Maximum Twin Sum of a Linked List

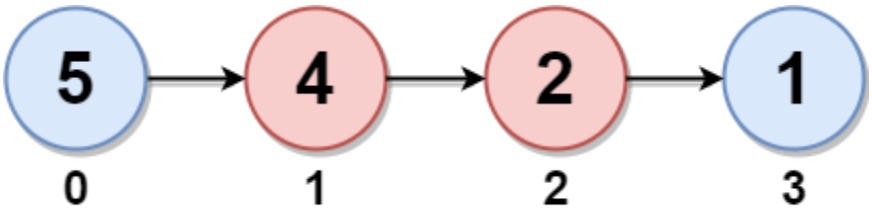
In a linked list of size n, where n is **even**, the i^{th} node (**0-indexed**) of the linked list is known as the **twin** of the $(n-1-i)^{th}$ node, if $0 <= i <= (n / 2) - 1$.

- For example, if n = 4, then node 0 is the twin of node 3, and node 1 is the twin of node 2. These are the only nodes with twins for n = 4.

The **twin sum** is defined as the sum of a node and its twin.

Given the head of a linked list with even length, return *the **maximum twin sum** of the linked list*.

Example 1:



Input: head = [5,4,2,1]

Output: 6

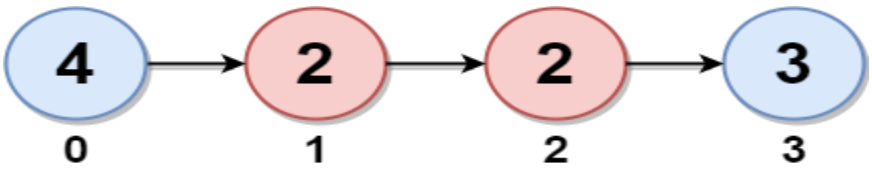
Explanation:

Nodes 0 and 1 are the twins of nodes 3 and 2, respectively. All have twin sum = 6.

There are no other nodes with twins in the linked list.

Thus, the maximum twin sum of the linked list is 6.

Example 2:



Input: head = [4,2,2,3]

Output: 7

Explanation:

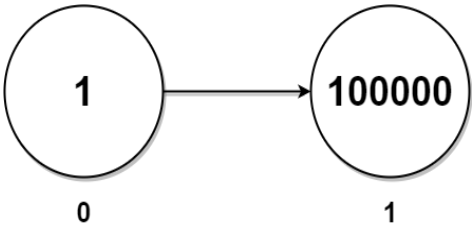
The nodes with twins present in this linked list are:

- Node 0 is the twin of node 3 having a twin sum of 4 + 3 = 7.

- Node 1 is the twin of node 2 having a twin sum of 2 + 2 = 4.

Thus, the maximum twin sum of the linked list is max(7, 4) = 7.

Example 3:



Input: head = [1,100000]

Output: 100001

Explanation:

There is only one node with a twin in the linked list having twin sum of 1 + 100000 = 100001.

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the list is an **even** integer in the range [2, 10^5].
- 1 <= Node.val <= 10^5