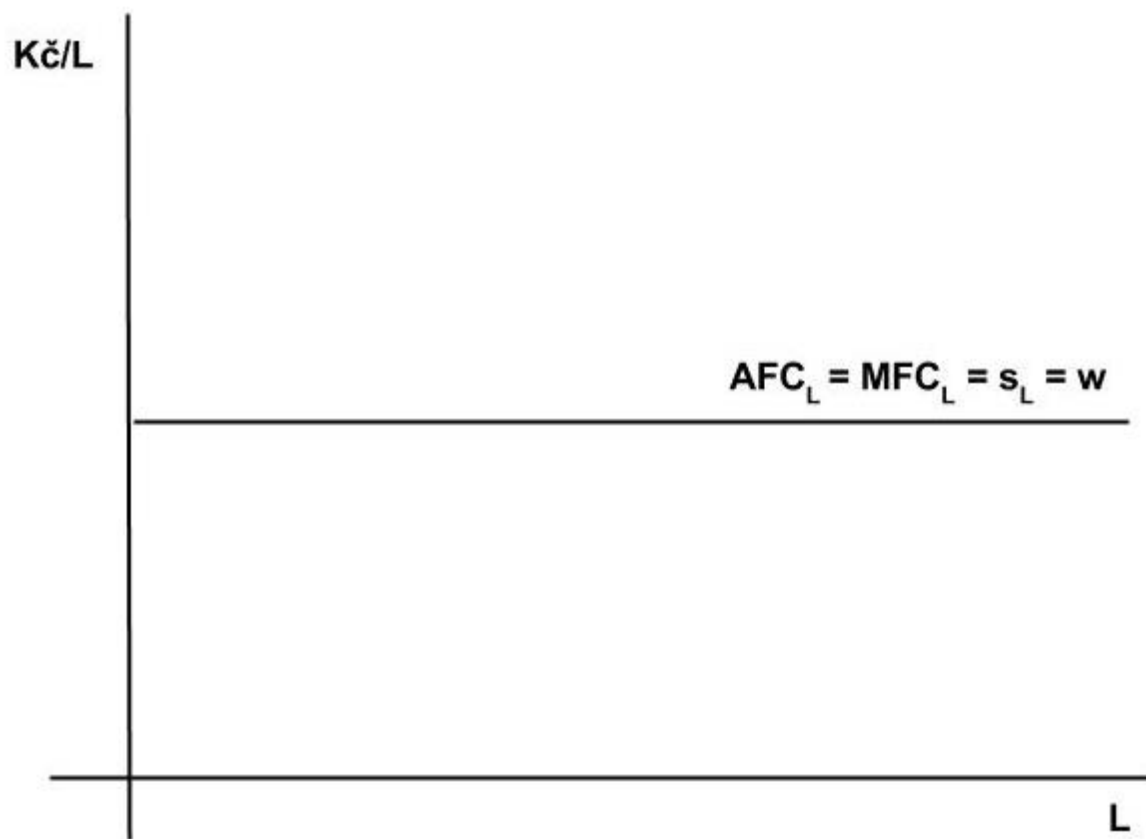
#### 2.1.3 Factors affecting firms demand

#### 2.1.4 Market demand

# Demand firms selling their output on a perfectly competitive market

- **We understand dual individual labor supply:**
  - Job offer one company
  - Offer work of one person
  
- **One company supply:**
  - Perfectly elastic
  - Each additional unit of work still have the same wage rate ( $w$ )
  - That's why  $MFC_L = AFC_L = S_L = w$

# Individual job supply



# Company demand for work in SR

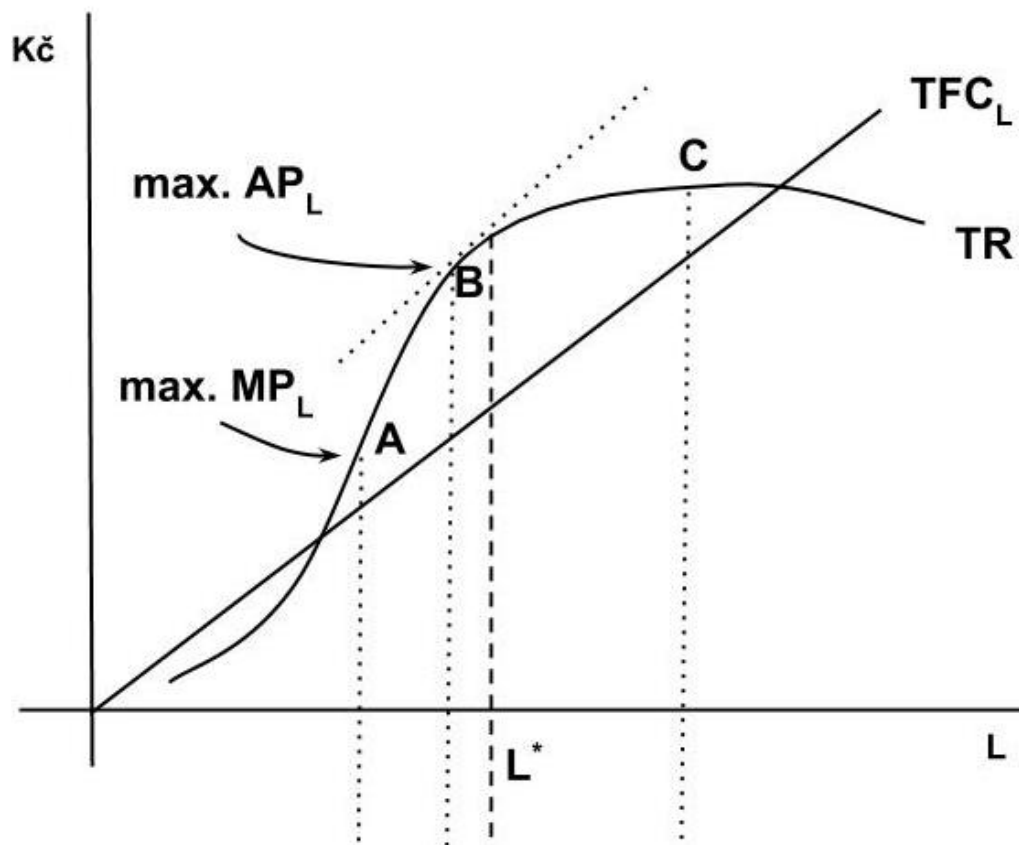
- The company hires such amount of work trying to maximize profit.

$$\text{MRP}_L = \text{MFC}_L, \quad \text{resp. } \text{MR}_A \cdot \text{MP}_L = \text{MFC}_L$$

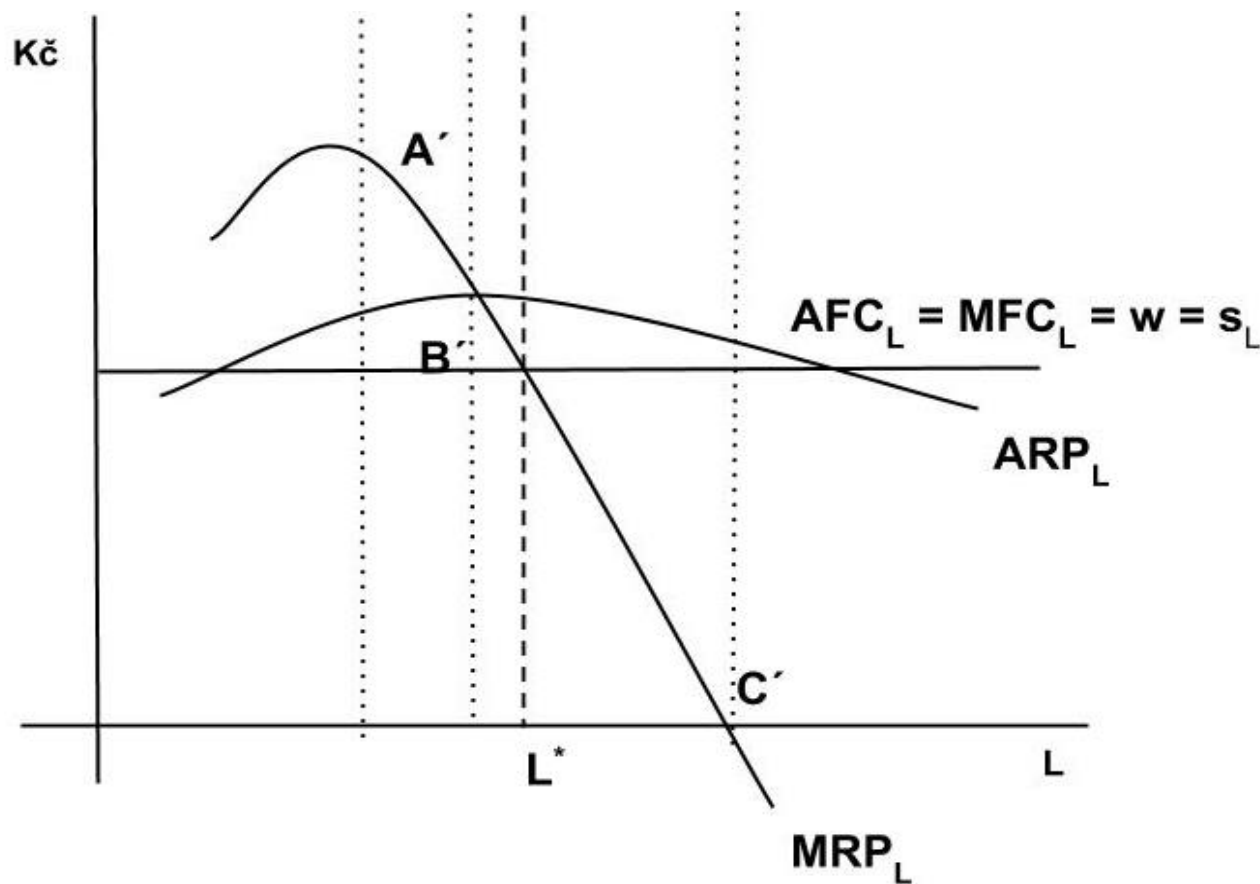
- In the perfectly competitive market the following applies:
- $\text{MR}_A = P_A$
  - $\text{MFC}_L = W$ ;

$$P_a \cdot \text{MP}_L = w$$

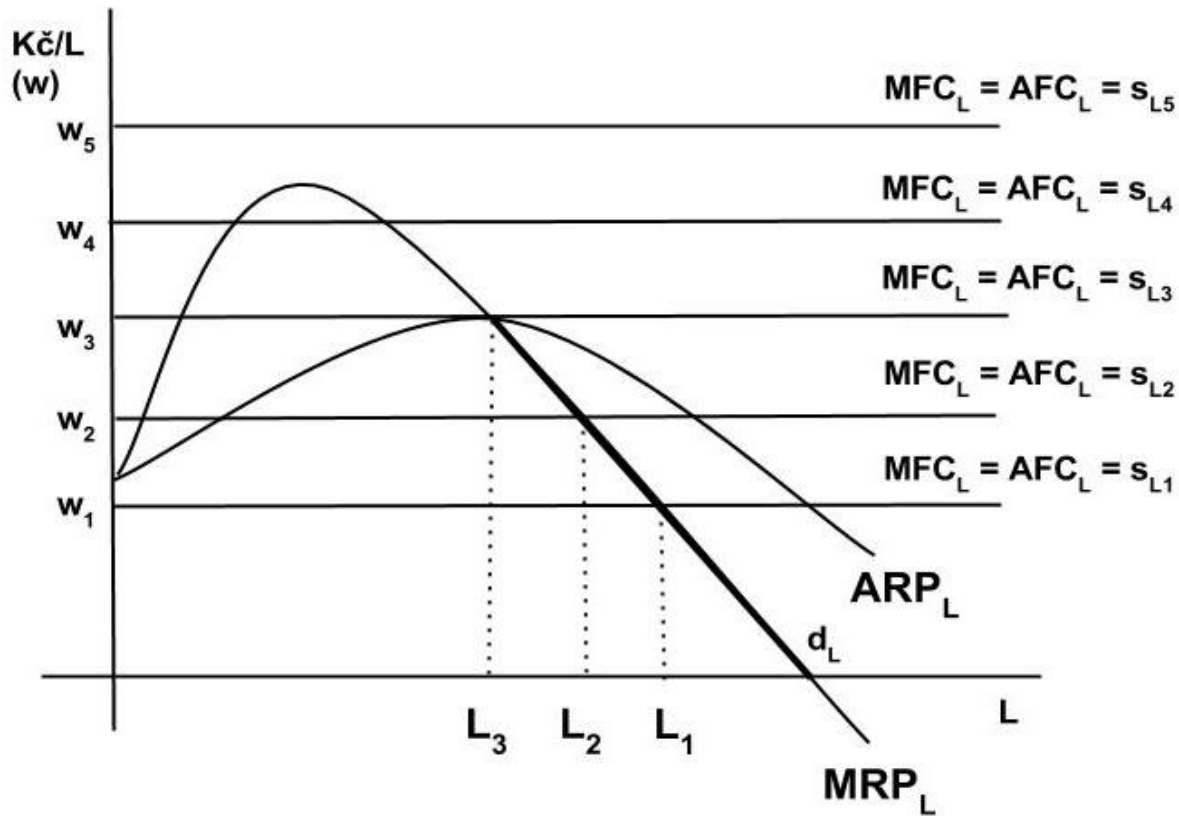
# The optimal amount of labor absorbed by the firm in SR (1 )



# The optimal amount of labor absorbed by the firm in SR (2)



# Demand in SR





# Company demand for work in SR

- The company will produce until then:

$$TR \geq VC$$

- We will adjust relationship:

$$TR \geq w \cdot L$$

$$ARP_L \cdot L \geq w \cdot L$$

$$ARP_L \geq w$$

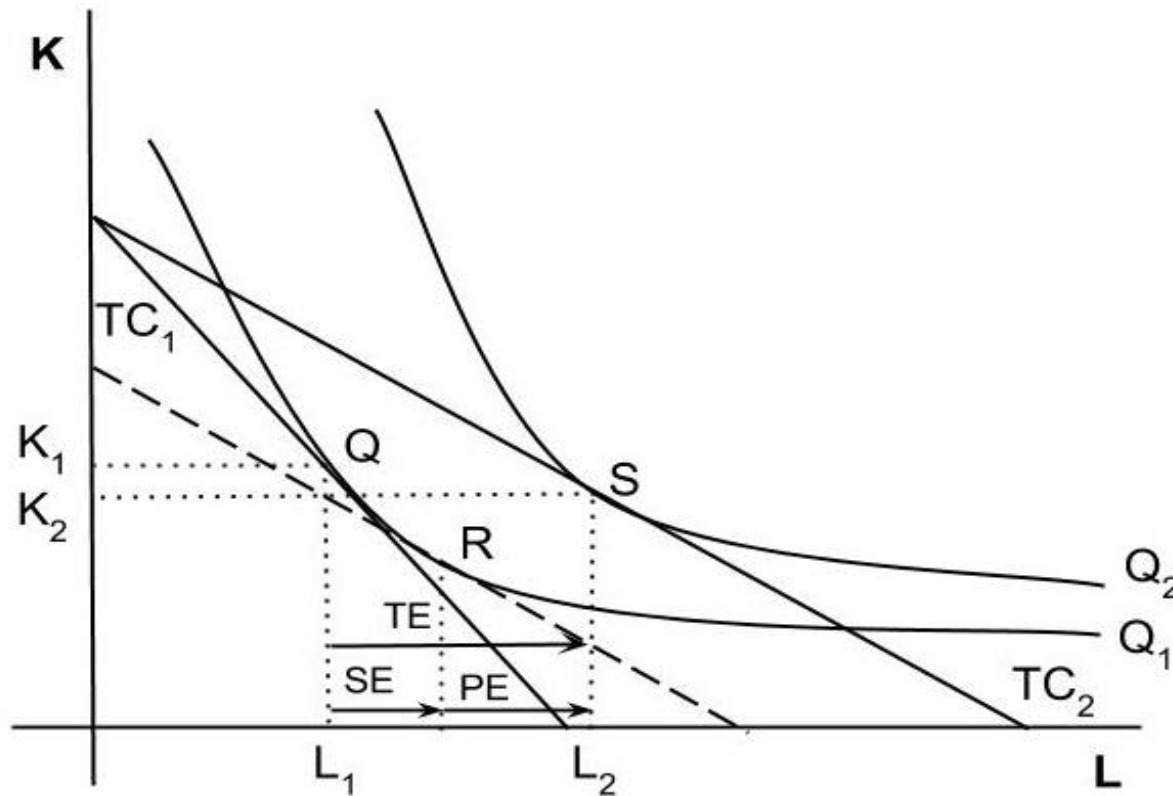
# Demand in LR

- All inputs are variable (L and K);
- decrease in wage rates  $w$  initiates:

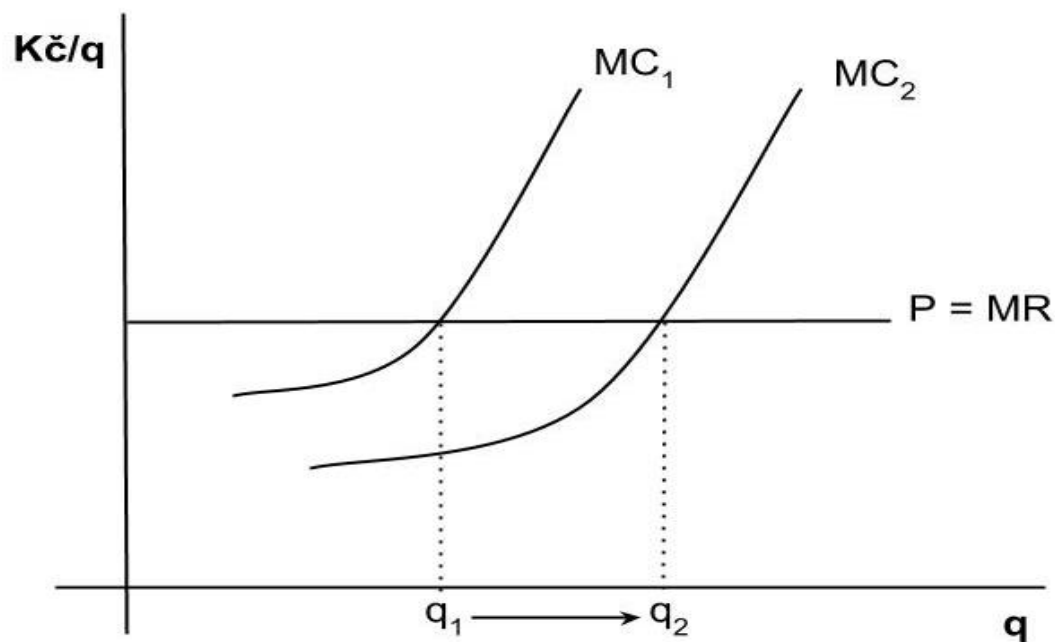
## 1. Substitution effect (SE)

## 2. Production effect (PE)

# Substitution and the production effect declining wages



# Cost effect – declining wages



# Thank you for your attention



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