You are given an array of N integers, A_1, A_2 ,…, A_N. Return maximum value of `f(i, j)` for all 1 ≤ *i*, *j* ≤ N.
`f(i, j)` is defined as `|A[i] - A[j]| + |i - j|`, where |x| denotes absolute value of x.

For example,

```
A=[1, 3, -1]

f(1, 1) = f(2, 2) = f(3, 3) = 0
f(1, 2) = f(2, 1) = |1 - 3| + |1 - 2| = 3
f(1, 3) = f(3, 1) = |1 - (-1)| + |1 - 3| = 4
f(2, 3) = f(3, 2) = |3 - (-1)| + |2 - 3| = 5

So, we return 5.
```