解: (I)
$$C: \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{9}{2}} = 1$$
, 故 $a^2 = 9$, $b^2 = \frac{9}{2}$, $c^2 = \frac{9}{2}$, 有 $a = 3$, $b = c = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$2 分

椭圆 C 的短轴长为 $2b = 3\sqrt{2}$,

.....3 分

离心率为
$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
.

.....5 分

(II) 方法 1: 结论是: |TP|<|TM|.

当直线l斜率存在时,设直线 $l: y = k(x-1), M(x_1, y_1), N(x_2, y_2)$

$$\Delta = (4k^2)^2 - 4(2k^2 + 1)(2k^2 - 9) = 64k^2 + 36 > 0$$

 $\overrightarrow{PM} \cdot \overrightarrow{PN}$

$$=(x_1-2)(x_2-2)+y_1y_2$$

$$=(x_1-2)(x_2-2)+k^2(x_1-1)(x_2-1)$$

$$= (k^2 + 1)x_1x_2 - (k^2 + 2)(x_1 + x_2) + k^2 + 4$$

$$= (k^2 + 1) \cdot \frac{2k^2 - 9}{2k^2 + 1} - (k^2 + 2) \cdot \frac{4k^2}{2k^2 + 1} + k^2 + 4$$

故 $\angle MPN > 90^{\circ}$,即点P在以MN为直径的圆内,故|TP| < |TM|

(Ⅱ) 方法 2: 结论是: |TP|<|TM|.

当直线l斜率存在时,设直线l: y = k(x-1), $M(x_1, y_1)$, $N(x_2, y_2)$, $T(x_T, y_T)$

故|TM|>|TP|