(iv) $a_n = \dfrac{3n-2}{5}$

Here, the nth term is given by the above expression. So, to find the first term we use, $n=1$, we get,

$a_1 = \dfrac{3(1)-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{1}{5}$

Similarly, we find the other four terms,

Second term ($n=2$),

$a_2 = \dfrac{3(2)-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{6-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{4}{5}$

Third term $(n=3)$,

$a_3 = \dfrac{3(3)-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{9-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{7}{5}$

Fourth term $(n=4)$,

$a_4 = \dfrac{3(4)-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{12-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{10}{5}$

$= 2$

Fifth term $(n=5)$,

$a_5 = \dfrac{3(5)-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{15-2}{5}$

$= \dfrac{13}{5}$

Therefore, the first five terms for the given sequence are $\boxed{a_1 = \dfrac{1}{5}, a_2 = \dfrac{4}{5}, a_3 = \dfrac{7}{5}, a_4 = 2, a_5 = \dfrac{13}{5}}$.

(v) $a_n = (-1)^n . 2^n$

Here, the nth term is given by the above expression. So, to find the first term we use $n=1$, we get,

$a_1 = (-1)^1 . 2^1$

$= (-1).2$

$= -2$

Similarly, we find the other four terms,

Second term $(n = 2)$,

$a_2 = (-1)^2 . 2^2$

$= 1.4$

$= 4$

Third term $(n = 3)$,

$a_3 = (-1)^3 . 2^3$

$= (-1).8$

$= -8$

Fourth term $(n = 4)$,

$a_4 = (-1)^4 . 2^4$

$= 1.16$

$= 16$

Fifth term $(n = 5)$,

$a_5 = (-1)^5 . 2^5$

$= (-1).32$

$= -32$

Therefore, the first five terms of the given A.P are $\boxed{a_1 = -2, a_2 = 4, a_3 = -8, a_4 = 16, a_5 = -32}$.

********** END *********