

Starting from

$$\psi_A^{J\pi} = \sum_{\alpha[K]} u_{[K]}^{\alpha}(\rho) B_{\alpha[K]}^{J\pi}(\Omega)$$

The Sch. eq. is

$$H \psi_A^{J\pi} = E \psi_A^{J\pi}$$

projecting on a generic state  $B_{\alpha'[K']}^{J\pi}$

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{m} \left[ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{3N-1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} - \frac{K(K+3N-2)}{\rho^2} \right] - E \right\} u_{[K]}^{\alpha}(\rho) \\ + \sum_{\alpha'[K']} \langle B_{\alpha[K]}^{J\pi} | V | B_{\alpha'[K']}^{J\pi} \rangle u_{[K']}^{\alpha'}(\rho) = 0$$

The matrix  $\langle B_{\alpha[K]}^{J\pi} | V | B_{\alpha'[K']}^{J\pi} \rangle = V_{\alpha[K] \alpha'[K']}$   
could be very big.

For example in the DVR a first step  
was the calculation of  $\psi_i^{\text{DVR}}(r)$ . Then a  
reduced problem has been solved