Maximum Number of Points with Cost

You are given an m x n integer matrix points (**0-indexed**). Starting with 0 points, you want to **maximize** the number of points you can get from the matrix.

To gain points, you must pick one cell in **each row**. Picking the cell at coordinates (r, c) will **add** points[r][c] to your score.

However, you will lose points if you pick a cell too far from the cell that you picked in the previous row. For every two adjacent rows r and r + 1 (where 0 <= r < m - 1), picking cells at coordinates (r, c_1) and (r + 1, c_2) will **subtract** abs(c_1 - c_2) from your score.

Return *the **maximum** number of points you can achieve*.

abs(x) is defined as:

- x for x >= 0.
- -x for x < 0.

Example 1:

1	2	3
1	5	1
3	1	1

Input: points = [[1,2,3],[1,5,1],[3,1,1]]

Output: 9

Explanation:

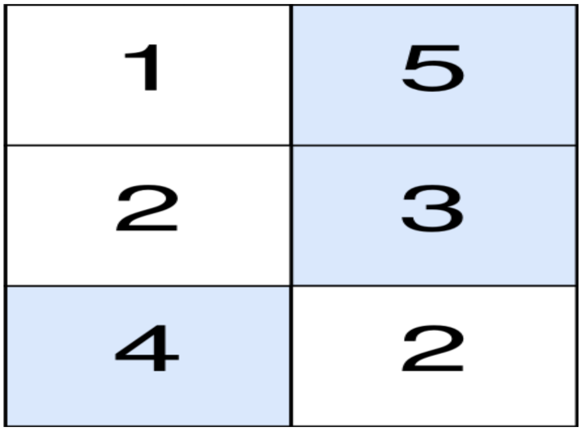
The blue cells denote the optimal cells to pick, which have coordinates (0, 2), (1, 1), and (2, 0).

You add 3 + 5 + 3 = 11 to your score.

However, you must subtract abs(2 - 1) + abs(1 - 0) = 2 from your score.

Your final score is 11 - 2 = 9.

Example 2:



Input: points = [[1,5],[2,3],[4,2]]

Output: 11

Explanation:

The blue cells denote the optimal cells to pick, which have coordinates (0, 1), (1, 1), and (2, 0).

You add 5 + 3 + 4 = 12 to your score.

However, you must subtract abs(1 - 1) + abs(1 - 0) = 1 from your score.

Your final score is 12 - 1 = 11.

Constraints:

- m == points.length
- n == points[r].length
- 1 <= m, n <= 10^5
- 1 <= m * n <= 10^5
- 0 <= points[r][c] <= 10^5