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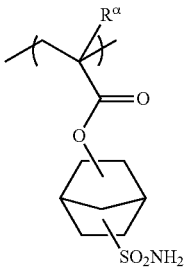
(a3-12-10)



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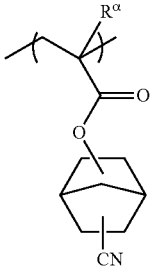

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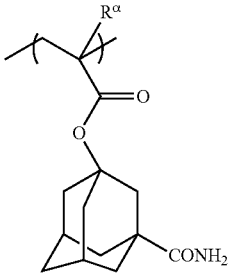
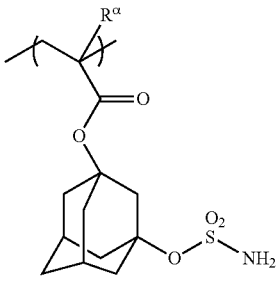


[Chemical Formula 44]

(a3-12-13)



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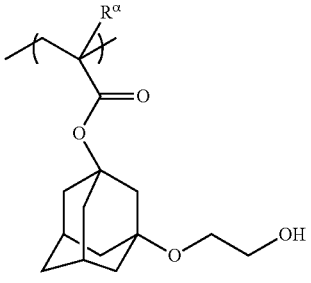

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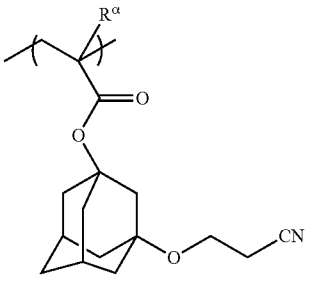
(a3-12-15)



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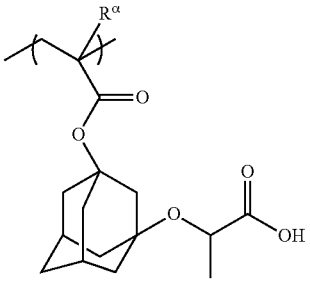
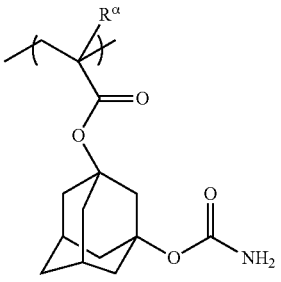


(a3-12-17)



[Structural Unit Represented by General Formula (a3-13)]

In general formula (a3-13), R is the same as defined for R in general formula (a3-1).

P^{03} represents —C(═O)—O— or —C(═O)—NR″— (wherein R″ represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms), and preferably —C(═O)—O—. The alkyl group for R″ is the same alkyl group as described above for R.

The linear hydrocarbon group for W^{03} preferably has 1 to 10 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and still more preferably 1 or 3 carbon atoms.

The linear hydrocarbon group for W^{03} may have a substituent (a) other than —OH, —COOH, —CN, —SO_2NH_2 and —$CONH_2$. Examples of the substituent (a) include an alkyl group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an aliphatic cyclic group (monocyclic group and polycyclic group), a fluorine atom and a fluorinated alkyl group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms. The aliphatic cyclic group for the substituent (a) preferably has 3 to 30 carbon atoms, more preferably 5 to 30, still more preferably 5 to 20, particularly more preferably 6 to 15, and most preferably 6 to 12. As the aliphatic cyclic group, a group in which two or more hydrogen atoms have been removed from a monocycloalkane or a polycycloalkane such as a bicycloalkane, tricycloalkane or tetracycloalkane can be used. Specific examples include groups in which one or more hydrogen atoms have been removed from a monocycloalkane such as cyclopentane or cyclohexane; and groups in which one or more hydrogen atoms have been removed from a polycycloalkane such as adamantane, norbornane, isobornane, tricyclodecane or tetracyclododecane.