

Competitive Labor Market

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{restart;} \\ > \text{Production} := \{q = g[1]*L - g[2]*L*L\}; \\ & \quad \text{Production} := \{q = g_1 L - g_2 L^2\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Marginal_Product} := \{\text{MPL} = \text{diff}(\text{subs}(\text{Production}, q), L)\}; \\ & \quad \text{Marginal_Product} := \{\text{MPL} = g_1 - 2 g_2 L\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Revenue} := \{R = p*q\}; \\ & \quad \text{Revenue} := \{R = p q\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{MarginalRevenueProduct} := \{\text{MRPL} = \text{diff}(\text{subs}(\text{Revenue}, \text{Production}, R), L)\}; \\ & \quad \text{MarginalRevenueProduct} := \{\text{MRPL} = p (g_1 - 2 g_2 L)\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \{w = \text{MRPL}\}; \\ & \quad \{w = \text{MRPL}\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{LaborDemand}[\text{firm}] := \text{subs}(\text{MarginalRevenueProduct}, \%); \\ & \quad \text{LaborDemand}_{\text{firm}} := \{w = p (g_1 - 2 g_2 L)\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{employment}[\text{firm}] := \text{subs}(L = L[\text{f}], \text{solve}(\%, \{L\})); \\ & \quad \text{employment}_{\text{firm}} := \left\{ L_f = \frac{1}{2} \frac{-w + p g_1}{p g_2} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Employment}[\text{industry}] := \{L = N*L[\text{f}]\}; \\ & \quad \text{Employment}_{\text{industry}} := \{L = N L_f\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(\text{employment}[\text{firm}], \text{Employment}[\text{industry}]); \\ & \quad \left\{ L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{N (-w + p g_1)}{p g_2} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{LaborDemand}[\text{industry}] := \text{solve}(\%, \{w\}); \\ & \quad \text{LaborDemand}_{\text{industry}} := \left\{ w = - \frac{(2 g_2 L - N g_1) p}{N} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{data} := \{N=100, p=10, a[m]=80, b[m]=1/40, a[f]=-20, b[f]=1/10, g \\ & \quad [1]=30, g[2]=1/10\}; \\ & \quad \text{data} := \left\{ N = 100, p = 10, a_m = 80, b_m = \frac{1}{40}, a_f = -20, b_f = \frac{1}{10}, g_1 = 30, g_2 = \frac{1}{10} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(\text{data}, \text{LaborDemand}[\text{industry}]); \\ & \quad \left\{ w = - \frac{1}{50} L + 300 \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Supply}[\text{men}] := \{w[m] = a[m] + b[m]*L[m]\}; \\ & \quad \text{Supply}_{\text{men}} := \{w_m = a_m + b_m L_m\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Supply}[\text{women}] := \{w[f] = a[f] + b[f]*L[f]\}; \\ & \quad \text{Supply}_{\text{women}} := \{w_f = a_f + b_f L_f\} \end{aligned} \quad (1.14)$$

$$Supply_{women} := \{w_f = a_f + b_f L_f\} \quad (1.14)$$

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> Supply[both] := {L=L[f]+L[m]};
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$$Supply_{both} := \{L = L_f + L_m\} \quad (1.15)$$

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> Employment[men] := solve(subs(w[m]=w, Supply[men]), {L[m]});
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$$Employment_{men} := \left\{ L_m = \frac{w - a_m}{b_m} \right\} \quad (1.16)$$

```
> Employment[women] := solve(subs(w[f]=w, Supply[women]), {L[f]})
;
```

$$Employment_{women} := \left\{ L_f = \frac{w - a_f}{b_f} \right\} \quad (1.17)$$

```
> LaborSupply[industry] := solve(subs(Employment[men],
Employment[women], Supply[both]), {w});
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$$LaborSupply_{industry} := \left\{ w = \frac{L b_f b_m + a_f b_m + a_m b_f}{b_m + b_f} \right\} \quad (1.18)$$

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> subs(data, LaborSupply[industry]);
```

$$\left\{ w = \frac{1}{50} L + 60 \right\} \quad (1.19)$$

```
> Equilibrium := solve(`union`(LaborDemand[industry],
LaborSupply[industry]), {w, L});
```

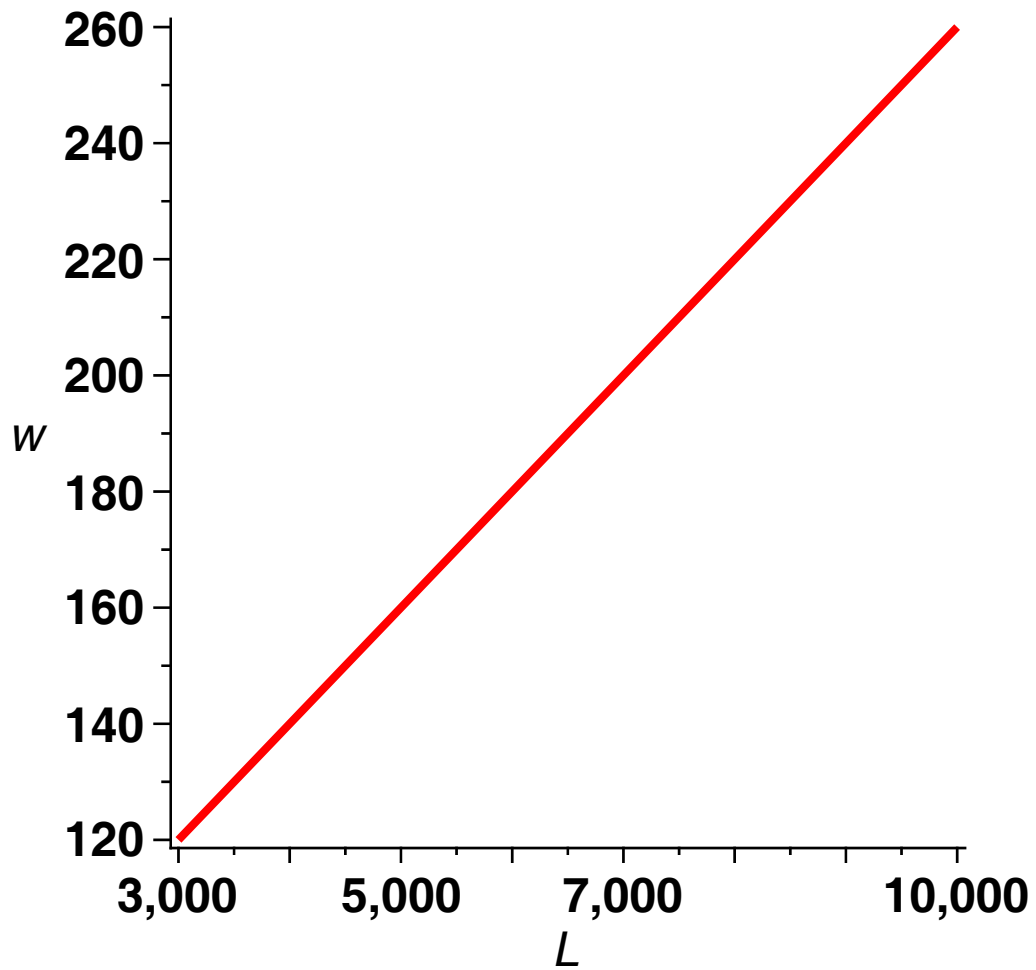
$$Equilibrium := \left\{ L = \frac{N (b_m p g_1 - a_f b_m - a_m b_f + b_f p g_1)}{N b_f b_m + 2 b_m p g_2 + 2 b_f p g_2}, w \right. \\ \left. = \frac{p (2 g_2 a_f b_m + 2 g_2 a_m b_f + g_1 N b_f b_m)}{N b_f b_m + 2 b_m p g_2 + 2 b_f p g_2} \right\} \quad (1.20)$$

```
> subs(data, Equilibrium);
```

$$\{L = 6000, w = 180\} \quad (1.21)$$

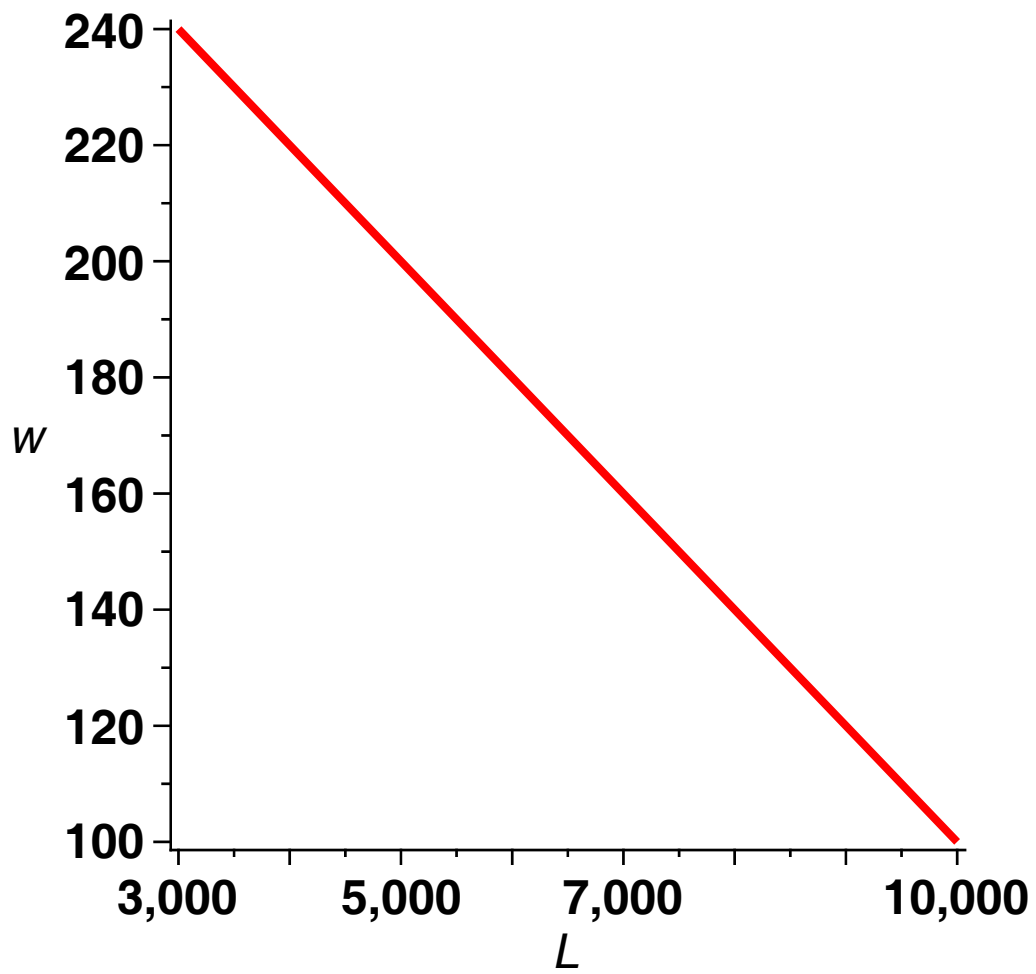
```
> plots[implicitplot](subs(data, LaborSupply[industry]), L=3000.
.10000, w=100..300, title="Supply", thickness=3, font=
[Helvetica, bold, 14], titlefont=[Helvetica, bold, 16]);
> ps := %:
```

Supply

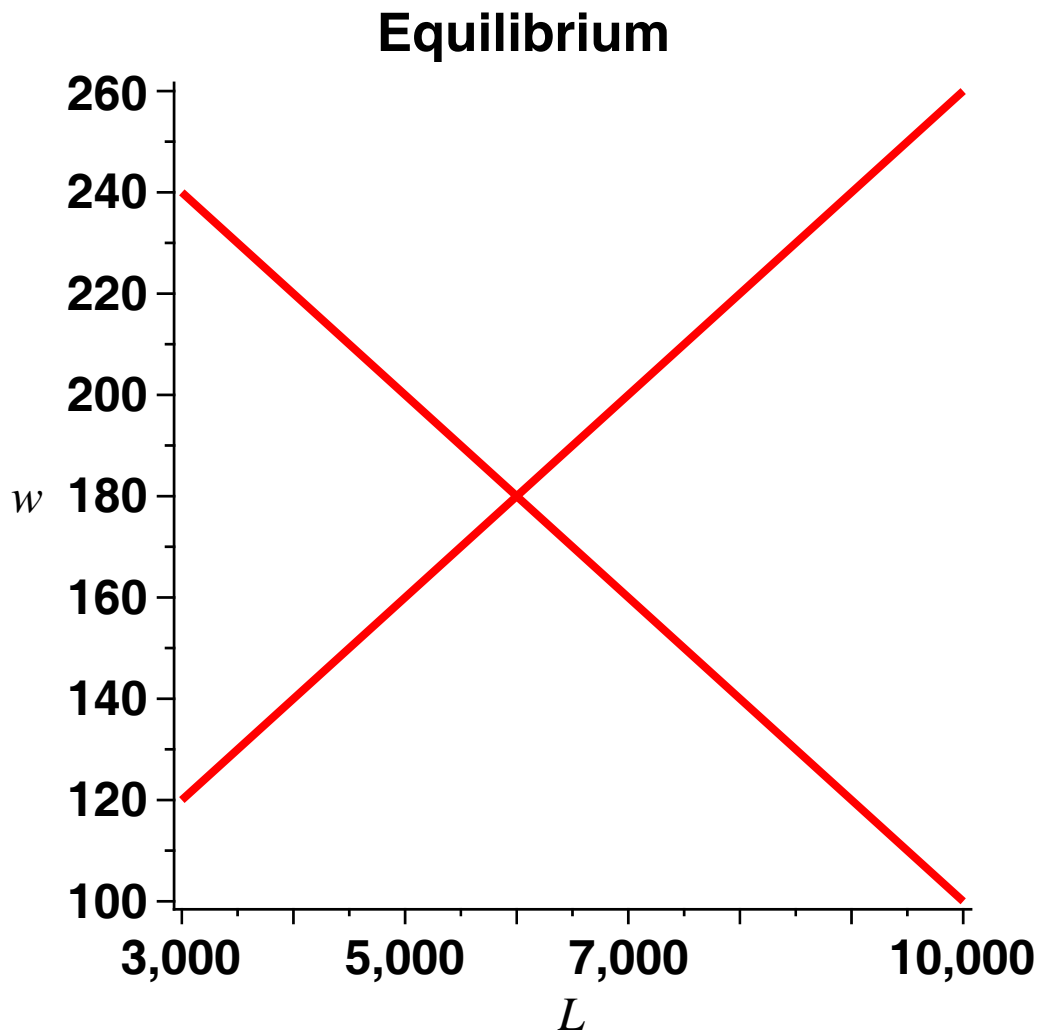


```
> plots[implicitplot](subs(data,LaborDemand[industry]),L=3000.  
.10000,w=100..300,title="Demand",thickness=3,font=[Helvetica,  
bold,14],titlefont=[Helvetica,bold,16]);  
> pd := %:
```

Demand



```
> plots[display]([ps,pd],title="Equilibrium");
```



>
>
>

▼ Labor Supply Details

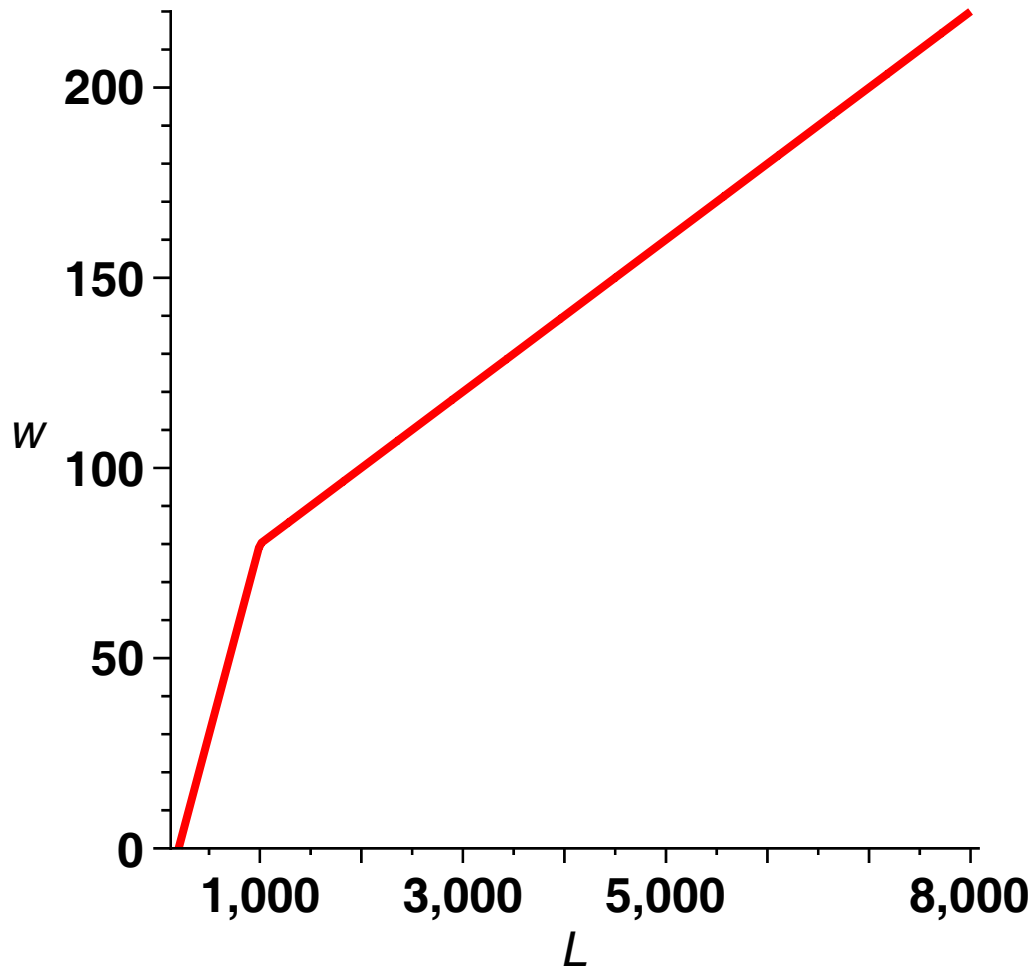
```

>
> Supply[both] := {L=max(L[f],0)+max(L[m],0)};
                    Supplyboth := {L= max(0, Lf) + max(0, Lm)}
> subs( Employment[men], Employment[women], data, Supply[both] );
> plots[implicitplot](%, L=000..8000, w=0..300, title="Supply",
thicknes=3, font=[Helvetica,bold,14], titlefont=[Helvetica,
bold,16], numpoints=50000);
> ps2 := %:
                    {L= max(0, 10 w + 200) + max(0, 40 w - 3200)}

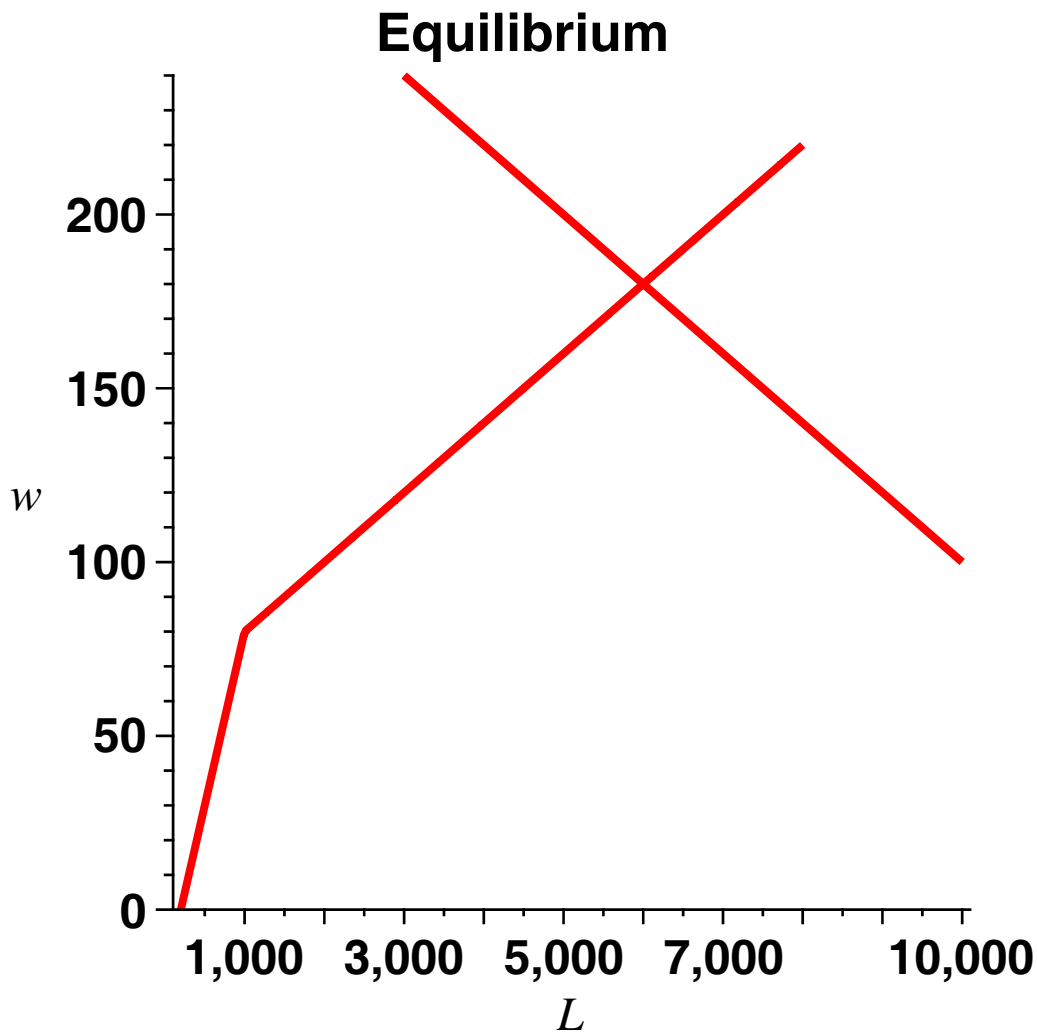
```

(2.1)

Supply



```
> plots[display]([ps2,pd],title="Equilibrium");
```



▼ Monopsony

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{LaborCost} := \{LC[m] = w[m]*L[m], LC[f]=w[f]*L[f]\}; \\ & \quad \text{LaborCost} := \{LC_m = w_m L_m, LC_f = w_f L_f\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(\text{Supply}[\text{men}], \text{Supply}[\text{women}], \text{LaborCost}); \\ & \quad \{LC_m = (a_m + b_m L_m) L_m, LC_f = (a_f + b_f L_f) L_f\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{MarginalLaborCost} := \{MLC[m] = \text{diff}(\text{subs}(\%, LC[m]), L[m]), MLC \\ [f] = \text{diff}(\text{subs}(\%, LC[f]), L[f])\}; \\ & \quad \text{MarginalLaborCost} := \{MLC_m = 2 b_m L_m + a_m, MLC_f = 2 b_f L_f + a_f\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{MarginalRevenueProduct}; \\ & \quad \{MRPL = p (g_1 - 2 g_2 L)\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{ProfitMax} := \{MLC[m]=MRPL, MLC[f]=MRPL\}; \\ & \quad \text{ProfitMax} := \{MLC_m = MRPL, MLC_f = MRPL\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{subs}(L=(L[m]+L[f])/N, \text{MarginalRevenueProduct}); \\ & \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

$$\left\{ MRPL = p \left(g_1 - \frac{2 g_2 (L_m + L_f)}{N} \right) \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

> eval(subs(% , MarginalLaborCost , ProfitMax));

$$\left\{ 2 b_m L_m + a_m = p \left(g_1 - \frac{2 g_2 (L_m + L_f)}{N} \right), 2 b_f L_f + a_f = p \left(g_1 - \frac{2 g_2 (L_m + L_f)}{N} \right) \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

> MonopsonyEmployment := solve(% , {L[f], L[m]});

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MonopsonyEmployment} &:= \left\{ L_f = \frac{1}{2} \frac{-N b_m a_f + N b_m p g_1 - p g_2 a_f + p g_2 a_m}{b_f p g_2 + b_m p g_2 + N b_f b_m}, L_m \right. \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{2} \frac{-b_f N a_m + p g_2 a_f - p g_2 a_m + p g_1 N b_f}{b_f p g_2 + b_m p g_2 + N b_f b_m} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

> Sol[Monopsony] := eval(subs(data, %));

$$\text{Sol}_{\text{Monopsony}} := \{L_f = 1200, L_m = 2800\} \quad (3.9)$$

> subs(Sol[Monopsony], data, {Supply[men], Supply[women]});

$$\{\{w_m = 150\}, \{w_f = 100\}\} \quad (3.10)$$

> eval(subs(data, Sol[Monopsony], MarginalLaborCost));

$$\{MLC_m = 220, MLC_f = 220\} \quad (3.11)$$

> eval(subs(L=(L[m]+L[f])/N, data, Sol[Monopsony], MarginalRevenueProduct));

$$\{MRPL = 220\} \quad (3.12)$$

> subs(L=(L[m]+L[f])/N, data, Sol[Monopsony], Production);

$$\{q = 1040\} \quad (3.13)$$

> subs(% , data, Q=N*q);

$$Q = 104000 \quad (3.14)$$

>