

Let's write ψ_{x_p} as ψ for short. We know

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(f) - \psi(f_0) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \psi'_{F_0}(f) + R_n \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \psi'_{F_0}(\delta_{x_i} - F_0) + R_n.\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

On the other hand,

$$\psi'_{F_0}(\delta_x - F_0) = \frac{d}{dt} \big|_{t=0} \psi[(1-t)F_0 + t\delta_x] = \text{IF}_{\psi, F_0}(x).$$

In our case, $\psi(f) = \|\frac{\partial}{\partial x_p} f\|_n^2$, thus

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt} \big|_{t=0} \psi[(1-t)F_0 + t\delta_x] &= \frac{d}{dt} \big|_{t=0} \left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_p} [(1-t)F_0 + t\delta_x] \right\|_n^2 \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \big|_{t=0} (1-t)^2 \psi(f_0) \\ &= \psi(f_0).\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

Therefore, (1) turns into

$$\psi(f) - \psi(f_0) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \psi(f_0) + R_n.$$