

1. 多态性
2. 多态性的实现
3. 多态性的应用

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Animal {
public:
    virtual void speak() const = 0;
};

class Dog {
public:
    void speak() const {
        cout << "Dog speak" << endl;
    }
};

class Cat {
public:
    void speak() const {
        cout << "Cat speak" << endl;
    }
};

int main() {
    Animal* pAnimal = new Dog();
    pAnimal->speak();
    delete pAnimal;

    pAnimal = new Cat();
    pAnimal->speak();
    delete pAnimal;

    return 0;
}
```

多态性是指一个基类指针可以指向其派生类对象，并且可以调用派生类重载的虚函数。多态性是面向对象编程的一个重要特性，它使得程序具有更好的灵活性和可扩展性。

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Animal {
public:
    virtual void speak() const = 0;
};

class Dog {
public:
    void speak() const {
        cout << "Dog speak" << endl;
    }
};

class Cat {
public:
    void speak() const {
        cout << "Cat speak" << endl;
    }
};

int main() {
    Animal* pAnimal = new Dog();
    pAnimal->speak();
    delete pAnimal;

    pAnimal = new Cat();
    pAnimal->speak();
    delete pAnimal;

    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Animal {
public:
    virtual void speak() const = 0;
};

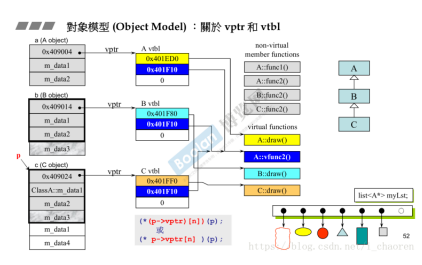
class Dog {
public:
    void speak() const {
        cout << "Dog speak" << endl;
    }
};

class Cat {
public:
    void speak() const {
        cout << "Cat speak" << endl;
    }
};

int main() {
    Animal* pAnimal = new Dog();
    pAnimal->speak();
    delete pAnimal;

    pAnimal = new Cat();
    pAnimal->speak();
    delete pAnimal;

    return 0;
}
```



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Animal {
public:
    virtual void speak() const = 0;
};

class Dog {
public:
    void speak() const {
        cout << "Dog speak" << endl;
    }
};

class Cat {
public:
    void speak() const {
        cout << "Cat speak" << endl;
    }
};

int main() {
    Animal* pAnimal = new Dog();
    pAnimal->speak();
    delete pAnimal;

    pAnimal = new Cat();
    pAnimal->speak();
    delete pAnimal;

    return 0;
}
```

多态性是指一个基类指针可以指向其派生类对象，并且可以调用派生类重载的虚函数。多态性是面向对象编程的一个重要特性，它使得程序具有更好的灵活性和可扩展性。

多态性的实现依赖于虚函数和基类指针。在编译时，编译器会根据基类指针指向的对象的实际类型，调用相应的虚函数。这种机制使得程序可以在运行时动态地选择要调用的函数。

多态性的应用非常广泛，特别是在需要处理多种类型的对象时。通过多态性，我们可以编写更加通用和灵活的代码，从而提高程序的维护性和可扩展性。