$\Delta x \to 0$ to our quotient. Thus, we have
$\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \Delta x/x = dx/x = \partial x/x$.

Thus, to represent [8] and [9] as relative changes, we have

$$\partial x^*/\partial A = (\partial x^*/x^*)/(\partial A/A) = (\partial x^*/x^*)(A/\partial A) = (\partial x^*/\partial A)(A/x^*)$$
$$= (B/(1 - A)^2)(A/(B/(1 - A))) = A/(1 - A)$$

[10] $\partial x^*/\partial A = A/(1 - A)$

$$\partial x^*/\partial B = (\partial x^*/x^*)/(\partial B/B) = (\partial x^*/x^*)(B/\partial B) = (\partial x^*/\partial B)(B/x^*)$$
$$= (1/(1 - A))(B/(B/(1 - A))) = 1$$

[11] $\partial x^*/\partial B = 1$

This shows that for every 1% change in A, there is a percent change of $A/(1 - A)$ in x^*. For example, if $A = 0.1$, we see that $A/(1 - A) = 0.1/0.9 = 0.\overline{1}$. Thus, for every 1% increase in A when $A = 0.1$, there is a 0.1% change in the value of x^*. However, if $A = 0.99$, $0.99/0.01 = 99$. Thus, for every 1% increase in A when $A = 0.99$, the value of x^* increases by 99%.

Our findings show that as $A \to 0$, changes in A have minimal effect to changes in x^*. Alternatively, as $A \to \pm 1$, changes in A have a pervasive effect to changes in x^*.

However, changes in B have a constant minimal effect on x^*, with every 1% change in B yielding a 1% change in x^*. This demonstrates that the linearized variable B has little influence over the linearized logistic system as a whole.