(1) Compute the curvature of \( g(t) = (t, e^t) \).

(2) Find the equation for the osculating circle to the curve \( g(t) = (t, e^t) \) at the point \((0, 1)\). (The osculating circle is tangent to the curve \( g \) at that point, with a curvature equal to the curvature of \( g \) at that point. The center of the circle is in the normal direction \( \vec{N} \) away from the contact point.)