The equality of mixed partial derivatives.

Suppose $A \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ and

$$f: A \to \mathbf{R}.$$

Suppose (a, b) is an interior point of A near which the partial derivatives

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}, \ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$$

exist.

Let

$$S(h,k) = f(a+h,b+k) - f(a+h,b) - f(a,b+k) + f(a,b).$$

Then

(1)
$$\lim_{(h,k)\to 0} \frac{S(h,k)}{hk} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a,b)$$

if $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ is continuous at (a,b) and

(2)
$$\lim_{(h,k)\to 0} \frac{S(h,k)}{hk} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(a,b)$$

if $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ is continuous at (a, b). In particular, if both $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ are continuous at (a, b) then

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(a,b) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(a,b)$$

Here is the proof of this fundamental fact. Let

$$A(x,y) = f(x,y) - f(x,b)$$

and note that

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,b)$$

Using the Mean Value Theorem twice, we find that

$$S(h,k) = A(a+h,b+k) - A(a,b+k)$$

= $h\frac{\partial A}{\partial x}(\xi,b+k)$
= $h\Big(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi,b+k) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi,b)\Big)$
= $hk\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(\xi,\eta),$

where ξ and η are such that $0 < |\xi - a| < |h|$ and $0 < |\eta - b| < |k|$, respectively. Thus if $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ is continuous at (a, b) then (1) holds.

To prove (2) we let

$$B(x,y) = f(x,y) - f(a,y),$$

note that

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a,y)$$

note that S(h,k) = B(a+h,b+k) - B(a+h,b) and proceed as above.