

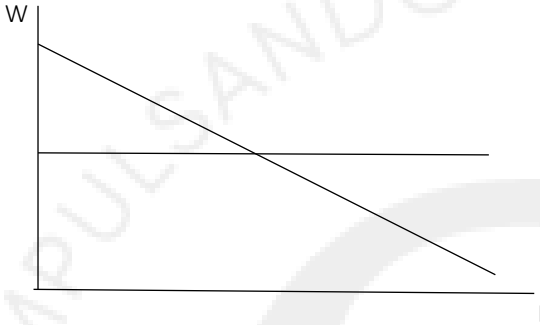
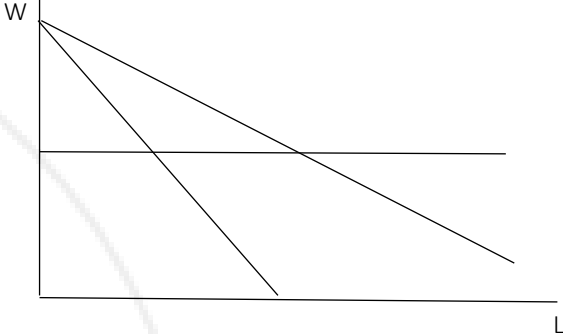
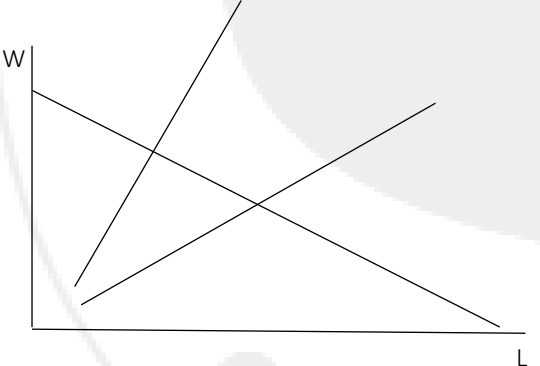
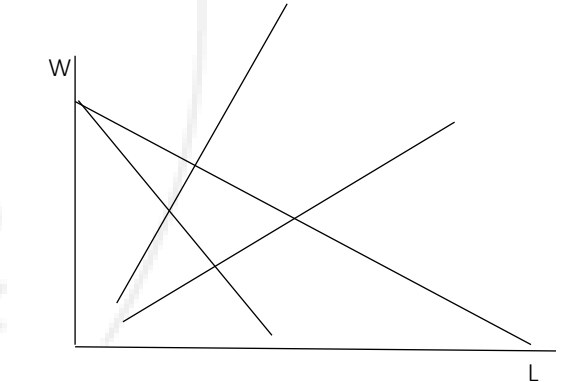
MINI RESUMEN

MERCADO DE FACTORES

IMPULSANDO SUEÑOS



ECONOMIA

	COMPETENCIA PERFECTA	MONOPOLIO
COMPETENCIA PERFECTA	<div data-bbox="203 240 409 304" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> $W = VPMg_L$ </div>  <p>A graph showing the labor market in perfect competition. The vertical axis is labeled 'W' (wage) and the horizontal axis is labeled 'L' (labor). A downward-sloping line represents the marginal product of labor (VPMg_L). A horizontal line represents the marginal cost of labor (VPMg_L), which is equal to the wage rate. The intersection of the two lines determines the equilibrium wage and labor level.</p>	<div data-bbox="1115 240 1312 304" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> $W = IPm_gL$ </div>  <p>A graph showing the labor market in a monopoly. The vertical axis is labeled 'W' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'L'. Two downward-sloping lines are shown: the marginal product of labor (IPm_gL) and the marginal revenue of labor (IPm_gL). A horizontal line represents the marginal cost of labor (IPm_gL). The intersection of the marginal revenue and marginal cost lines determines the labor level, which is then used to find the wage on the marginal product curve.</p>
MONOPSONIO	<div data-bbox="203 820 450 884" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> $CMgF = VPMg_L$ </div>  <p>A graph showing the labor market in monopsony. The vertical axis is labeled 'W' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'L'. A downward-sloping line represents the marginal product of labor (VPMg_L). Two upward-sloping lines are shown: the marginal cost of labor (CMgF) and the marginal revenue of labor (VPMg_L). The intersection of the marginal revenue and marginal cost lines determines the labor level, which is then used to find the wage on the marginal product curve.</p>	<div data-bbox="1115 820 1352 884" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> $CMgF = IPm_gL$ </div>  <p>A graph showing the labor market in monopsony with a monopoly. The vertical axis is labeled 'W' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'L'. A downward-sloping line represents the marginal product of labor (IPm_gL). Two upward-sloping lines are shown: the marginal cost of labor (CMgF) and the marginal revenue of labor (IPm_gL). The intersection of the marginal revenue and marginal cost lines determines the labor level, which is then used to find the wage on the marginal product curve.</p>



