

Demonstrate regression beta-6 to rc2

Bug description

Generating pdf of this doc using the following invocation 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:

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
<i>Max</i>	The highest value in the data set	1
<i>Min</i>	The lowest value in the data set	1
<i>Median</i>	The median value of the points in the data set	1
<i>Mean</i>	The mean value of the points in the data set	1

Name	Description	Min number of data points
<i>Confidence interval of the mean</i>	<p>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 estimated mean, s is the estimated sample standard deviation, n is the number of data points and t_α is the <i>critical value</i> where α is the confidence level. The following critical values are used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<i>Percentile</i>	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
<i>Standard deviation</i>	<p>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.</p>	2
<i>Relative standard deviation</i>	The unbiased sample standard deviation divided by the mean.	2
<i>Standard error</i>	<p>The unbiased sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of data points, $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - m)^2}$ 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.</p>	2
<i>Relative standard error</i>	The standard error divided by the mean.	2

Name	Description	Min number of data points
<i>Skewness</i>	The sample skewness, calculated as $\frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)}s_3}{(n-2)s^3}$ where n is the number of data points and $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - m)^2}{n-1}}$ where x_i is the i :th data point and m is the mean.	3
<i>Kurtosis</i>	The sample kurtosis, calculated as $\frac{n-1}{(n-2)(n-3)}((n+1)k-3)+6$ where n is the number of data points and $k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - m)^4}{(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - m)^2)^2}$ where x_i is the i :th data point and m is the mean of the data points.	4