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# Assignment 1 - Defining & Solving RL Environments

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## Abstract

1       The report presents the code and results for the checkpoint for first assignment  
2       for CSE 546 - Reinforcement Learning. The goal of the assignment is to acquire  
3       experience in defining and solving RL environments, following Gymnasium stan-  
4       dards.

## 5   1   Defining RL Environments

### 6   1.1   B.2 Traffic Light Control

7   **Scenario:** A traffic light controller operates at a 4-way intersection. The goal is to minimize the  
8   average wait time of cars by optimizing the traffic light switching strategy.

### 9   1.2   Environment Setup

- 10       • **Grid Size:** 4x4 grid representing the intersection.
- 11       • **Cars:** Cars arrive at the intersection and must wait until they can move forward.
- 12       • **Goal:** Minimize the average wait time of cars at the intersection.
- 13       • **Actions:** Switch to Red, Green, or Yellow for each of the four directions.
- 14       • **Rewards:**
  - 15           – -1 for each second a car waits.
  - 16           – +5 for each car that successfully passes through the intersection.
- 17       • **Terminal State:** Defined by a maximum steps reached or a certain number of cars pro-  
18       cessed.

### 19   1.3   Deterministic and Stochastic Environments

- 20       • **Deterministic Environment Setup:** Traffic flow is fixed, meaning cars arrive at regular  
21       intervals in each direction. The timing and number of cars arriving are predictable.
- 22       • **Stochastic Environment Setup:** Traffic flow is random, with cars arriving at irregular  
23       intervals.

### 24   1.4   Environment Constraints

- 25       • **Legal Light Switching:** Traffic lights can't perform illegal action sequences such as  
26       switching to the same color twice or 1. Green 2. Yellow 3. Green.
- 27       • **Light Timings:** Green traffic light stays and allows a single car to cross the intersection  
28       for 3 seconds and yellow light stays for 2 second.

- **Direction Constraints:** At a time step, only 1 direction can be green/yellow, all others will be red.

## 1.5 Other

- **Traffic Conditions:** The environment has the capability to simulate different traffic conditions, such as heavy traffic during rush hour and light traffic during off-peak times.

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At submission time, please omit the `final` and `preprint` options. This will anonymize your submission and add line numbers to aid review. Please do *not* refer to these line numbers in your paper as they will be removed during generation of camera-ready copies.

The file `neurips_2020.tex` may be used as a “shell” for writing your paper. All you have to do is replace the author, title, abstract, and text of the paper with your own.

The formatting instructions contained in these style files are summarized in Sections 2, 3, and 4 below.

## 2 General formatting instructions

The text must be confined within a rectangle 5.5 inches (33 picas) wide and 9 inches (54 picas) long. The left margin is 1.5 inch (9 picas). Use 10 point type with a vertical spacing (leading) of 11 points. Times New Roman is the preferred typeface throughout, and will be selected for you by default. Paragraphs are separated by  $\frac{1}{2}$  line space (5.5 points), with no indentation.

The paper title should be 17 point, initial caps/lower case, bold, centered between two horizontal rules. The top rule should be 4 points thick and the bottom rule should be 1 point thick. Allow  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch space above and below the title to rules. All pages should start at 1 inch (6 picas) from the top of the page.

For the final version, authors’ names are set in boldface, and each name is centered above the corresponding address. The lead author’s name is to be listed first (left-most), and the co-authors’ names (if different address) are set to follow. If there is only one co-author, list both author and co-author side by side.

Please pay special attention to the instructions in Section 4 regarding figures, tables, acknowledgments, and references.

## 3 Headings: first level

All headings should be lower case (except for first word and proper nouns), flush left, and bold.

First-level headings should be in 12-point type.

### 3.1 Headings: second level

Second-level headings should be in 10-point type.

#### 3.1.1 Headings: third level

Third-level headings should be in 10-point type.

68 **Paragraphs** There is also a `\paragraph` command available, which sets the heading in bold, flush  
69 left, and inline with the text, with the heading followed by 1 em of space.

## 70 **4 Citations, figures, tables, references**

71 These instructions apply to everyone.

### 72 **4.1 Citations within the text**

73 The `natbib` package will be loaded for you by default. Citations may be author/year or numeric, as  
74 long as you maintain internal consistency. As to the format of the references themselves, any style  
75 is acceptable as long as it is used consistently.

76 The documentation for `natbib` may be found at

77 `http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/natbib/natnotes.pdf`

78 Of note is the command `\citet`, which produces citations appropriate for use in inline text. For  
79 example,

80 `\citet{hasselmo}` investigated\dotso

81 produces

82 Hasselmo, et al. (1995) investigated...

83 If you wish to load the `natbib` package with options, you may add the following before loading the  
84 `neurips_2020` package:

85 `\PassOptionsToPackage{options}{natbib}`

86 If `natbib` clashes with another package you load, you can add the optional argument `nonatbib`  
87 when loading the style file:

88 `\usepackage[nonatbib]{neurips_2020}`

89 As submission is double blind, refer to your own published work in the third person. That is, use “In  
90 the previous work of Jones et al. [4],” not “In our previous work [4].” If you cite your other papers  
91 that are not widely available (e.g., a journal paper under review), use anonymous author names in  
92 the citation, e.g., an author of the form “A. Anonymous.”

### 93 **4.2 Footnotes**

94 Footnotes should be used sparingly. If you do require a footnote, indicate footnotes with a number<sup>1</sup>  
95 in the text. Place the footnotes at the bottom of the page on which they appear. Precede the footnote  
96 with a horizontal rule of 2 inches (12 picas).

97 Note that footnotes are properly typeset *after* punctuation marks.<sup>2</sup>

### 98 **4.3 Figures**

99 All artwork must be neat, clean, and legible. Lines should be dark enough for purposes of reproduc-  
100 tion. The figure number and caption always appear after the figure. Place one line space before the  
101 figure caption and one line space after the figure. The figure caption should be lower case (except  
102 for first word and proper nouns); figures are numbered consecutively.

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<sup>1</sup>Sample of the first footnote.

<sup>2</sup>As in this example.

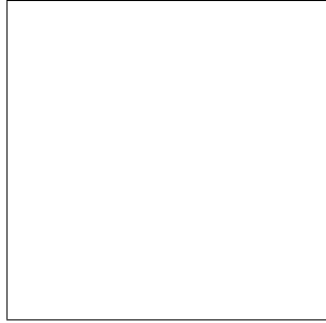


Figure 1: Sample figure caption.

Table 1: Sample table title

Part		
Name	Description	Size ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
Dendrite	Input terminal	$\sim 100$
Axon	Output terminal	$\sim 10$
Soma	Cell body	up to $10^6$

103 You may use color figures. However, it is best for the figure captions and the paper body to be legible  
 104 if the paper is printed in either black/white or in color.

#### 105 4.4 Tables

106 All tables must be centered, neat, clean and legible. The table number and title always appear before  
 107 the table. See Table 1.

108 Place one line space before the table title, one line space after the table title, and one line space after  
 109 the table. The table title must be lower case (except for first word and proper nouns); tables are  
 110 numbered consecutively.

111 Note that publication-quality tables *do not contain vertical rules*. We strongly suggest the use of the  
 112 booktabs package, which allows for typesetting high-quality, professional tables:

113 <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/booktabs>

114 This package was used to typeset Table 1.

### 115 5 Final instructions

116 Do not change any aspects of the formatting parameters in the style files. In particular, do not  
 117 modify the width or length of the rectangle the text should fit into, and do not change font sizes  
 118 (except perhaps in the **References** section; see below). Please note that pages should be numbered.

### 119 6 Preparing PDF files

120 Please prepare submission files with paper size “US Letter,” and not, for example, “A4.”

121 Fonts were the main cause of problems in the past years. Your PDF file must only contain Type 1 or  
 122 Embedded TrueType fonts. Here are a few instructions to achieve this.

- 123 • You should directly generate PDF files using `pdflatex`.

- You can check which fonts a PDF file uses. In Acrobat Reader, select the menu Files>Document Properties>Fonts and select Show All Fonts. You can also use the program `pdffonts` which comes with `xpdf` and is available out-of-the-box on most Linux machines.
- The IEEE has recommendations for generating PDF files whose fonts are also acceptable for NeurIPS. Please see <http://www.emfield.org/icuwb2010/downloads/IEEE-PDF-SpecV32.pdf>
- `xfig` "patterned" shapes are implemented with bitmap fonts. Use "solid" shapes instead.
- The `\bbold` package almost always uses bitmap fonts. You should use the equivalent AMS Fonts:

```
\usepackage{amsfonts}
```

followed by, e.g., `\mathbb{R}`, `\mathbb{N}`, or `\mathbb{C}` for  $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbb{N}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ . You can also use the following workaround for reals, natural and complex:

```
\newcommand{\RR}{\mathbb{R}} %real numbers
\newcommand{\Nat}{\mathbb{N}} %natural numbers
\newcommand{\CC}{\mathbb{C}} %complex numbers
```

Note that `amsfonts` is automatically loaded by the `amssymb` package.

If your file contains type 3 fonts or non embedded TrueType fonts, we will ask you to fix it.

## 6.1 Margins in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Most of the margin problems come from figures positioned by hand using `\special` or other commands. We suggest using the command `\includegraphics` from the `graphicx` package. Always specify the figure width as a multiple of the line width as in the example below:

```
\usepackage[pdftex]{graphicx} ...
\includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]{myfile.pdf}
```

See Section 4.4 in the graphics bundle documentation (<http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/required/graphics/grfguide.pdf>)

A number of width problems arise when L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X cannot properly hyphenate a line. Please give LaTeX hyphenation hints using the `\-` command when necessary.

## Broader Impact

Authors are required to include a statement of the broader impact of their work, including its ethical aspects and future societal consequences. Authors should discuss both positive and negative outcomes, if any. For instance, authors should discuss a) who may benefit from this research, b) who may be put at disadvantage from this research, c) what are the consequences of failure of the system, and d) whether the task/method leverages biases in the data. If authors believe this is not applicable to them, authors can simply state this.

Use unnumbered first level headings for this section, which should go at the end of the paper. **Note that this section does not count towards the eight pages of content that are allowed.**

## References

References follow the acknowledgments. Use unnumbered first-level heading for the references. Any choice of citation style is acceptable as long as you are consistent. It is permissible to reduce the font size to `small` (9 point) when listing the references. **Note that the Reference section does not count towards the eight pages of content that are allowed.**

- 166 [1] Alexander, J.A. & Mozer, M.C. (1995) Template-based algorithms for connectionist rule extraction. In  
167 G. Tesauro, D.S. Touretzky and T.K. Leen (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 7*, pp.  
168 609–616. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- 169 [2] Bower, J.M. & Beeman, D. (1995) *The Book of GENESIS: Exploring Realistic Neural Models with the*  
170 *GENeral NEural Simulation System*. New York: TELOS/Springer-Verlag.
- 171 [3] Hasselmo, M.E., Schnell, E. & Barkai, E. (1995) Dynamics of learning and recall at excitatory recurrent  
172 synapses and cholinergic modulation in rat hippocampal region CA3. *Journal of Neuroscience* **15**(7):5249-  
173 5262.