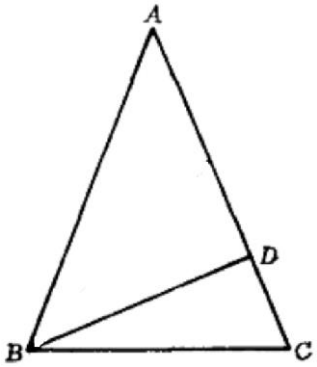
Example 118 : As shown in Figure 3, $\triangle$in ABC, $AB = AC$, $BD \perp AC$. Prove : $2\angle DBC = \angle A$.



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

Explanation: The general method to prove the original question is to make high AE. The identity method can prove three propositions at once.