The original expression

$$5 \cdot (x + \cos(x + 16 \cdot x^2 + x)) + 4 \cdot \cos(x + 16 \cdot x^2 + x) + \frac{5}{x}$$

After mental calculation:

$$(x^2)' = \log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1}$$

It is well known that:

$$(16 \cdot x^2)' = x^2 \cdot 0 + 16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1})$$

Using WolframAlpha we have:

$$(x + 16 \cdot x^2)' = 1 + x^2 \cdot 0 + 16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1})$$

Every child knows that:

$$(x + 16 \cdot x^2 + x)' = 1 + x^2 \cdot 0 + 16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1}) + 1$$

For a detailed explanation you should purchase the paid version:

$$(\cos(x+16\cdot x^2+x))' = (1+x^2\cdot 0+16\cdot(\log(x)\cdot 0\cdot x^2+2\cdot 1\cdot x^{2-1})+1)\cdot(-1)\cdot\sin(x+16\cdot x^2+x)$$

If you are familiar with calculus:

$$((x+\cos(x+16\cdot x^2+x)))' = 1+(1+x^2\cdot 0+16\cdot(\log(x)\cdot 0\cdot x^2+2\cdot 1\cdot x^{2-1})+1)\cdot(-1)\cdot\sin(x+16\cdot x^2+x)$$

It's not a secret that:

$$(5\cdot(x+\cos(x+16\cdot x^2+x)))' = (x+\cos(x+16\cdot x^2+x))\cdot 0+5\cdot(1+(1+x^2\cdot 0+16\cdot(\log(x)\cdot 0\cdot x^2+2\cdot 1\cdot x^{2-1})+1)\cdot(-1)\cdot\sin(x+$$

After mental calculation:

$$(x^2)' = \log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1}$$

It is well known that:

$$(16 \cdot x^2)' = x^2 \cdot 0 + 16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1})$$

Using WolframAlpha we have:

$$(x + 16 \cdot x^2)' = 1 + x^2 \cdot 0 + 16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1})$$

Every child knows that:

$$(x + 16 \cdot x^2 + x)' = 1 + x^2 \cdot 0 + 16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1}) + 1$$

For a detailed explanation you should purchase the paid version:

$$(\cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x))' = (1+x^2 \cdot 0+16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2+2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1})+1) \cdot (-1) \cdot \sin(x+16 \cdot x^2+x)$$

If you are familiar with calculus:

$$(4 \cdot \cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x))' = \cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x) \cdot 0+4 \cdot (1+x^2 \cdot 0+16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2+2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{2-1})+1) \cdot (-1) \cdot \sin(x+16 \cdot x^2+x)$$

It's not a secret that:

$$(5 \cdot (x+\cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x))+4 \cdot \cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x))' = (x+\cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x)) \cdot 0+5 \cdot (1+(1+x^2 \cdot 0+16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2+2 \cdot 1 \cdot x$$

After mental calculation:

$$(\frac{5}{x})' = \frac{x \cdot 0 - 5 \cdot 1}{x^2}$$

It is well known that:

$$(5 \cdot (x+\cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x))+4 \cdot \cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x)+\frac{5}{x})' = (x+\cos(x+16 \cdot x^2+x)) \cdot 0+5 \cdot (1+(1+x^2 \cdot 0+16 \cdot (\log(x) \cdot 0 \cdot x^2+2 \cdot$$

The final expression

$$(-9) \cdot (32 \cdot x + 2) \cdot \sin(2 \cdot x + 16 \cdot x^2) + 5 + \frac{(-5)}{x^2}$$