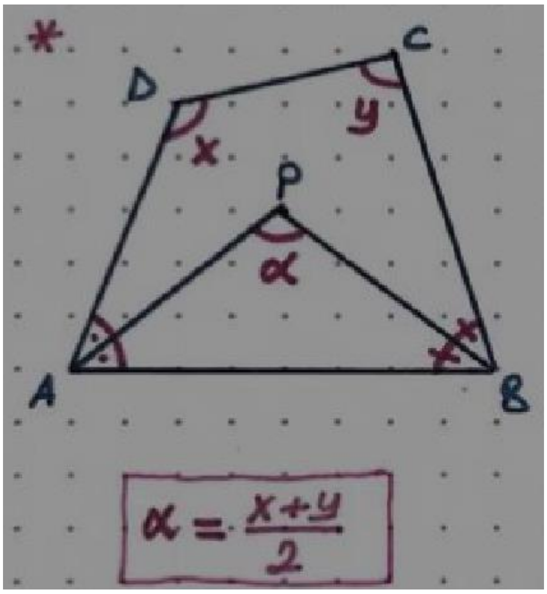

Example 61 : *As* shown in Figure 1, in the quadrilateral $ABCD$, the angle bisectors of ∠A and ∠B intersect *at* point *P*. *Prove* : $2\angle APB = \angle ADC + \angle BCD$.

$$\frac{\left(\frac{P-B}{P-A}\right)^2}{\frac{D-C}{D-A}\frac{C-B}{C-D}} \frac{\frac{A-P}{A-B}}{\frac{A-D}{A-P}} \frac{\frac{B-A}{B-P}}{\frac{B-P}{B-C}} = 1,$$

Explanation: This is the generalization of the conclusion of the above question in the quadrilateral.