

So let's create superclass BusinessCompany that has two **instance variables**: name, numOfWorkers and one **method** profit(...):

```
class BusinessCompany {
String name;
int numOfWorkers;
public double profit(double x) {
double m = Math.pow(x, 2);
return m;
}
}
```

Let's create three subclasses: Company1, Company2, Company3. These three classes have their names, number of workers and functions of profit growth. Company1 and Company 3 have equal functions of profit growth: x^2 (such as BusinessCompany), for example, let's x – number of orders:

So Company1:

```
class Company1 extends BusinessCompany {
String name = "Adaptec";
int numOfWorkers = 143;
}
```

Company3:

```
class Company3 extends BusinessCompany {
String name = "Adobe Systems";
int numOfWorkers = 1175;
}
```

Company2 has another function of profit growth x^4 . Method profit() should be overridden by this subclass:

```
class Company2 extends BusinessCompany {
String name = "AECOM";
int numOfWorkers = 171;
public double profit(double x) {
double m = Math.pow(x, 4);
return m;
}
}
```

So we have superclass and three subclasses. Every subclass can use instance variables and methods of superclass. And let's create a main class:

```
class MainC {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Company1 A = new Company1();
Company2 B = new Company2();
Company3 C = new Company3();
}
```

```
System.out.println(A.name+" "+A.numOfWorkers+" "+A.profit(32));  
System.out.println(B.name+" "+B.numOfWorkers+" "+B.profit(12));  
System.out.println(C.name+" "+C.numOfWorkers+" "+C.profit(22));  
}  
}
```