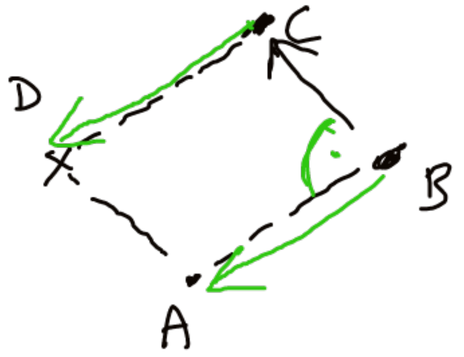
2) ABCD

$A=(0,0,0)$

$B=(0,1,3)$

$C=(-1,4,2)$



$C+\vec{BA} = (-1+0, 4-1, 2-3) = (-1,3,-1)$ – płt D

$\vec{BA} = (0,-1,-3)$

$\Downarrow$ ABCD jest równoległobokiem

$\vec{BA} \perp \vec{BC}$? Tak, bo

~~AB~~

$\vec{BC} = (-1,3,-1)$

$\vec{BA} \circ \vec{BC} = (0,-1,-3) \circ (-1,3,-1) = 0\cdot(-1) + (-1)\cdot 3 + (-3)(-1)$

$= 0 - 3 + 3 = 0$