Demonstrate regression beta-6 to rc2

Bug description

Generating pdf of this doc using the following invokation of asciidoctor-pdf:

```
asciidoctor-pdf -a stem=latexmath -r asciidoctor-mathematical -a mathematical-format=svg ./pdf_stem_bug.adoc
```

The below table renders ok using the following versions:

```
Asciidoctor PDF 1.5.0.beta.6 using Asciidoctor 2.0.10 [https://asciidoctor.org]
Runtime Environment (ruby 2.5.3p105 (2018-10-18 revision 65156) [x86_64-linux])
(lc:UTF-8 fs:UTF-8 in:UTF-8 ex:UTF-8)
```

But the lines are not broken correctly using the following versions:

```
Asciidoctor PDF 1.5.0.rc.2 using Asciidoctor 2.0.10 [https://asciidoctor.org]
Runtime Environment (ruby 2.3.1p112 (2016-04-26) [x86_64-linux-gnu]) (lc:UTF-8 fs:UTF-8 in:UTF-8 ex:UTF-8)
```

Table 1. List of statistical measures with definitions and the smallest supported number of data points in the data set.

Name	**Description**	**Min number of data points**
Max	The highest value in the data set	1
Min	The lowest value in the data set	1
Median	The median value of the points in the data set	1
Mean	The mean value of the points in the data set	1

Name	Description	Min number of data points
Confidence interval of the mean	The confidence interval (80%, 90%, 95%, 98% or 99%) of the mean, assuming a Gaussian distribution: $[m - t_\alpha \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, m + t_\alpha \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}]$, where m is the mean, s is the estimated sample standard deviation, n is the number of data points and t_α is the *critical value* where α is the confidence level. The following critical values are used: 1. $t_{80\%} = 1.28$ 2. $t_{90\%} = 1.645$ 3. $t_{95\%} = 1.96$ 4. $t_{98\%} = 2.326$ 5. $t_{99\%} = 2.576$	2
Percentile	The percentile (1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 25%, 75%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%) is defined as the value compared to which a percentage of the points in the data set are smaller.	1
Standard deviation	The unbiased sample standard deviation, defined as TBD where TBD is the TBD:th data point, TBD is the mean of the data points and TBD is the number of data points. The unbiased sample standard deviation, defined as $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - m)^2}$ where x_i is the i:th data point, m is the mean of the data points and n is the number of data points.	2
Relative standard deviation	The unbiased sample standard deviation divided by the mean.	2
Standard error	The unbiased sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of data points, i.e. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n(n-1)}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - m)^2}$ where x_i is the i:th data point, m is the mean of the data points and n is the number of data points.	2
Relative standard error	The standard error divided by the mean.	2

Name	Description	Min number of data points
Skewness	The sample skewness, calculated as $\frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)}s}{n-2}$ where n is the number of data points and $s = \sqrt{n}\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - m)^3}{(\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - m)^2)^{3/2}}$ where x_i is the i:th data point and m is the mean.	3
Kurtosis	The sample excess kurtosis, calculated as $\frac{n-1}{(n-2)(n-3)}((n+1)(k-3)+6)$ where n is the number of data points and $k = n\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - m)^4}{(\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - m)^2)^2}$ where x_i is the i:th data point and m is the mean of the data points.	4