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

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) $a_n = \frac{2n-3}{6}$

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 **********