



Example 22 : As shown in Figure 1, there is a point D in $\triangle ABC$, M is the midpoint of BC , $\angle CAM = \angle DAB$, $\angle ACB = \angle DBA$, to prove: $DM \parallel AC$.

$$\text{Proof: } 2 \frac{\frac{B+C}{C-A} - D}{2} + \frac{\frac{B-D}{C-A}}{\frac{C-B}{A-D}} + 2 \frac{A - \frac{B+C}{2}}{\frac{A-C}{A-B}} = 2.$$