

$$\left(1 - \frac{12^2}{6} \delta^3\right)^2 + \left(\frac{12}{2} \delta^2 + \frac{12'}{6} \delta^3 - \frac{1}{12}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{12\tau}{6} \delta^3 - \frac{\tau}{\zeta}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{12^2} + \tau^2$$

Controlliamo ordine per ordine (in  $\delta$ ):

ordine 0:  $\frac{1}{12^2} + \tau^2 = \frac{1}{12^2} + \tau^2 \quad \checkmark$

ordine 1:  $0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

ordine 2:  $\delta^2 - 2 \frac{12}{2} \frac{1}{12} \delta^2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

ordine 3:  $-2 \frac{12'}{6} \frac{1}{12} \delta^3 + 2 \frac{12\tau}{6} \tau \delta^3 = 0$ , che implica

$$-\frac{12'}{12} + 12 \tau \frac{\tau}{\zeta} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \frac{1}{\zeta} \cdot \frac{12'}{12^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\zeta} \mathcal{G}'$$

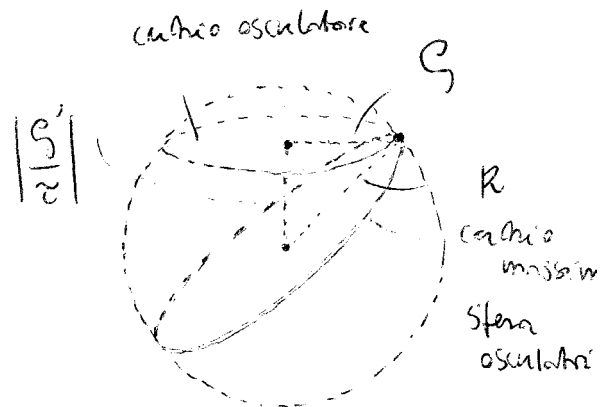
raggio di curvatura  
(si ricordi...)

$$\mathcal{G} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\mathcal{G}' = -\frac{12'}{12^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R = \sqrt{\mathcal{G}^2 + \frac{\mathcal{G}'^2}{\zeta^2}}$$

raggio di  $\zeta$



Determiniamo esplicitamente le coordinate del centro della sfera osculatrice (formula di de Saint Venant)