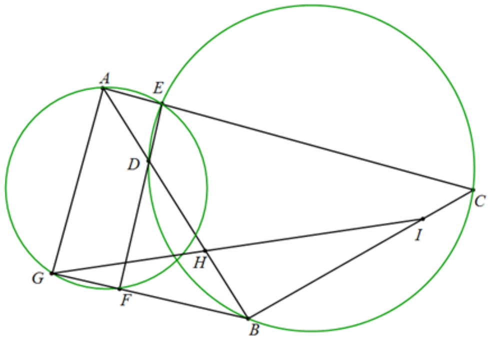

Example 189 : As shown in Figure 1 , △in ABC , take point B *on* AB , △the circumscribed circle of BCD intersects AC *at* E , take point F *on the extension line of* ED , the circumscribed circle of BE and △AEF intersects at G , and at AB *Take point* H above , make $AG = AH$, extend GH to intersect BC at I , and prove that $BG = BI$.

$$\frac{\frac{G-I}{G-B}}{\frac{C-B}{I-G}}=\frac{\frac{A-C}{E-F}}{\frac{B-C}{A-B}}\frac{\frac{F-E}{G-B}}{\frac{A-C}{A-G}}\frac{\frac{I-G}{B-A}}{\frac{G-A}{G-I}},$$

D and H do not appear in the identity , and these two points are virtually eliminated. If H is on the extension line *of* BA , is the conclusion still valid?