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7. OUTLOOK

Following the remark after the definition of Cantorian tableaux in Section 2, define an equivalence relation on the set of $n \times n$ tableaux as follows: let T' be equivalent to T, if it is obtained from T by a combination of permuting rows or columns or replacing all entries of a column by their image under any bijection on the alphabet. It might be interesting to count the number of resulting equivalence classes.

Taking into account the situation for base 2 in Theorem 10, it might also be interesting to consider those tableaux T where $\mathrm{Perm}(T) \cap L$ equals a given set, or has a given cardinality.

Finally, we could have defined "bi-Cantorian" tableaux as those where $\mathrm{Perm}(T)$ is disjoint both from the set of row-words and column-words. We chose our initial definition guided by Cantor's work. Needless to say it might well be interesting to extend our discussion to bi-Cantorian tableaux. For example, an argument very similar to the one given at the beginning of Section 5 shows that there are at least $2^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor^2}$ bi-Cantorian tableaux of size $n \times n$ over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$.

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