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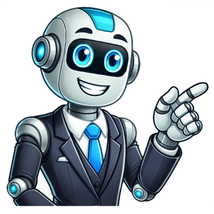

Multiplicación de polinomios con fracciones

En esta página explicamos qué son las fracciones algebraicas, cuándo son equivalentes, cómo simplificarlas y cómo hacer operaciones con fracciones algebraicas (suma, resta, multiplicación y división). Además, podrás ver ejercicios resueltos paso a paso de fracciones algebraicas. En resumen, aquí encontrarás todo sobre las fracciones algebraicas.En matemáticas, una fracción algebraica es aquella fracción que tiene un polinomio en el numerador y otro polinomio en el denominador.Por ejemplo, la expresión fraccionaria anterior consiste en una fracción algebraica porque tanto su numerador como su denominador están formados por polinomios.Una vez ya sabemos la definición de fracciones algebraicas, veamos cuándo dos fracciones de este tipo son iguales.Matemáticamente, dos fracciones algebraicas son equivalentes si se cumple la siguiente condición:A modo de ejemplo, vamos a verificar si las siguientes 2 fracciones algebraicas son equivalentes:Para determinar si las fracciones son algebraicamente iguales, multiplicamos sus términos en cruz:Ahora calculamos las multiplicaciones de polinomios:Hemos obtenido la misma expresión en ambos lados de la ecuación, por lo tanto, efectivamente se trata de dos fracciones algebraicas equivalentes.Para simplificar una fracción algebraica primero se deben factorizar los polinomios del numerador y del denominador, y luego eliminar los factores que tengan en común.Evidentemente, para poder hacer la simplificación de fracciones algebraicas es imprescindible que sepas qué es la factorización de polinomios y cómo se hace. Si aún no sabes cómo se factorizan los polinomios o no te acuerdas del todo, te recomiendo que antes de seguir vayas a la página enlazada, ya que de lo contrario difícilmente entenderás el procedimiento. Allí se explica paso a paso cómo factorizar polinomios y, además, podrás ver varios ejemplos y practicar con ejercicios resueltos.Ahora sí, veamos cómo se simplifica una fracción algebraica aplicando el método de la factorización de polinomios mediante un ejemplo:Simplifica la siguiente fracción algebraica:Primero de todo, factorizamos los polinomios del numerador y del denominador de la fracción:⬆(Si no sabes cómo se han factorizado los polinomios échale un vistazo al enlace de arriba)⬆Y una vez hemos factorizado los polinomios, eliminamos los factores comunes entre el numerador y el denominador, es decir, quitamos todos los términos que se repiten:De forma que la fracción algebraica simplificada queda de la siguiente manera:En este problema se han factorizado los polinomios de la fracción algebraica hallando sus raíces, sin embargo, en ocasiones se puede factorizar un polinomio directamente sacando factor común (método mucho más rápido). En este enlace podrás ver en qué consiste sacar factor común de un polinomio y encontrarás cómo simplificar una fracción algebraica mediante factor común.Como cualquier tipo de fracciones, también se pueden realizar operaciones con fracciones algebraicas. En concreto, las fracciones algebraicas se pueden sumar, restar, multiplicar y dividir. A continuación explicamos paso a paso con ejemplos cómo se calcula cada tipo de operación.El procedimiento para sumar y restar fracciones algebraicas es prácticamente idéntico, por tanto, los analizaremos de manera conjunta. Primero veremos un ejemplo de dos fracciones algebraicas sumadas y, más abajo, estudiaremos la diferencia que hay con el método de restar fracciones algebraicas.Sumar fracciones algebraicas se hace de la misma manera que con las fracciones normales: primero se reducen las fracciones a común denominador y luego se suman los numeradores.Vamos a ver cómo se suman las fracciones algebraicas mediante un ejemplo:Primero factorizamos los denominadores de las fracciones:Ahora tenemos que hallar el m.c.m. (mínimo común múltiplo) de los denominadores para reducir las fracciones a común denominador.Truco: el m.c.m. de los denominadores siempre está formado por el producto de los factores que tienen en común elevados al exponente más grande multiplicados por los factores no comunes.Por ejemplo, en nuestro caso El factor común entre los denominadores elevado al exponente más grande es Y el factor no común entre los denominadores es Por lo tanto, el m.c.m. de los denominadores en este caso es: De forma que el m.c.m. de los denominadores es así que este será el nuevo denominador de las 2 fracciones.Una vez hemos encontrado el denominador común, debemos modificar los numeradores. Para ello, seguimos el mismo proceso que en la suma de fracciones normales: para cada fracción dividimos el m.c.m. entre el denominador original y multiplicamos el resultado por el numerador:De modo que ahora podemos juntar las dos fracciones porque tienen el mismo denominador:Finalmente, operamos en el numerador. En primer lugar hacemos el producto del monomio por el polinomio:Luego sumamos en el numerador los términos semejantes:Normalmente ya estaríamos, pero si nos fijamos bien en este problema aún podemos simplificar más la fracción algebraica sacando factor común en el numerador. Por tanto:Y de esta manera ya hemos acabado la suma de las dos fracciones algebraicas.Para restar fracciones algebraicas debemos aplicar un procedimiento similar al de la suma de fracciones algebraicas: primero se reducen las fracciones a común denominador y luego se restan los numeradores.Veamos pues cómo se restan las fracciones algebraicas con un ejemplo:En primer lugar, tenemos que factorizar los denominadores de ambas fracciones:Como en la resta de fracciones normales, ahora debemos calcular el m.c.m. (mínimo común múltiplo) de los denominadores para reducir las fracciones a común denominador. En este caso, el m.c.m. de los denominadores es con lo que este será el nuevo denominador de las 2 fracciones.Ahora aplicamos el mismo proceso que en la resta de fracciones normales: para cada fracción dividimos el m.c.m. entre el denominador original y multiplicamos el resultado por el numerador:Ahora juntamos las dos fracciones algebraicas ya que poseen el mismo denominador:Y operamos en el numerador. Primero resolvemos las multiplicaciones polinómicas:Un error muy habitual en la resta de fracciones algebraicas es olvidarse de poner un paréntesis después de hacer esta multiplicación. Esto sería un error ya que el signo negativo afecta a todos los elementos resultantes del producto, y no solo al primer término.Hacemos las operaciones de dentro del paréntesis:Entonces, debido al signo negativo, cambiamos de signo a todos los términos de dentro del paréntesis:Y, para terminar, agrupamos los monomios semejantes:Para multiplicar fracciones algebraicas primero se factorizan todos los polinomios de dichas fracciones, en segundo lugar se multiplican los numeradores entre sí y los denominadores entre sí, y, por último, se simplifica la fracción obtenida.Por lo tanto, en realidad el producto de fracciones algebraicas se calcula de manera parecida al producto de fracciones normales.Veamos entonces cómo se multiplican dos fracciones algebraicas con un ejemplo:Primero de todo tenemos que factorizar todos los polinomios de las fracciones, tanto de los numeradores como de los denominadores:Ahora vamos a multiplicar las fracciones. Para ello multiplicamos los numeradores y los denominadores entre sí:Y finalmente simplificamos los factores que se repiten en el denominador y en el numerador:De forma que el resultado de la multiplicación es:La fracción ya no se puede simplificar más. Por lo que ya hemos acabado la multiplicación de las fracciones algebraicas.Para calcular una división de fracciones algebraicas primero factorizamos todos los polinomios, luego multiplicamos las fracciones en cruz (el primer numerador por el segundo denominador y el primer denominador por el segundo numerador) y, finalmente, simplificamos la fracción algebraica.Así pues, veamos mejor cómo se dividen dos fracciones algebraicas mediante un ejemplo:El primer paso para dividir dos fracciones algebraicas es factorizar todos los polinomios que intervienen en la operación:Ahora tenemos que dividir las fracciones. Para ello, multiplicamos en cruz las fracciones, es decir, el primer numerador se multiplica por el segundo denominador y el resultado será el numerador de la nueva fracción, y, del mismo modo, el primer denominador se multiplica por el segundo numerador y el resultado será el denominador de la nueva fracción:Simplificamos los factores que se repiten en el denominador y en el numerador:Y todavía podemos simplificar más la fracción, ya que La fracción ya no se puede simplificar más. Por tanto, ya hemos dividido las fracciones algebraicas.A continuación te proponemos varios ejercicios resueltos paso a paso de fracciones algebraicas, para que puedas practicar y así acabar de entender el concepto. ¡Recuerda que puedes preguntarnos cualquier duda que tengas abajo en los comentarios! Determina si las siguientes fracciones algebraicas son equivalentes o no:Para verificar si dos fracciones algebraicas son equivalentes debemos multiplicarlas en cruz y ver si obtenemos una igualdad. Así que primero comprobaremos la primera y la segunda fracción:Resolvemos la identidad notable de la izquierda de la ecuación: En este caso hemos obtenido una igualdad, de manera que la primera y la segunda fracción son algebraicamente iguales.Ahora aplicamos el mismo procedimiento con la primera y la tercera fracción algebraica: Sin embargo, esta vez las fracciones algebraicas no cumplen con la ecuación, de modo que la primera y la tercera fracción son matemáticamente distintas.En conclusión, la tercera fracción es diferente a la primera fracción y, en consecuencia, también es desigual a la segunda fracción ya que la primera y la segunda fracción sí que son equivalentes.Simplifica las siguientes fracciones algebraicas:Para simplificar una fracción algebraica tenemos que factorizar los polinomios del numerador y del denominador, y después eliminar los factores que se repiten. Por tanto:Calcula las siguientes sumas y restas de fracciones algebraicas:Para sumar (o restar) fracciones algebraicas primero debemos reducir las fracciones a común denominador y luego sumar (o restar) los numeradores. Por lo tanto:Resuelve las siguientes multiplicaciones y divisiones de fracciones algebraicas:Para multiplicar fracciones algebraicas primero tenemos que factorizar todos los polinomios, luego multiplicamos los numeradores y los denominadores entre sí, y, finalmente, simplificamos la fracción obtenida.En cambio, para dividir fracciones algebraicas primero factorizamos todos los polinomios, después multiplicamos las fracciones en cruz (el primer numerador por el segundo denominador y el primer denominador por el segundo numerador) y, por último, simplificamos la fracción algebraica hallada.¿Qué te ha parecido la explicación? ¿Te ha gustado? ¿O tienes alguna sugerencia? ¡Coméntanos qué piensas de esta página en los comentarios! ¡Os leemos a todos! ¡Y recuerda que también puedes preguntarnos cualquier duda que tengas! Science, Tech, Math All Science, Tech, Math Humanities All Humanities Languages All Languages Resources All Resources , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,922 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese characters are logographs used to write the Chinese languages and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000–3000 characters; as of 2024, nearly 100,000 have been identified and included in The Unicode Standard. Characters are composed of strokes written in a fixed order. Historically, methods of writing them include inscribing stone, bone, or bronze; brushing ink onto silk, bamboo, or paper; and printing with woodblocks or moveable type. More recent technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) 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Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Nicușor Dan Author Banu Mushtaq and translator Deepa Bhasthi win the International Booker Prize for Heart Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicușor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the most seats in parliament. Austria, represented by JJ with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the Senate election, while Lakas–CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24: Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden 1567 – The mentally ill King Erik XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 – The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 – The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 – United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 – A gunman involved in Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC – 10 October AD 19) was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germania. The son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia Minor, Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus became an official member of the gens Julia, another prominent family, to which he was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Augustus. He was also the father of Caligula, the maternal grandfather of Nero, and the older brother of Claudius. This bust, depicting Germanicus in AD 4, is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca Bosanski کوردی Ελληνικά Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Македонски Norsk nynorsk Shqip Slovenščina اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 15th century 16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births – Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments – Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1567 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1567MDLXVIIAb urbe condita2320Armenian calendar1016ԹՎ ՌԺՉAssyrian calendar6317Balinese saka calendar1488–1489Bengali calendar973–974Berber calendar2517English Regnal year9 Eliz. 1 – 10 Eliz. 1Buddhist calendar2111Burmese calendar929Byzantine calendar7075–7076Chinese calendar丙寅年 (Fire Tiger)4264 or 4057 — to —丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit)4265 or 4058Coptic calendar1283–1284Discordian calendar2733Ethiopian calendar1559–1560Hebrew calendar5327–5328Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1623–1624 - Shaka Samvat1488–1489 - Kali Yuga4667–4668Holocene calendar11567Igbo calendar567–568Iranian calendar945–946Islamic calendar974–975Japanese calendarEiroku 10(永禄１０年)Javanese calendar1486–1487Julian calendar1567MDLXVIIKorean calendar3900Minguo calendar345 before ROC民前345年Nanakshahi calendar99Thai solar calendar2109–2110Tibetan calendar阳火虎年(male Fire-Tiger)1693 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 – Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de Janeiro. January 23 – After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January – A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 – Prince Zhu Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor.[1] February 10 – Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 – Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 – In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants. April 10 – Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 – The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 – The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband.[3] April 24 – Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 – Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress.[4] May 24 – Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle. June 15 – Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 24 – Mary, Queen of Scots, is forced to abdicate, and replaced by her one-year-old son James VI. July 25 – The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 – James VI is crowned at Stirling. August 22 – The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 – At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 – After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 – The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux. The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 – Bible translations into Welsh: The New Testament is first published in Welsh, in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 – Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) – In Japan, the Tōdai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 – Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services, upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 – The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7] Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray, is appointed as the regent to rule on behalf of the 18-month-old King of Scotland. In that Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray's power to rule on behalf of King James. King Frederick II of Denmark and Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the oldest public schools in England, is founded. Although sparse maritime trade existed since its founding, the Ming dynasty government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 – Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 – François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 – Archduchess Margaret of Austria (d. 1633) January 27 – Anna Maria of Hesse-Kassel, Countess Consort of Nassau-Saarbrücke (d. 1626) February 3 – Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 12 – Thomas Campion, English poet and composer (d. 1620)[10] February 23 – Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 – Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 13 (bapt.) – Jacob van Heemskerk, Dutch admiral and explorer (d. 1607) March 17 – Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 – John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596) April 26 – Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 – Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 – John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603–1618) (d. 1618) May 13 – Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 – Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer (d. 1643) June 25 – Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 – Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 – Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588–1620) (d. 1620) August 21 – Francis de Sales, Savoyard Bishop of Geneva and saint (d. 1622) September – Edward Sutton, 5th Baron Dudley, English landowner (d. 1643) September 2 – György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 – Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 – Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 – Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungoo Empire (Burma) (d. 1599) November 1 – Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, 1st Count of Gondomar, Spanish diplomat (d. 1626) November 7 – Margherita Farnese, Benedictine nun (d. 1643) November 14 – Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (d. 1625) November 16 – Anna of Saxony, German noblewoman (d. 1613) November 21 – Anne de Xaintonge, French religious (d. 1621) December 15 – Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) date unknown Isabel Barreto, Spanish admiral (d. 1612) Pierre Biard, French settler and Jesuit missionary (d. 1622) Adriaen Block, Dutch fur trader and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1650) Willem Schouten, Dutch navigator (d. 1625) Torii Tadamasa, Japanese nobleman (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 – Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 17 – Sampiero Corso, Corsican mercenary leader (b. 1498) January 23 – Jiajing Emperor of China (b. 1507) January 26 – Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 – Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 – Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 – Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1504) April 1 – Jan Krzysztof Tarnowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1537) April 2 – Ernest III, Duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen (b. 1518) April 18 – Wilhelm von Grumbach, German adventurer (b. 1503) April 19 – Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 – Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 – Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1530) June 12 – Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 – Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 – Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea (b. 1534) August 18 – Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 – Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 – Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, Princess of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 – Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 – Pedro de la Gasca, viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 – Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1538) date unknown Thomas Beccon, English Protestant reformer (b. 1511) Péter Erdődy, ban of Croatia (b. 1504) Shahghali, khan of Qasim (b. 1505) Lawrence Sheriff, English gentleman and grocer to Elizabeth I (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L. 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Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "15th century" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 14th century 15th century 16th century Timelines 14th century 15th century 16th century Decades 1400s 1410s 1420s 1430s 1440s 1450s 1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflict resulted in the Wars of the Roses, a series of dynastic wars for the throne of England. The conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor dynasty in the later part of the century. Constantinople, known as the capital of the world and the capital of the Byzantine Empire, fell to the emerging Muslim Ottoman Turks, marking the end of the tremendously influential Byzantine Empire and, for some historians, the end of the Middle Ages.[1] This led to the migration of Greek scholars and texts to Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in the development of the Renaissance.[2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion,[4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade with Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders. This had led to explorers like Christopher Columbus finding a route to reach India, which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European colonization of the Americas, changed the course of modern history. Portrait of the founder of accounting, Luca Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara.[6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403–1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404–1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405–1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru, Samudera and Lambri.[8] 1408: The last recorded event to occur in the Norse settlements of Greenland was a wedding in Hvalsey in the Eastern Settlement in 1408. The Northern Yuan dynasty and Turco-Mongol residual states and domains by the 15th century 1410: The Battle of Grunwald is the decisive battle of the Polish–Lithuanian–Teutonic War leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1415: Jan Hus is burned at the stake as a heretic at the Council of Constance. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build a tomb for the king.[10] 1419–1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Chinese Forbidden City is completed in Beijing. 1420: In Sub-saharan Africa the Ife Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January – Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English occupation. 3 March – Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March – The trial of Joan of Arc begins. 30 May – Nineteen-year-old Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June – the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September – Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch defeats the Royalists. 30 October – Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December – Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists def

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