V&V的统一方法；缺乏对多种策略的混合知识表示方法的V&V方法。

(4)V&V的规模：大规模多学科知识的V&V需要一套实际的、行之有效的技术。

(5)V&V的评价：V&V技术在不同环境下的有效性，对V&V方法复杂性的度量，对不同V&V策略进行定性和定量的分析比较。

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更　正

《计算机科学》2005年32卷第11期(P235～P237)刊登王万诚教授"用前馈神经网络对软件理解中函数调用序列的混沌识别"一文中P237：

(1)取 $M_1=100$，作数据的200——2200点的20个值，算出$\hat{\lambda}^1$的平均值：

$\hat{\lambda}^1=-0.4818<0$，

M_1 调用序列存在混沌现象。

有误. 特更正如下：

(1)取 $M_1=100$，作数据的200——2200点的20个值，算出$\hat{\lambda}^1$的平均值：

$\hat{\lambda}^1=-0.4818<0$，

M_1 调用序列不存在混沌现象。

再此，谨向作者和读者表示谦意。