(vi) $a_n = \dfrac{n(n-2)}{2}$

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

$$a_1 = \frac{1(1-2)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{-1}{2}$$

Similarly, we find the other four terms,

Second term ($n=2$),

$$a_2 = \frac{2(2-2)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{2(0)}{2}$$
$$= 0$$

Third term $(n=3)$,

$$a_3 = \frac{3(3-2)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{3(1)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

Fourth term $(n=4)$,

$$a_4 = \frac{4(4-2)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{4(2)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{8}{2}$$
$$= 4$$

Fifth term $(n=5)$,

$$a_5 = \frac{5(5-2)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{5(3)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{15}{2}$$

Therefore, the first five terms for the given sequence are $\boxed{a_1 = \frac{-1}{2}, a_2 = 0, a_3 = \frac{3}{2}, a_4 = 4, a_5 = \frac{15}{2}}$.

(vii) $a_n = n^2 - n + 1$

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

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

Similarly, we find the other four terms,

Second term ($n=2$),

$$a_2 = (2)^2 - (2) + 1$$
$$= 4 - 2 + 1$$

$=3$

Third term $(n=3)$,

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

$=9-3+1$

$=7$

Fourth term $(n=4)$,

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

$=16-4+1$

$=13$

Fifth term $(n=5)$,

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

$=25-5+1$

$=21$

Therefore, the first five terms for the given sequence are $\boxed{a_1=1, a_2=3, a_3=7, a_4=13, a_5=21}$.

(viii) $a_n=2n^2-3n+1$

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

$a_1=2(1)^2-3(1)+1$

$=2(1)-3+1$

$=2-3+1$

$=0$

Similarly, we find the other four terms,

Second term ($n = 2$),

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= 2(2)^2 - 3(2) + 1 \\ &= 2(4) - 6 + 1 \\ &= 8 - 6 + 1 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Third term $(n = 3)$,

$$\begin{aligned} a_3 &= 2(3)^2 - 3(3) + 1 \\ &= 2(9) - 9 + 1 \\ &= 18 - 9 + 1 \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

Fourth term $(n = 4)$,

$$\begin{aligned} a_4 &= 2(4)^2 - 3(4) + 1 \\ &= 2(16) - 12 + 1 \\ &= 32 - 12 + 1 \\ &= 21 \end{aligned}$$

Fifth term $(n = 5)$,

$$\begin{aligned} a_5 &= 2(5)^2 - 3(5) + 1 \\ &= 2(25) - 15 + 1 \\ &= 50 - 15 + 1 \\ &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the first five terms for the given sequence are $\boxed{a_1 = 0, a_2 = 3, a_3 = 10, a_4 = 21, a_5 = 36}$.

(ix) $a_n = \dfrac{2n-3}{6}$

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

$$a_1 = \frac{2(1)-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{2-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{-1}{6}$$

Similarly, we find the other four terms,

Second term ($n = 2$),

$$a_2 = \frac{2(2)-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{4-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

Third term ($n = 3$),

$$a_3 = \frac{2(3)-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{6-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

Fourth term ($n = 4$),

$$a_4 = \frac{2(4)-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{8-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{5}{6}$$

Fifth term ($n = 5$),

$$a_5 = \frac{2(5)-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{10-3}{6}$$
$$= \frac{7}{6}$$

Therefore, the first five terms of the given A.P are

$$\boxed{a_1 = \frac{-1}{6}, a_2 = \frac{1}{6}, a_3 = \frac{1}{2}, a_4 = \frac{5}{6}, a_5 = \frac{7}{6}}$$

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