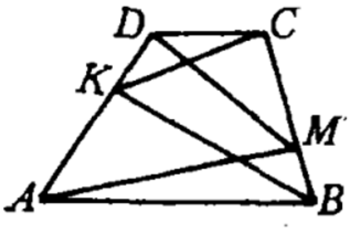

Example 53 : As shown in the figure, the trapezoid $ABCD, AB\ //\ CD, AB > CD, K$ and M *are* the points on the waist AD *and* CB respectively , and it is known that $\angle DAM = \angle CBK$, to prove: $\angle DMA = \angle CKB$. (Second Session "Zu Chong's Cup" Junior High School Mathematics Invitational Test Questions)

Proof: Let the intersection of $O=0$ AD and BC, $D=sA$, $C=sB$, $K=kA$, $M=mB$, solve the equation

$$k_1\frac{\dfrac{K-C}{K-B}}{\dfrac{M-A}{M-D}}+k_2\frac{\dfrac{A-0}{A-M}}{\dfrac{B-K}{B-C}}=k_3, \text{ available } \frac{\dfrac{K-C}{K-B}}{\dfrac{M-A}{M-D}}-(km-s)\frac{\dfrac{A-0}{A-M}}{\dfrac{B-K}{B-C}}=s.$$

Explanation: It is necessary to pay attention to this way of setting the origin, which will make the conclusion easier.