\[ y - k = A \cos(B(x - h)) \] where \( A > 0 \)

The locations of the axes \((x = 0, y = 0)\) depend upon the relationships between \( k \) & \( A \) and \( h \) & \( B \).

\[ y - k = A \sin(B(x - h)) \] where \( A > 0 \), \( B > 0 \)

As above, the locations of the axes depend upon the relationships between \( k \) & \( A \) and \( h \) & \( B \).
As above, the locations of the axes depend upon the relationships between $k$ & $A$ and $h$ & $B$. 

\[ y - k = \text{Atan}(B(x - h)) \quad A > 0, \: B > 0 \]