Comparing the performance of Random Forest and Decision Tree algorithms in face detection is a complex task, as it depends on several factors such as the size of the dataset, the quality of the images, the features used for detection, and the hyperparameters chosen for each algorithm.

However, in general, Random Forest is expected to perform better than a single Decision Tree due to its ability to reduce overfitting and improve generalization. This is achieved by constructing an ensemble of decision trees and combining their predictions, which reduces the variance of the model and improves its accuracy.

To provide accurate values for the comparison, we would need to conduct experiments on a specific dataset using both algorithms and compare their performance metrics, such as precision, recall, F1-score, and accuracy. These metrics provide a quantitative measure of the algorithms' performance and can be used to compare their effectiveness in face detection.

For example, let's assume we conducted an experiment on a face detection dataset and obtained the following results:

Algorithm Precision Recall F1-score Accuracy

Decision Tree 0.85 0.80 0.82 0.90

Random Forest 0.92 0.88 0.90 0.94

In this case, we can see that the Random Forest algorithm outperformed the Decision Tree algorithm in all four performance metrics, indicating that it is more effective for face detection in this specific scenario. However, it's important to note that the results may vary depending on the dataset and the specific parameters used for each algorithm.