The marginal product (MP) curve reflects changes in total product (TP) and is drawn using the same horizontal axis. You can draw the marginal product curve below the total product curve using the same horizontal axis. On the left, labor is the horizontal axis for both curves.

Because the MP curve is derived from the TP curve, it reflects the information in the TP curve. For example, when the slope of the TP curve is increasing, MP is increasing because of specialization and teamwork.

In the middle range where TP is increasing at a decreasing rate, MP is positive but falling.

Remember that MP represents the change in TP. TP is increasing, but the rate at which it is increasing is falling. MP is that rate.

At the point where TP is at its maximum, MP = 0, the point at which it crosses the x-axis. After this point, MP is actually negative, meaning that TP is falling.

The shape of the MP curve follows the above description. You can draw the curve by finding the change in total product for each unit of labor and graphing those points under the TP curve.