

When $\frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_s} = 0, 1 - \frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_s} = 1$, we will always decide to reject, as there is no cost for rejection.

When $\frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_s} = 1, 1 - \frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_s} = 0$, we will never decide to reject, as the cost for rejects is much same as the cost of misclassification, which is big.

So, as $\frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_s}$ is increased from 0 to 1, we become less likely to decide to reject.