## Answer:

1. If we consider cis isomer of 1,2-dimethylcyclohexane, the e,a and a,e both conformer is optically active ads no element of symmetry present. In both conformer three extra gauche butane interaction present and hence both conformer is equally populated. But on flipping it gives the mirror image conformer and hence they are enantimers of each other. So due to nternal compensation net optical rotation is zero and they are called invertomer.
Theoritically enantiomers should be separable at very low temperature but in practice there are no such reports


Whereas both the a,a and e,e conformation of trans 1,2-dimethylcyclohexane is optically active, can exists in enantiomers and they are resolvable . Both the a, a and e, e conformer contain a C 2 axis passing through $\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 2$ and $\mathrm{C} 4-\mathrm{C} 5$ bond. It is obvious that in a, a conformer there is four gauche butane interaction whereas in e,e conformer there is only two gauche butane interaction and hence the e,e conformer is more stable and maximum populated.


If we look the conformation analysis of cis 1,3-dimethyl cyclohexane, both the e,e and a,a conformer posses a sigma( $\sigma$ ) plane and hence it is optically inactive; no question of resolution arises. In a, a conformer there is two extra gauche butane interaction and hence the e, e conformer is more populated.


In case of trans isomer, both the e,a and a,e conformer contains one extra gauche butane interaction and hence both conformer is equally populated. But ring invertion itself produces an equivalent conformer and hence it is an example of topomerisation. The planner structure contains a C 2 axis and hence it is dissymmetric but puckered structure contain no element of symmetry and hence it is asymmetric molecule.


More information we can find in the link below.
http://www.haldiagovtcollege.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/cyclohexane-2.pdf

